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VINCENNES
IN PICTURE AND STORY

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TOWN

THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEW

PUBLISHED by
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VINCENNES·IND.

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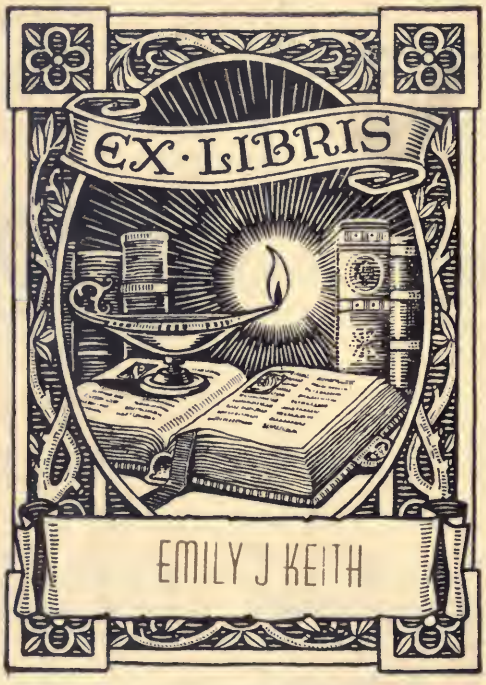
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Alice of old Vincennes spoon. I sold to Martha L. Gray

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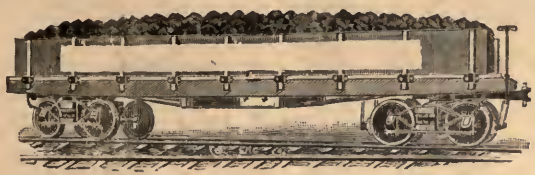
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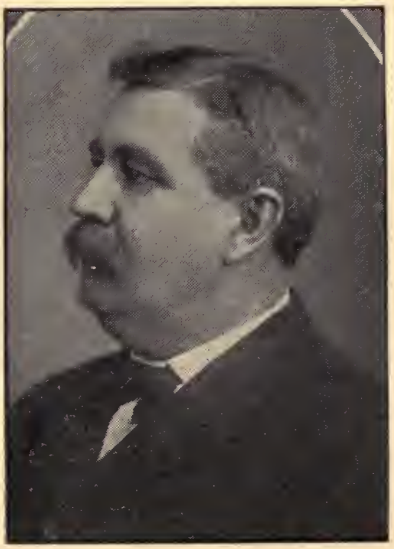


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THE COMPILER

VINCENNES

In Picture and Story.

HISTORY OF THE OLD TOWN.
APPEARANCE OF THE NEW.

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ALSO A SHOWING OF THE

Manufacturing and Business Interests,

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KNOX COUNTY COURT HOUSE. Cost over $362,000

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Illinois
historical
Survey

Vincennes in Picture and Story

The City of Vincennes, which will form the subject of the following sketch, is situated on the Wabash river, 120 miles above where its waters joln with those of the beautiful Ohio. It is almost equl-distant from the two great cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, being 150 miles almost directly east of the former, and 192 miles directly west of the latter, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western R. R., and south 236 miles from Chicago. It is 117 miles southwest from Indianapolis, and fifty-one miles north of Evansville. It is the southwestern terminus of the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania system, and the midway point on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. It is also the northern terminus of the old Cairo & Vincennes road, now a part of the Big Four system.

It is a beautiful city of twelve thousand people, largely engaged in manufacturing industries, which are, however, so far in the outskirts, in the main, as to interfere little with the beauty of the city or the pleasure and comfort of its inhabitants.

Having thus located and briefly described our subject, our attention will now be directed to its history proper and more will be said of the present city, its advantages and prospects in another place.

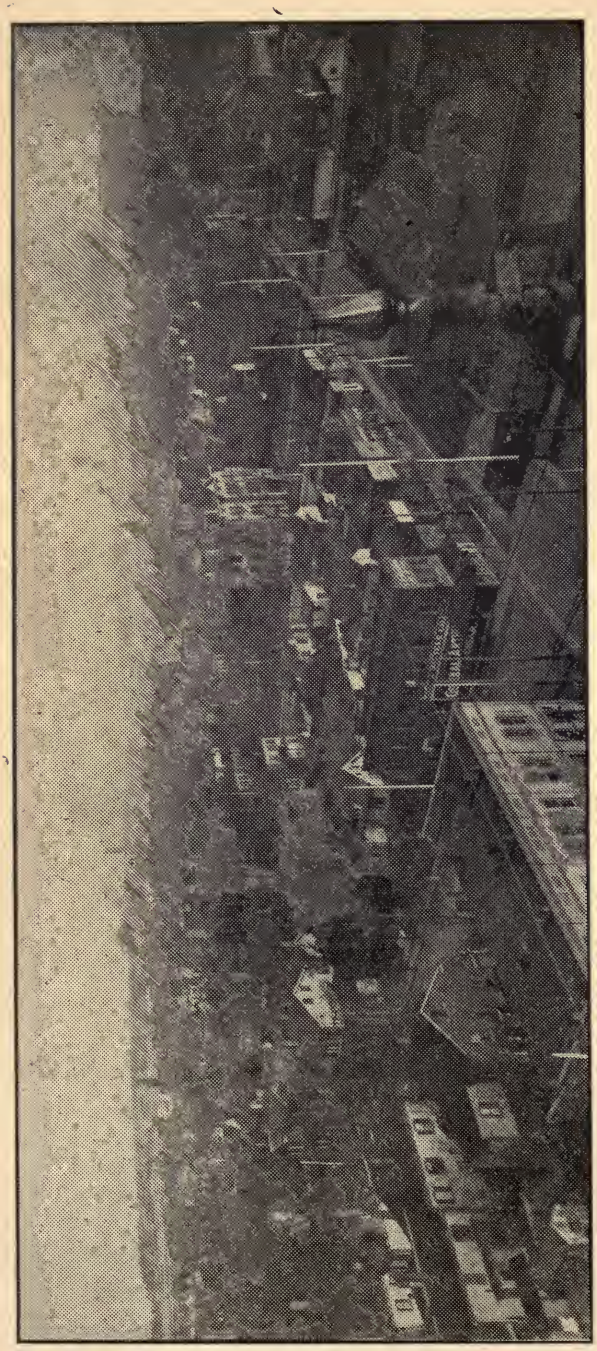
CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is perhaps quite generally known that Vincennes is one of the oldest settlements of the West. It is also known in a vague sort of way that it figured to some extent in the operations of the Revolutionary war. It is probably not so generally known, however, how great a part the "Old Post" played in the game of war which resulted in the birth of the great nation on which the jealous eyes of the whole earth are turned to-day. In view of the importance its conquest assumed in the treaty of Paris, in 1783, it is deeply to be regretted that its early history is enshrouded in misty doubt and uncertainty due to the want of official records and authentic historical data.

In his efforts to present to his readers a worthy and reliable account of the early settlement, growth and development of the city of Vincennes, the compiler of this history has spent much time and labor and has consulted numerous authorities important among which are Judge Law's "History of Vincennes;" Hon. Wm. H. English's "Conquest of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio and Life of George Rogers Clark," and the "History of Indiana," as published in House Miscellaneous Documents, of the 50th congress; also a pamphlet entitled "Vincennes," by Hon. H. S. Cauthorn.. In this connection he desires to acknowledge valuable assistance rendered him by Hon. Henry S. Cauthorn, Dr. Hubbard M. Smith and Mr. Edward L. Townsley, of the city.

The city derives its name from a Canadian officer, Francis Morgan de Vincenne, who, there is some reason to believe, planted the first French settlement here in the year 1702. It is not, however, due to this circumstance that the city bears his name. It had up to the year 1736 been known variously as "The Post, "Old Post," "Au Post," "Post Ouabache," "St. Francis Xavier Post." etc., no name having, apparently, been officially promulgated. De Vincenne, who was a resident of the town and probably a post officer, accompanied an expedition against the Chickasaw Indians. The French were defeated and De Vincenne was among the captured, scorning to leave the wounded. His heroic conduct on this occasion when he was burned at the stake, caused his praises to be sung to that extent that his name was given the post, without any formal action, but by a spontaneous movement which met with a general acceptance. That the first settlement on the Wabash on the site of Vincennes was made by French traders from Canada there seems to be no doubt, whatever. Under whose leadership and at what date are mat-



VINCENNES FROM THE COURT HOUSE TOWER, LOOKING NORTH

Photo by Townsley.

ters which do not seem capable of being reduced to any degree of certainty. As in all the colonial enterprizes which were undertaken by the French in America, two considerations doubtless operated to induce the settlement at Vincennes. The strengthening and extension of the trade and empire of France, and the spread of the Christian religion, as taught by the established church of that country.

It is well known that in the latter part of the seventeenth century they attempted the construction of a cordon of posts to connect their settlements in Canada with those on the Mississippi, and the Old Post may have had its origin as far back as that, in this effort.

At the time when the light of history throws its first dim rays upon the site of our beloved little city of the present, there was located here an Indian village called "Chip-pe-co-ke" or "Brush Wood." No doubt the existence of this village was the moving consideration for the settlement at this point for dual reason that it gave the priest an opportunity to convert the savage denizens of the valley and furnished the thrifty trader an opportunity to traffic with the natives.

Judge Law in his address before the "Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society," delivered in 1839, by a most plausible argument arrives at the conclusion that the settlement here must have been made about 1710. Quoting from a volume of "Letters Edifying and Curious," published in Paris in 1761, and from a letter therein contained written by "Father Gabriel Marest, Missionary of the company of Jesus, to Father Germon, of the same com-

pany," dated at Kaskaskia, Illinois, Nov. 12, 1712, says: 'The French having lately established a fort on the river Wabash, demanded a missionary, and Father Mermet was sent to them." From the statement that the fort has been built, Judge Law arrives at the conclusion that the settlement must have been made a year or so previous to the date of the letter.

In a memoir of M. de Denonville, on the French limits in North America, dated March 8, 1688, it is stated that the French at that time had divers establishments on the river Mississippi "as well as on the Oyo, Ouabache, etc., which flow into the said river Mississippi." This is taken from the "Paris Documents" which are copies of the "originals in the archives of the department of the marine and the colonies—in the archives of the department of war, and in the Royal library of Paris."

En passant it may be as well to note the fact that there appears to be good authority for the statement that the society before which Judge Law delivered this discourse in 1839 had in the early part of the nineteenth century fixed the date 1680 as that of the first French settlement here. On what they based their conclusions is not known at the present day.

Judge Law sees no reason to doubt that the post mentioned in Father Marest's letter was the one afterwards variously known as "Au Post," "The Post," and "Post Vincennes."

The statement is made in the 'History of Indiana" previously referred to, published by authority of Congress, that "after La Motte Cadillac founded a permanent settlement at Detroit, and about the close of 1702, Sieur Juchereau, a Canadian officer, assisted by the Missionary Mermet, made an attempt to establish a post on the Ohio, near the mouth of that river; or according to some on the Wabash at the site which is now occupied by Vincennes." Two anecdotes are there related as told by Father Mermet in connection with this settlement, which Judge Law connects with his later date of 1710. One of these related to a religious controversy with the medicine men of the Indian village; the other to an epidemic malady of malignant type from which the Indians suffered and with which neither the "Big Medicine's" sorcery nor the good priest's knowledge was able to cope. In their extremity the poor, ignorant red men determined on an effort to appease the evil spirit by a great sacrifice of dogs. The rest is told in Bishop Brute's language:

"Forty of these poor animals, innocent as they were of the cause of the epidemic, were immolated, and carried on poles in solemn procession around the fort. While the procession was moving, the jugglers were uttering exclamations, which as recorded by Father Mermet were as follows: 'Manitou of the French, do not kill us all! Softly, softly then! Do not strike too hard. Spare us ere we all die.' Then turning to the father (Mermet) they would say 'O, Manitou, truly thou hast life and death in thy sack. Keep in death and give out life.'" It is added that "the Indians soon moved away from the place of mortality, Mermet retired to the village of Kaskaskia, and the Sieur Juchereau abandoned the sickly post.

In the narrative last referred to it is stated that the total French population within the province from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico did not exceed four hundred in 1713, three years after the date fixed by Judge Law for the settlement of Vincennes, from which we may infer that at all events the population of Vincennes must have been exceedingly limited.

But we find another bit of evidence in favor of the date 1702 for the settlement at the "Old Post," in the petition of the French inhabitants thereof to General Gage in 1772, in which they allege, in response to a proclamation previously issued by General Gage, commanding them "to retire, at their choice, into some one of the colonies of his majesty, where they will be received and treated as the other subjects of his majesty." They claim in their petition that they hold their lands by "sacred titles;" that the French settlement at this place was of 'seventy years' standing," and that their lands had been granted by order and under protection of "his most Christian Majesty," the King of France. To this petition Gen. Gage transmitted the following reply:

"New York, April 2d, 1773.

"Gentlemen:—I have received your letter of the 14th of September last, with the representations annexed, which I intend to cause in a few days to be transmitted to the fleet of his Majesty.

"As you claim your possession by sacred titles, insinuating that your settlement is of seventy years' standing, and that the lands have been granted by order and under protection of his most Christian Majesty, it is nec-



VINCENNES FROM THE COURT HOUSE TOWER, LOOKING WEST

Photo by Townsley.

essary that His Majesty should be informed very particularly on these points; and it is important to you to give convincing proofs of all that you allege in this respect.

"To this end I have to demand, without delay, the name of every inhabitant at Vincennes and its neighborhood, and by what title each one claims; if it is by concession, the year of the concession must be added, as the name of the officer who made it, and the name of the governor-general who approved and confirmed it with (illegible word, probably "page" or "number";) also of the records where each concession shall have been registered. That the report which I expect may be better understood, I annex hereto a form, which I beg you to follow exactly, and to put me as early as possible in a position to push forward your business.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most humble,
And obedient servant,
THOMAS GAGE.

"Mr. de St. Marie, and the other inhabitants settled at Post Vincennes."

It is worthy of remark that the seventy years' tenure of lands at the Post" would carry these petitioners back exactly to the date alleged in the history of Indiana, heretofore referred to as that of the arrival of Sieur Juchereau and his followers, with Father Mermet —1702.

Father Mermet subsequently died at Kaskaskia, but whether he ever returned to Vincennes we are not told.

On the subject of the date of settlement it

may be further said the Count de Volney, who was here in 1796, and who talked with many of the old settlers, gives it as his opinion that the settlement was made in 1735. The facts and circumstances before related, however, render it altogether probable his estimate is too conservative and that the correct date is many years prior.

CHAPTER II.

THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

The noble fortitude, perseverance and endurance exhibited by these learned missionaries of the Jesuit order are worthy the admiration of the world, and did more, perhaps, toward conquering the wilderness, so far as it was done by the French than all other agencies. No other nation had so litle trouble with the Indians as the French and we can readily believe the Christly deportment, unselfish devotion to the relief of suffering, exhibited by their devoted priesthood, did more than all other agencies to produce that happy state of affairs.

As throwing some light on their labors and the manner in which they gained so great an ascendancy over the natives we quote below from a letter written from Kaskaskia, by Father Marest, giving an account of a journey through the wilderness. He thus describes the character of the country over which he traveled in making a journey from Kaskaskia to Michilimackinac: "We have marched," says the Rev. Father, "twelve days without meeting a single human creature. Sometimes we found ourselves in vast prairies—of which we could not see the boundaries—through which there flowed many brooks and rivers, but without any path to conduct us. Sometimes we were obliged to open a path through thick forests, through bushes and underwood filled with briars and thorns. Sometimes we had to pass through deep marshes in which we sank up to the middle. After being fatigued through the day we had the earth for our bed—or a few leaves—exposed to the wind, the rain, and all the injuries of the air."

Writing of the customary religious exercises at Kaskaskia, Father Marest says: "The following is the order we observe each day in our mission: Early in the morning we assemble the catechumens at the church, where they have prayers; they receive instruction and chant some canticles. When they have retired, mass is said, at which all the Christians assist, the men placed on one side and the women on the other; then they have prayers, which are followed by giving them a homily; after which each one goes to his labor. We then spend our time in visiting the sick to give them the necessary remedies, to instruct them, and to console those who are laboring under any affliction.. After noon the cathechising is held, at which all are present, Christians and catechumens, men and children, young and old, and where each, without distinction of rank or age, answers the questions put by the missionary. As the people have no books and are naturally indolent, they would shortly forget the principles of religion if the remembrance of them were not recalled by these almost continual instructions. In the evening all assemble again at the church to listen to the instructions which are given, to hear prayers and to sing praise hymns. * * * These hymns are their best instructions, which they retain more easily, since the words are set to airs with which they are familiar and which they like."

Could anything be more calculated to gain and retain an ascendancy over any people than such a course of instruction and such devotion and service to the sick and suffering? Is it any wonder that wherever the Jesuit missionary went there was for the most part a friendly greeting and that he gained this not only for himself but for his associates and followers?

But if the picture painted by the Count de Volney in 1796 of the conditions prevailing at Vincennes on the occasion of his visit of that date be a true one the vigilance of the priesthood hereabout must have been somwhat relaxed. Mr. Volney says: "My stay at Vincennes afforded me some knowledge of the Indians who were assembled to barter away the produce of their red hunt. There were four or five hundred of them, men, women and children, of various tribes, as the Weas, Peorias, Sawkies, Peankeshaws and Miamis. The men and women roamed all day about the town merely to get rum; for which they eagerly exchanged their peltry, their toys, their clothes, and at length, when they had parted with their all, they offered their prayers and entreaties—never ceasing to drink till they had lost their senses."

It should be remembered, however, that this was long after the conquest of the country by George Rogers Clark, and in the meantime there had come into the vicinity many traders

of English extraction over whom and whose dealings with the natives the Jesuit missionaries could have no control. A further reason for the more abundant flow of rum is found in the fact that communication with the settlements was at this time far easier than in the time of Fr. Marest.. A few years later, in Jesuitical priesthood certainly render it probable that it is possible even at this day to find the facts. We are, however, compelled at the present to content oneselves with conjecture as to the lapse of a quarter of century or more until the year 1749 when the first entry appears in the records of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral.

Photo by Townsley.



VINCENNES AND EVANSVILLE BELLES

1805, Governor Harrison, in a letter addressed to Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, said: "The dreadful effects which have been produced among our Indian neighbors by the immense quantities of ardent spirits which have been poured in upon them by our citizens, have long been known and lamented by every friend of humanity."

But these digressions find us far ahead of our story. Let us return to the early years of the eighteenth century. They give us little but conjecture it is true, but we are safe in surmising that the Piankeshaw villages in the vicinity of Vincennes were not strangers to the zealous priests whose labors were begun almost with the dawn of the century and that if we know nothing of the events of that period it is probably due to the fact that the archives of the order in France have not been searched by a competent historian sufficiently interested to delve so deep as would be required. The thorough system of reports required of the It was made by Father Meurin, who appears to have arrived here at that date. We are told that in the course of the next year, 1700, a small fort was built and that the white population was considerably increased in the course of the years 1754-55-56 by the arrival of immigrants from Kaskaskia, Detroit, Canada and New Orleans.

It will be remembered that it was in the last year mentioned, 1854, that war was precipitated between France and England, known in English history as the French and Indian war. Washington leading a force against Fort Du Quesne suffered his first disaster, at Fort Necessity, Great Meadows, being compelled to capitulate to De Villiers, the French commandant, who generously permitted his little army to retire toward the English settlements. This war resulted in victory for the English arms and the cession of Canada and the territory westward to the Mississippi, to England, by the treaty of 1763. *

*Felix Bouchie, who died in Vincennes at an advanced age, in 1897, related an experience his grandfather, Vetal Bouchie, had with the Indians during this war. He came to Vincennes from Canada in 1760. Young Bouchie, who was a man of herculean proportions, applied to Mrs. Cardinal, a widow, for work, and was engaged to assist in mowing a meadow south of town, in the vicinity of the elevation known as "Bunker Hill." While at work in company with another white man and two negro slaves, they were set upon by a party of Indians, who had approached by the well known stratagem of moving bushes held in front of them. At the moment of the discovery of the Indians, who had taken the precau-

CHAPTER III.

UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

The first official act affecting the repose of the French settlement was a proclamation issued by General Gage in 1772 which read as follows:

'By his Excellency, Thomas Gage, Lieutenant General of the King's armies, colonel of the twenty-second regiment, general commanding in chief all the forces of his majesty in North America, etc., etc., etc.,

'Whereas, many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King upon the subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and the said nations; and a great number of persons have established themselves, particularly on the Ouabache, where they lead a Wandering life, without government and without laws, interrupting the free course of trade, destroying the game and causing infinite disturbance in the country, which occasions considerable injury to the affairs of the King, as well as to those of the Indians—his majesty has been pleased to order, and by these presents orders are given in the name of the King, to all who have established themselves on the lands upon the Ouabache, whether at St. Vincent or elsewhere, to quit those countries without delay, and to retire at their choice, into some one of the colonies of his majesty, where they will be received and treated as the other subjects of his majesty. Done and given at headquarters, New York. Signed with our hand, sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by our secretary, this 8th of April, 1772. By order of the King.

"THOMAS GAGE.

"By His Excellency, G. Maturin, Sec."

It was this proclamation which drew forth the protest and petition from the inhabitants of Vincennes, to which reference was made above, in which they claimed a seventy years' tenure of their lands at "Old Post."

The ostensible grounds upon which this order of Gen. Gage was issued were by no means the real reason for its promulgation. It was in pursurance of a policy inaugurated in 1763, by a proclamation from King George, which forbade his subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands "beyond the sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or northwest," and at the suggestion of the "English Board of Trade and Plantations," the British government took measures to confine the English settlements in America to such a distance from the seacoast as that those settlements should be within the reach of the trade and commerce of Great Britain." In line with this policy the government rejected the propositions of various persons and companies who desired to establish colonies in the west.

The jealousy of the English people and government of their colonies was already manifesting itself in various oppressive policies and measures designed to repress their growth and confine the benefits of their commerce to the English people. The nuclei furnished by the French settlements within the inhibited territory provided a potent attraction to enterprising Englishmen and Americans to lead them into infractions of the English policy, hence the determination to remove the French population. No doubt the policy thus inaugurated would have been carried out and the "Old Post" and other French settlements depopulated but for the fact that the events supervening gave the English government all it could attend to and more in the eastern section of its domain.

tion to get between them and the village, the Indians rushed upon them. The negroes escaped by taking to the swamp; the other white man was killed and Bouchie captured after a brave resistance, which resulted in his being beaten into insensibility. He was carried south, and when he recovered consciousness was many miles away and on the west side of the Wabash. After several days march, during which he was greatly maltreated, they reached an Indian village, where he became the special charge of an old squaw. He took pains to placate her and she soon became attached to him. Finally she came to him one night with the announcement that the Indians in council had determined that he must die, and in token of it had buried their tomahawks in a tree. She bade him follow her and led the way to a thicket, where she concealed him and where she promised to feed him. At dusk the next day she appeared with the news that a white man had come to the camp and wanted to buy him. He returned with her to camp to find a French trader on his way to Fort Mobile. He was duly delivered to the trader, who later told him that he was on friendly terms with the Indians, and seeing their tomahawks buried in the tree rightly interpreted the circumstance to mean that a white man was to be killed and had determined to secure his release. This he had done at a cost of thirty horses. He conducted Bouchie into the vicinity of an English fort and then disappeared. Bouchie was arrested as a spy by the English and kept in confinement until the fort later fell into the hands of the French, when he made his way back to Vincennes and married Mrs. Cardinal's daughter, residing here till his death, leaving numerous respectable descendants.



CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION

Photo by Shores.

Croghan's Journal is authority for the statement that "in 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern territory (comprising the settlements about Detroit, those near the Wabash and the colony in the neighborhood of Fort Chartres), did not probably exceed six hundred. Of these families about eighty or ninety resided at Post Vincennes."

Pursuant to a policy of conciliation adopted toward its Canadian subjects with a view to the approaching colonial troubles, and in re-

sponse to a memorial presented by the inhabitants of Quebec, the government of that colony was made commensurate with its former boundaries under the French regime. This included "all the upper countries, known under the names of Michilimackinac, Detroit, and other adjacent places as far as the Mississippi." And thus the inhabitants of Vincennes again passed under the government of the French (now owing allegiance to Great Britain) colony of Quebec. By an act of parliament, passed in 1774, the British government guaranteed the French inhabitants "the free exercise of their religion and to the Catholic clergy those rights which were agreeable to the articles of capitulation at the time of the surrender of Canada and its dependencies." The same act of parliament removed from the French inhabitants the obligation of trial by jury in civil cases, to which they exhibited a great antipathy.

This act was viewed with alarm and jealousy by the English colonists, who saw in it an effort to enlist the sympathies of the French subjects of Great Britain in behalf of that country in the event of war. And in fact their estimate of its design and effect were by no means without foundation, as the French colonists, in the early days of the war, ardently supported the British government, and we are told that "at the French settlements northwest of the Ohio Indian war parties were often supplied with arms and ammunition and sent to assail the western frontiers of the English colonies."

In 1775, Louis Viviat, a merchant of the Illinois country, began negotiations with the Piankeshaw Indians for the purchase of two large tracts of land lying on both side of the Wabash, one north of Vincennes and reaching as far south as "Point Coupee (about twelve leagues above Post St. Vincent," the other from the "mouth of White river, where it empties itself into the Wabash (about twelve leagues below Post St. Vincent), then down the Ouabache river, by the several courses thereof, until it empties itself into the Ohio river." These two tracts were to extend on the Illinois side of the river thirty leagues back and on the Indiana side forty leagues "(the intedmediate space of twenty-four leagues, or thereabouts, between point Coupee and the mouth of the White river aforesaid, being reserved for the use of the inhabitants of Post St. Vincent aforesaid, with the same width or breadth on both sides of the Ouabache river, as is hereby granted in the two other several tracts of land above bounded and described.)"

The negotiations conducted by Viviat were on behalf of an association called the "Wabash Land Co.," and were conducted with eleven Piankeshaw chiefs. A deed conveying this immense and wealthy domain was eventually executed and delivered, in consideration of "Four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces Stroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of star gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermillion, eighteen pairs of velvet housings, one piece of malton, fifty-two fusils, thirty-five dozen buckhorn-handle knives, forty dozen couteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gun flints, six hundred pounds of gun powder, two thousand pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses; also the following quantities of silver ware, viz: Eleven very large armands, forty wristbands, six wholemoons, six halfmoons, nine ear wheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of earbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nosecrosses and one hundred and ten dozen brooches, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged," etc. The lands which this deed purported to convey for this trifling consideration amounted to no less than 37,497,600 acres and worth to-day, at a conservative estimate, leaving out of consideration city and town valuations, $1,200,000,000.

The approach of hostilities between the colonists and Great Britain soon after distracted the attention of the people from all matters of this character and it was not until the year 1780 that further steps were taken in reference to this grant. In that year the Wabash Land Company and the Illinois Land Company, an association that had in a similar manner attempted to grab large holdings in the Illinois country, consolidated their interests under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Companies," and sought a confirmation of their several grants at the hands of congress. Their petitions were denied but they kept up the fight for thirty years, until 1810; to no purpose, however, as congress refused to acknowledge the validity and binding force of the grants.

In the month of May, 1777, in response to a proclamation from Edward J. Abbott, British commandant, many of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes took the oath of allegiance to Great

Britain. The oath taken was that prescribed by the British parliament and is as follows:

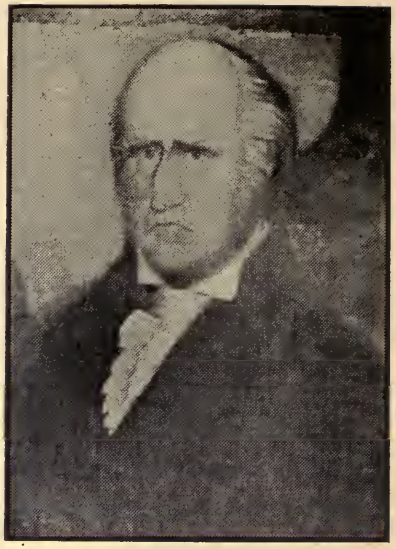
"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies, and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts, which I shall know to be against him or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation; and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any power or person to the contrary. So help me God."

It was about this time that Lieutenant Governor Hamilton began to send from Detroit messages and proclamations to the various French trading posts within the territory northwest of the Ohio river as well as to the various Indian villages within the same territory, designed to incite a border warfare against the frontier settlers in Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In these proclamations Governor Hamilton offered rewards for scalps and gave no encouragement to the Indians to bring in prisoners. Hence, it often happened the Indians would take prisoners on their forays and compel them to carry the plunder they stole into the vicinity of the English post and then tomahawk and scalp them in order to claim the hellish reward.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPEDITION OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the spring and summer of 1778 was organized, chiefly in Kentucky, an expedition fraught with the most important consequences



COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

From an Oil Painting in Vincennes University Chapel.

to the country northwest of the Ohio, and indeed to the entire country in rebellion, and having its culmination in the capture of Vincennes by a small band of hardy frontiersmen, after incredible suffering and hardship, under the leadership of the gallant and daring Col. George Rogers Clark.*

George Rogers Clark, a young man of only 25 years, conceived the daring enterprise of marching through the wilderness to Kaskaskia and Vincennes and capturing those posts from the British, who he knew to be responsible for the depredations from which the frontier settlements had suffered so greatly. Securing authority from Governor

*George Rogers Clark, the hero of this expedition, on whose valiant deeds rested the demands of of the Americans for the cession of the territory northwest of the Ohio, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, was born in Albemarle County, Va., November 19, 1752. His middle name was his mother's patronymic. He was of prominent family on both sides of the house, both the Clarks and the Rogerses being people of wealth and influence. Several on both sides gained distinction in the revolutionary war. One brother of George Rogers became a lieutenant colonel in the Continental armies. The birthplace of George Rogers Clark was two miles east of Charlottsville, and one and a half miles from Monticello, the home of Jefferson in later life, and two and a half miles northeast of Shadwell, where Jefferson was born. They were doubtless playmates in boyhood, and certain it is that in later life Jefferson retained the strongest attachment and friendship for Clark. Like the Father of his Country, young Clark became a surveyor, and in 1771, at the age of nineteen years, crossed the mountains for the purpose of following his vocation and also with a view to locating some lands for himself. He located a claim in Ohio, twenty-five or thirty miles below the present site of Wheeling, and spent several years in its vicinity, making occasional visits home, carrying glowing accounts of the country, which did much to induce immigration thither. Unconsciously he was fitting himself for the brilliant career that was in store for him. The situation of the settlers in this part of the territory was very unsatisfactory, owing to a doubt which existed as to whether or not they owed allegiance to, and were entitled to the protection of, the State of Virginia. To settle this point Clark, in 1776, agitated the question and called a meeting at Harrodsburg, Ky. Clark was elected as one of two delegates to represent the settlements in the Virginia House of Delegates. This was not exactly what Clark had had in mind, but he determined to accept. The journey to Williamsburg, then capital of Virginia, began shortly after-

Patrick Henry, of Virginia, to organize a force and proceed according to his proposed plan Clark proceeded to Kentucky and began to recruit his force, leaving arrangements for a part of his proposed army of 350 to be recruited in Virginia. Almost every conceivable obstacle presented itself to prevent realization of his hopes. Of the four companies he expected from Virginia but one arrived. On learning to what region they were bound these deserted, almost to a man. So that when he got ready to start he could muster less than half the proposed number. Nothing daunted, however, and with a nerve and determination such as mark the truly great commander, he struck into the wilderness, headed for Kaskaskia.

Limitations of space forbid our giving an account of the march of Col. Clark to Kaskaskia and its easy capture, however interesting it would prove. It must suffice to say that departing on the 24th of June, 1778, he passed from Louisville down the Ohio river, leaving it at a point a short distance above Fort Messac, which stood near the present little city of Metropolis, Ill.; that he secured guides and made an uneventful march across the country, arriving at Kaskaskia on the evening of the Fourth of July, and by great tract and address succeeded in getting his men over the river and taking the British garrison by surprise, while the inmates were asleep. Quickly every resident of the town was disarmed and precautions taken to prevent an alarm being sent to neighboring villages, should the people of Kaskaskia be so disposed.

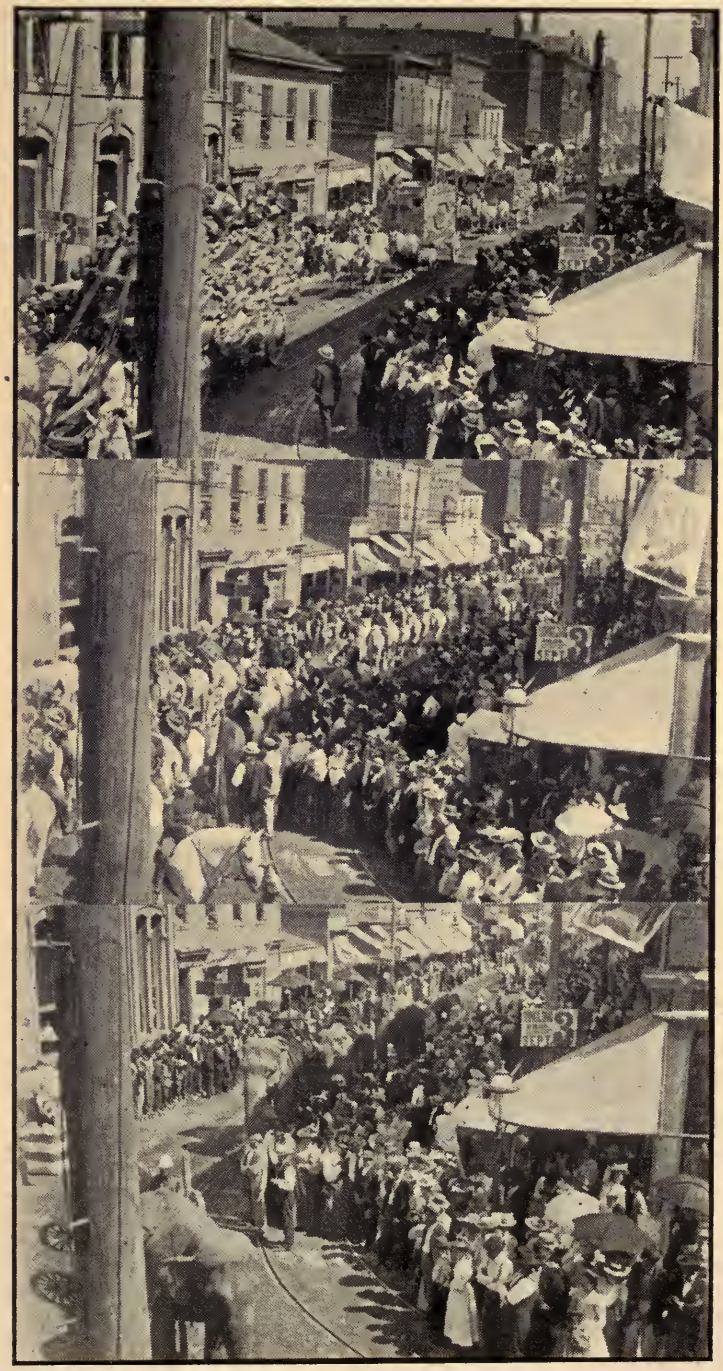
With a great display of severity, Clark threw a few of the leading citizens of the town into irons and made threats of dire vengeance against them should the people transgress his regulations or show a disposition to aid the English in any manner, and after he had, as he conceived, worked them up to a feeling of distress and fear sufficient for his purposes, he appeared to relent, on the discovery that their unfriendliness was due to false allegations and misrepresentations on the part of the English. He thus surprised them and gained their confidence in a degree that amounted to enthusiasm. This served materially to strengthen his hands in his approaching campaign against Vincennes, as we shall see from his own account. The arrests were made on the morning of the fifth of July.. Soon afterwards M. Gibault, the village priest, accompanied by five or six of his aged parishioners, appeared be-

ward, in company with his colleague. It led through rough and sparsely settled country, full of hostile Indians. They arrived in November, to find the Legislature adjourned. Clark's colleague returned home immediately, but Clark, determined to accomplish something toward the end for which he had come to the capital, called upon the Governor, Patrick Henry. Governor Henry, though sick, received him graciously and gave him an attentive hearing. Among the things Clark demanded was 500 pounds of gunpowder. The Governor gave him a letter to the Executive Council, from whom he at first received a denial. By a skillful combination of threats and diplomacy he finally carried his point and had the satisfaction of delivering to his harrassed countrymen the powder they so much needed. At this time, though not twenty-five years of age, Clark had already acquired so strong a hold upon the confidence, respect and affections of the people of Kentucky that they looked to him as their natural leader in all matters of public concern.

Clark and his colleague attended the next session of the Virginia Legislature, and, though denied seats as members of that body, they were permitted to lay their business before it and succeeded in getting their settlement erected into the County of Kentucky. Clark early discovered that the troubles of the frontier colonists were largely due to the commandants of the British posts in Illinois and Indiana, and determined on their reduction, but kept his plans to himself. In the summer of 1777 he had sent two young hunters as spies, with specific instructions, to Kaskaskia, to learn the strength of the garrison and such other information as would be of value, but without imparting to them his designs. The information received was most satisfactory and made Clark all the more anxious to undertake the enterprise. While in attendance on the Legislature, in 1777, he used his eyes and ears to the best advantage and finally, at an opportune moment, laid his plans before Governor Henry. The latter was pleased with the idea and brought Clark's plan to the attention of the Council, where it was so warmly received that he had little trouble in getting matters adjusted, and on the second day of January, 1778, he received his "instructions, £1,200 Virginia paper currency, and an order on Pittsburg for boats, ammunition, etc."

After the events related in this narrative relative to the expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes, Clark did further honorable service to his country, but seems to have been the subject of bitter animosity and to have been frequently misunderstood and misrepresented, and it is a grief to relate that he died at the home of a sister near Louisville, deprived of the rights his services to Virginia and the whole country should have made them glad to grant him. Moneys withheld from him for many years when he was a feeble, impoverished old man, were paid his heirs after his death. Retiring to a cabin on his grant of lands north of the Ohio, near Louisville, in the platted town of Clarksville, he lived alone for many years, save for occasional visits of old friends. Here, it is pitiable to relate, he fell into habits of great dissipation, and here when alone one day about the year 1808, he suffered a stroke of paralysis and fell so near the fire that his left leg was burned to such an extent as to render its amputation necessary. Though he lived for ten years after that date, he never walked again. His left leg gone and his right one paralyzed, he was a helpless cripple. He was taken to the home of his sister, wife of Major Craghan, near Louisville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying February 13, 1818. It is related that on the occasion of the amputation of his leg, anaesthetics being unknown, at the request of Clark music on drums and fifes was played, to which Clark kept time. When the music ceased he asked, "Well, is it off?" having apparently been unconscious of the operation.

Photo by Shores.



VINCENNES ON A CIRCUS DAY. 3 Views at 2d and Main

fore Col. Clark and stated that as the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, it was their desire that habitants expected to be meet at their church and bid each other farewell. Disclaiming any desire or intention to interfere in any manner with their religion or worship, Clark gave the permission sought, but warned them not to attempt to leave the village. At the close of the meeting a deputation headed by the good priests again waited upon Col. Clark. They stated that "their present situation was the fate of war, and that they could submit to the loss of their property, but they solicited that they might not be separated from their wives and children, and that some clothes and provisions might be allowed for their support." Feigning great surprise at this prayer of the affrighted populace, Clark exclaimed, as he says in his memorial: "Do you mistake us for savages? I am almost certain you do from your language. Do you think Americans intend to strip women and children and take the bread out of their mouths?" "My countrymen," continued he, "disdain to make war on helpless innocence. It was to prevent the horrors of Indian butch-

ery upon our wives and children that we have taken arms and penetrated into this remote stronghold of British and Indian barbarity, and not the despicable prospect of plunder. Now that the King of France had united his powerful armies with those of America, the war would not, in all probability, continue long, but the inhabitants of Kaskaskia were at liberty to take which side they pleased, without the least danger to either their property or their families. Nor would their religion be any source of disagreement, as all religions were regarded with equal respect in the eye of the American law, and that any insult offered it would be immediately punished. And now, to prove my sincerity, you will please inform your fellow citizens that they are quite at liberty to conduct themselves as usual, without the least apprehension. I am now convinced, from what I have learned since my arrival among you, that you have been misinformed and prejudiced against us by the British officers; and your friends who are in confinement shall be immediately released." The result of this stroke of policy on the part of the brilliant young officer was electric. The gloom that had overspread the village was dissipated in an instant; the news of the Franco-American treaty, added to Clark's magnanimous conduct, induced the inhabitants quickly to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia. Their arms were restored to them and a volunteer company of French militia was immediately placed at Clark's disposal and accompanied Captain Bowman when he marched to the capture of Cahokia.

CHAPTER V.

CLARK MAKES PREPARATIONS TO SECURE VINCENNES.

"Post Vincennes never being out of my mind," says Clark, "and from some things that I had learned, I had some reason to suspect that M.. Gibault, the priest, was inclined to the American interest previous to our arrival in the country. He had great influence over the people at this period, and Post Vincennes was under his jurisdiction. I made no doubt of his integrity to us. I sent for him and had a long conference with him on the subject of Post Vincennes. In answer to all my queries, he informed me that he did not think it worth my while to cause any military preparation to be made at the Falls of the Ohio for the attack of Post Vincennes, although the place was strong, and a great number of Indians in its neighborhood, who, to his knowledge, were generally at war—that Governor Abbott had, a few weeks before, left the place on some business to Detroit—that he expected that when the inhabitants were fully acquainted with what had passed at the Illinois, and the present happiness of their friends, and made fully acquainted with the nature of the war, that their sentiments would greatly change—that he knew that his appearance there would have great weight, even among the savages—that if it was agreeable to me he would take this business on himself, and had no doubt of his being able to bring that place over to the American interest without my being at the trouble of marching against it—that his business being altogether spiritual, he wished that another person might be charged with the temporal part of the embassy, but that he would privately direct the whole; and he named Doctor Lafont as his associate.

"This was perfectly agreeable to what I had been secretly aiming at for some days. The plan was immediately settled, and the two doctors, with their intended retinue, among whom I had a spy, set about preparing for their journey and set out on the 14th of July, with an address to the inhabitants of Post Vincenes, authorizing them to garrison their own town themselves, which would convince them of the great confidence we put in them, etc. All this had its desired effect. Mr. Gibault and his party arrived safe, and, after spending a day or two in explaining matters to the people, they universally acceded to the proposal, (except a few emissaries left by Mr. Abbott, who immediately left the country), and went in a body to the church, where the oath of allegiance was administered to them in the most solemn manner. An officer was elected, the fort immediately garrisoned, and the American flag displayed, to the astonishment of the Indians, and everything settled far beyond our most sanguine hopes. The people here began to put on a new face, and to talk in a different style, and to act as perfect freemen. With a garrison of their own, with the United States at their elbow, their language to the Indians was immediately altered. They began as citizens of the United States, and informed the Indians that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and

was mad at them for fighting for the English, that they would advise them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect the land to be very bloody, etc. The Indians began to think seriously. Throughout the country this was generally the language they got from their ancient friends of the Wabash and Illinois.

"Through the means of their correspondence spreading among the nations, our batteries began now to play in a proper channel. Mr. Gibault and party, accompanied by several gentlemen of Post Vincennes, returned to Kaskaskia, about the first of August, with the joyful news. During his absence on this business, which caused great anxiety in me, (for without the possession of the post all our views would have been blasted), I was exceedingly engaged in regulating things in the Illinois. The reduction of these posts was the period of the enlistment of our troops. I was at a great loss at this time to determine how to act, and how far I might venture to strain my authority. My instructions were silent on many important points, as it was impossible to forsee the events that would take place.

"To abandon the country, and all the prospects that opened to our view in the Indian department at this time, for the want of instruction in certain cases, I thought, would amount to a reflection on government, as having no confidence in me. I resolved to usurp all the authority necessary to carry my points. I had the greater part of our (troop) re-enlisted on a different establishment—commissioned French officers in the country to command a company of the young inhabitants; established a garrison at Cahokia, commanded by Captain Bowman; and another at Kaskaskia, commanded by Captain Williams. Post Vincennes remained in the situation as mentioned.



POST OFFICE. Rural Carriers Ready to Start

"Col. William Linn, who had accompanied us a volunteer, took charge of a party that was to be discharged on their arrival at the Falls, and orders were sent for the removal of that post to the mainland. Captain John Montgomery was dispatched to government with letters. * * * I again turned my attention to Post Vincennes. I plainly saw that it would be highly necessary to have an American officer at that post. Captain Leonard Helm appeared calculated to answer my purpose; he was past the meridian of life, and a good deal acquainted with the Indian (disposition). I sent him to command at that post; and also appointed him agent for Indiana affairs in the department of the Wabash. * * * About the middle of August he set out to take possession of his new command.

"An Indian chief called the Tobacco's Son, a Piankeshaw, at this time resided in a village adjoining Post Vincennes.

"This man was called by the Indians, 'The Grand Door to the Wabash;' and as nothing of consequence was to be undertaken by the

league on the Wabash without his assent, I discovered that to win him was an object of signal importance.

"I sent him a spirited compliment by Mr. Gibault; he returned it. I now by Captain Helm, touched him on the same spring that I had done the inhabitants, and sent a speech with a belt of wampum; directing Captain Helm how to manage, if the chief was pacifically inclined, or otherwise. The captain arrived safe at Post Vincennes, and was received with acclamations by the people. After the usual ceremony was over, he sent for the Grand Door, and delivered my letter to him. After having it read, he informed the captain that he was happy to see him, one of the Big Knife chiefs, in this town—It was here that he had joined the English against him; but as the contents of the letter was a matter of great moment, he could not give an answer for some time—that he must collect his counselors on the subject; and was in hopes the captain would be patient.

"In short, he put on all the courtly dignity that he was master of; and Captain Helm, following his example, it was several days before this business was finished, as the whole proceeding was very ceremonious. At length the captain was invited to the Indian council, and informed by the Tobacco that they had maturely considered the case in hand, and had got the nature of the war between the English and us explained to their satisfaction; that, as we spoke the same language, and appeared to be the same people, he always thought that he was in the dark as to the truth of it; but now the sky was cleared up; that he found that the Big Knife was in the right; that perhaps, if the English conquered, they would serve them in the same manner they had intended to serve us; that his ideas were quite changed; and that he would tell all the people on the Wabash to bloody the land no more for the English. He jumped up, struck his breast, called himself a man and a warrior, said that now he was a Big Knife, and took Captain Helm by the hand. His example was followed by all present, and the evening was spent in merriment. Thus ended this valuable negotiation, and the saving of much blood. * * * In a short time, almost the whole of the various tribes of the different nations along the Wabash, as high as the Ouiatenon, came to Post Vincennes and followed the example of the Grand Door chief; and as expresses were continually passing between Captain Helm and myself the whole time of these treaties, the business was settled to my satisfaction and greatly to the advantage of the public. The British interest daily lost ground in this quarter, and in a short time our influence reached the Indians on the river St. Joseph, and the border of Lake Michigan. The French gentleman at the different posts that we now had possession of, engaged warmly in our interest. They appeared to vie with each other in promoting the business; and through the means of their correspondence, trading among the Indians, and otherwise, in a short time, the Indians of the various tribes inhabiting the region of Illinois, came in great numbers to Cahokia, in order to make treaties of peace with us. From the information they generally got from the French gentlemen (whom they implicitly believed) respecting us they were truly alarmed; and, consequently, we were visited by the greater part of them without any invitation from us: of course we had greatly the advantage, in making use of such language as suited our (interest). Those treaties which commenced about the last of August, and continued between three and four weeks, were probably conducted in a way different from any other known in America at that time. I had been always convinced that our general conduct with the Indians was wrong; that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner to what we expected, and imputed, by them, to fear; and that giving them great presents confirmed it. I resolved to guard against this, and I took great pains to make myself acquainted fully with the French and Spanish methods of treating Indians, and with the manners, genius, and disposition of the Indians in general. As in this quarter they had not been spoiled by us, I was resolved that they should not be. I began the business fully prepared, having copies of the British treaties."

At the first great council, which was opened at Cahokia, an Indian chief with a belt of peace in his hand, advanced to the table at which Colonel Clark was sitting; another chief, bearing the sacred pipe of the tribe, went forward to the table; and a third chief then advanced with fire to kindle the pipe. When the pipe was lighted it was figuratively presented to the heavens, then to the earth, and then to all the good spirits; thus invoking the heavens, the

earth and all the good spirits to witness what was about to be done. After the observance of these forms, the pipe was presented to Clark, and afterward to every person present. An Indian speaker then addressed the Indians as follows: "Warriors, you ought to be thankful that the Great Spirit has taken pity on you, and cleared the sky and opened your ears and hearts, so that you may hear the truth. We have been deceived by bad birds flying through the land; but we will take up the bloody hatchet no more against the Big Knife; and



POST-OFFICE, POSTMASTER AND EMPLOYES

we hope as the Great Spirit has brought us together for good, as He is good, that we may be received as friends, and that the belt of peace may take the place of the bloody belt."

"I informed them," says Clark, "that I had paid attention to what they had said; and that on the next day I would give them an answer, when I hoped the ears and hearts of the people would be open to receive the truth, which should be spoken without deception. I advised them to keep themselves prepared for the result of this day, on which perhaps their very existence as a nation, depended, etc., and dismissed them—not suffering any of our people to shake hands with them, as peace was not concluded, telling them it was time enough to give the hand when the heart could be given also. They replied that 'such sentiments were like men who had but one heart, and did not speak with a double tongue.' The next day I delivered them the following speech: 'Men and Warriors! pay attention to my words. You informed me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped, as He was good, that it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon—whether it be peace or war—and henceforward prove ourselves worthy the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior—not a counselor. I carry war in my right hand, and in my left, peace. I am sent by the great council of the Big Knife, and their friends, to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country; and to watch the motions of the red people; to bloody

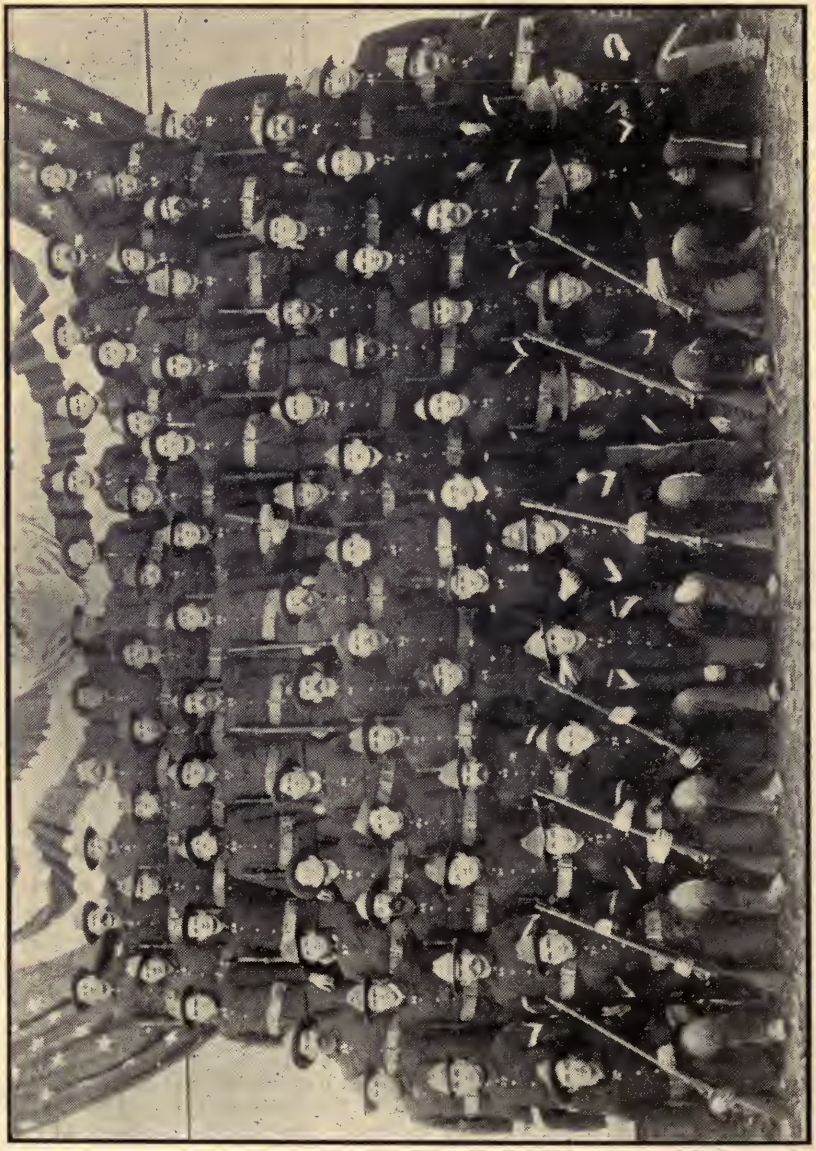
the paths of those who attempt to stop the river; but to clear the roads from us to those who desire to be in peace, that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to darken the land, and that the red people may hear no sound, but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes. I will dispel the clouds, that you may clearly see the cause of the war between the Big Knife and the English; then you may judge for yourselves which party is in the right. And if you are warriors as you profess to be, prove it by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship, and not show yourselves to the squaws.

"The Big Knives are very much like the Red People; they don't know how to make blankets, and powder, and cloth. They buy these things from the English from whom they are sprung. They live by making corn, hunting and trade, as you and your neighbors, the French, do. But the Big Knives, daily getting more numerous, like the trees in the woods, the land became poor, and hunting scarce; and having but little to trade with, the women began to cry at seeing their children naked, and tried to learn how to make clothes for themselves. They soon made blankets for their husbands and children and the men learned to make guns and powder. In this way we did not want to buy so much from the English. They then got mad with us and sent strong garrisons through our country; as you see they have done among you on the lakes and among the French. They would not let our women spin, nor our men make powder, nor let us trade with anybody else. The English said we should buy everything from them; and, since we had got saucy, we should pay two bucks for a blanket, which we used to get for one; we should do as they pleased; and they killed some of our people to make the rest fear them. This is the truth and the real cause of the war between the English and us, which did not take place for some time after this treatment. But our women became hungry and cold, and continued to cry. Our young men got lost for want of counsel to put them in the right path. The whole land was dark. The old men held down their heads for shame, because they could not see the sun; and thus there was mourning for many years over the land. At last the Great Spirit took pity on us, and kindled a great council fire, that never goes out, at a place called Philadelphia. He then stuck down a post and put a war tomahawk by it, and went away. The sun immediately broke out; the sky was blue again: and the old men held up their heads and assembled at the fire. They took up the hatchet, sharpened it, and put it into the hands of our young men, ordered them to strike the English as long as they could find one on this side of the great waters. The young men immediately struck the war post and blood was shed. In this way the war began; and the English were driven from one place to another until they got weak, and then they hired you Red People to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this, and caused your old father, the French king, and other great nations, to join the Big Knives and fight with them against all their enemies. So the English have become like deer in the woods; and you may see that it is the Great Spirit that has caused your waters to be troubled, because you have fought for the people he was mad with. If your women and children should now cry, you must blame yourselves for it and not the Big Knives.

"You can now judge who is in the right. I have already told you who I am. Here is a bloody belt and a white one; take which you please. Behave like men; and don't let your being surrounded by Big Knives, cause you to take up the one belt with your hands while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you shall leave the town in safety, and may go and join your friends the English. We will then try, like warriors, who can put the most stumbling blocks in each other's way, and keep our clothes longest stained with blood. If on the other hand you should take the path of peace, and be received as brothers to the Big Knives, with their friends, the French, should you then listen to bad birds flying through the land, you will no longer deserve to be counted as men, but as creatures with two tongues that ought to be destroyed without listening to anything you might say. As I am convinced you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time to counsel. We will, therefore, part this evening; and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and

think like men with but one heart and one tongue.

"The next day after this speech, a new fire was kindled with more than usual ceremony: paid great attention to what the Great Spirit had put into my heart to say to them. They believed the whole to be the truth; as the Big Knives did not speak like any other people



COMPANY A, 159TH INDIANA, IN SPANISH WAR

an Indian speaker came forward and said, 'they ought to be thankful that the Great Spirit had taken pity on them, and opened their ears and hearts to receive the truth.' He had they had ever heard. They now saw they had been deceived, and that the English had told them lies, and that I had told them the truth—just as some of their old men had always told

them. They now believed that we were in the right; and as the English had forts in their country, they might, if they got strong enough, want to serve the Red People as they had treated the Big Knives. The Red People ought, therefore, to help us; and they had with a cheerful heart taken up the belt of peace and spurned that of war. They were determined to hold the former fast; and they would have no doubt of our friendship from the manner of our speaking—so different from that of the English.

"They would now call in their warriors and throw the tomahawk into the river, where it could never be found. They would suffer no more bad birds to fly through the land, disquieting the women and children. They would be careful to smooth the roads for their brothers, the Big Knives, whenever they might wish to come to see them. Their friends should hear of the good talk I had given them, and they hoped I would send chiefs among them, with my eyes, to see myself that they were men, and strictly adhered to all they had said at this great fire, which the Great Spirit had kindled at Cahokia, for the good of all people who would attend it."

The sacred pipe was again kindled and presented, figuratively, to the heavens and the earth and to all the good spirits, as a witness of what they had done. The Indians and the white men then closed the council, by smoking the pipe and shaking hands. With no material variation either of the forms that were observed or of the speeches that were made, at this council, Colonel Clark and his officers concluded treaties of peace with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

CHAPTER VI.

VINCENNES CAPTURED BY GOV. HAMILTON—CLARK MAKES PREPARATIONS TO MARCH AGAINST THE POST.

Clark had acquainted Governor Henry with the happy result of his expedition against Kaskaskia and the other settlements in the Illinois. In view of the fact that the French inhabitants of Kashaskia, Cahokia and Post Vincennes had taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia, the legislative assembly of that state, in october, 1778, passed an act erecting the country northwest of the Ohio into a county to be known as Illinois County, and the governor was empowered to appoint a county lieutenant or commander-in-chief, "during pleasure, who shall appoint and commission as many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries as he shall think proper in the different districts, during pleasure; all of whom, before they enter into office, shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth, and the oath of office, according to the form of their own religion." Provision was made for the election of all necessary civil officers by the inhabitants in their respective districts, for which purpose they should be convened by the county lieutenant or his deputy.

Before the provisions of this law were carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor of Detroit, collected a force consisting of about thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians and passing down the Wabash took possession of Post Vincennes on the 15th of December, 1778, the inhabitants of the town making no resistance and Captain Helm being powerless. Captain Helm was detained a prisoner and the French inhabitants disarmed.*

Clark's position at Kaskaskia now became perilous. Detached parties of hostile Indians began to appear in the neighborhood of his forces in the Illinois. Realizing his position, he recalled Bowman from Cahokia to Kaskaskia, and began a serious consideration of measures to meet the exigencies of his situation. His memoir now continues:

"I could see," says Clark, "but little probability of keeping possession of the country, as my number of men were too small to stand a siege, and my situation too remote to call for assistance. I made every preparation I possibly could for the attack and was necessitated to set fire to some houses in town to clear them

*Butler's History of Kentucky relates the following anecdote as to what took place at the fort: "When Governor Hamilton entered Vincennes there were but two Americans there, Capt. Helm, the commandant ond one Henry. The latter had a cannon well charged and placed in the open gate of the fort, while Helm stood by with a lighted match in his hand. When Hamilton and his troops got within hailing distance, the American officer, in a loud voice, called out 'Halt!' This stopped the movements of Hamilton, who, in reply, demanded a surrender of the garrison. Helm exclaimed, with an oath, 'No man shall enter until I know the terms.' Hamilton answered, 'You shall have the honors of war,' and then the fort was surrendered, with its garrison of one officer and one private."

out of the way. But on the 29th of January, 1779, in the height of the hurry, a Spanish merchant (Francis Vigo) who had been at Post Vincennes, arrived and gave the following intelligence: That Mr. Hamilton had weakened himself by sending his Indians against the frontiers, and to block up the Ohio; that he had not more than eighty men in garrison, three pieces of cannon and some swivels mounted; that the hostile Indians were to meet at Post Vincennes in the spring, drive us out of Illinois and attack the Kentucky settlements, in a body, joined by their southern friends; that all the goods were taken from the merchants of Post Vincennes for the king's use; that the troops under Hamilton were repairing the fort, and expected a reinforcement from Detroit in the spring; that they appeared to have plenty of all kinds of stores; that they were strict in their dicipline, but he did not believe they were under much apprehension of a visit; and believed that if we could get there undiscovered, we might take the place. In short, we got every information from this gentleman that we could wish for, as he had had good opportunities and had taken great pains to inform himself with a design to give intelligence.

"We now viewed ourselves in a very critical situation—in a manner cut off from any intercourse between us and the United States. We knew that Governor Hamilton, in the spring, by a junction of his northern and southern Indians, (which he had prepared for) would be at the head of such a force that nothing in this quarter could withstand his arms—that Kentucky must immediately fall; and well if the desolation would end there. If we could immediately make our way good to Kentucky we were convinced that before we could raise a force even sufficient to save that country, it would be too late, as all the men in it, joined by the troops we had, would not be sufficient, and to get timely succor from the interior was out of the question. We saw but one alternative, which was to attack the enemy in their quarters. If we were fortunate it would save the whole. If otherwise, it would be nothing more than what would certainly be the consequence if we should not make the attempt.

"These and many other similar reasons, induced us to resolve to attempt the enterprise, which met with the approbation of every individual belonging to us.

"Orders were immediately issued for preparations. The whole country took fire at the alarm, and every order was executed with cheerfulness by every description of inhabitants—preparing provisions, encouraging volunteers, etc., etc., and as we had plenty of stores, every man was completely rigged with what he could desire to withstand the coldest weather. * * * To convey our artillery and stores, it was concluded to send a vessel around by water, so strong that she might force her way. A large Mississippi boat was immediately purchased, and completely fitted out as a galley, mounting two four-pounders, and four large swivels. She was manned by forty-six men under the command of Captain John Rogers. He set sail on the 4th of February, with orders to force his way up the Wabash as high as White river, and to secrete himself until further orders; but if he found himself discovered, to do the enemy all the damage he could, without running too

Photo by Shores.



THE WE SEVEN

great a risk of losing his vessel, and not to leave the river until he was out of hope of our arrival by land. We had great dependence on this galley. She was far superior to anything the enemy could fit out without building a vessel; and at the worst, if we were discovered, we could build a number of large pirogues, such as they possessed, to attend her, and with such a little fleet, perhaps, pester the enemy very much; and if we saw it our interest, force a landing; at any rate it would be some time before they could be a match for us on the water.

"Everything being ready, on the 5th of February, after receiving a lecture and absolution from the priest, we crossed the Kaskaskia river with one hundred and seventy men—marched about three miles and encamped, where we lay until the 7th, and set out. The weather wet, but fortunately not cold for the season, and a great part of the plains under water several inches deep; it was difficult and very fatiguing marching. My object now was to keep the men in spirits. I suffered them to shoot game on all occasions; and feast on it like Indian war-dancers—each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night, as the company that was to give the feast was always supplied with horses to lay up a sufficient store of wild meat in the course of the day—myself and principal officers putting on the woodsman now and then, and running as much through the mud and water as any of them. Thus, insensibly, without a murmur, were those men led on to the banks of the Little Wabash, which we reached on the thirteenth through incredible difficulties, far surpassing anything that any of us had ever experienced. Frequently the diversions of the night wore off the thoughts of the preceding day. We formed a camp on a height which we found on the bank of the river, and suffered our troops to amuse themselves. I viewed this sheet of water for some time with distrust, without holding any consultation about it or suffering anybody else to do so in my presence, ordered a pirogue to be built immediately, and acted as though crossing the water would be only a piece of diversion. As but few could work at the pirogue, at a time, pains were taken to find diversion for the rest, to keep them in spirits. * * * In the evening of the 14th, our little vessel was finished, manned, and sent to explore the drowned lands on the opposite side of the Little Wabash, with private instructions what report to make, and, if possible, to find some spot of dry land. They found about half an acre, and marked the trees from thence back to camp, and made a very favorable report.

"Fortunately, the 15th happened to be a warm, moist day for the season. The channel of the river where we lay was about thirty yards wide. A scaffold was built on the opposite shore (which was about three feet under water) and our baggage ferried across, and put on it; our horses swam across, and received their loads at the scaffold; by which time the troops were also brought across, and we began our march through the water. * * *

"By evening we found ourselves encamped on a pretty height in high spirits; each party laughing at the other, in consequence of something that had happened in the course of 'this ferrying business,' as they called it. A little antic drummer afforded them great diversion by floating on his drum, etc. All this was greatly encouraged; and they really began to think themselves superior to other men, and that neither the rivers nor the seasons could stop their progress. Their whole conversation now was concerning what they would do when they got about the enemy. They now began to view the main Wabash as a creek, and made no doubt that such men as they were could find a way to cross it. They wound themselves up to such a pitch that they soon took Post Vincennes, divided the spoils, and before bedtime were far advanced on their route to Detroit. All this was no doubt pleasing to those of us who had more serious thoughts. * * *

"We were now convinced that the whole of the low country on the Wabash was drowned, and that the enemy could easily get to us, if they discovered us, and wished to risk an action; if they did not, we made no doubt of crossing the river by some means or other. Even if Captain Rogers, with our galley, did not get to the station agreeable to his appointment, we flattered ourselves that all would be well, and marched on in high spirits."

Here follows an extract from the manuscript journal of Major Bowman:

"February 16th, 1779.—Marched all day through rain and water. Crossed the Fur River. Our provisions begin to be short.

"17th.—Marched early; crossed several runs very deep; sent Mr. Kennedy, our commissary,

with three men, to cross river Embarrass, if possible, and proceed to a plantation opposite Post Vincennes, in order to steal boats or canoes to ferry us across the Wabash. About an hour by sun, we got near the river Embarrass, found the country all overflown by water. We strove to find the Wabash. Traveled till eight o'clock in mud and water, but found no place to encamp on. Still keep marching on, but after some time Mr. Kernedy and his party returned. Found it impossible to cross the Embarrass River. We found the water falling from a small spot of ground. Staid there the remainder of the night. Drizzling and dark weather.

Photo by Townsley.



A KNOX COUNTY MELON FIELD. Planting Time

"18th—At daybreak hear Governor Hamilton's morning gun. Set off, and marched down the river (Embarrass)—saw some fine land. About two o'clock, came to the bank of the Wabash; made rafts for four men to cross and go up to town and steal boats; but they spent the day and night in the water to no purpose; for there was not one foot of dry land to be found.

"19th.—Captain McCarty's company set to making a canoe; and at three o'clock the four men returned, after spending the night on some logs in the water. The canoe finished; Captain McCarty, with three of his men embarked in the canoe, and made the next attempt to steal boats; but he soon returned, having discovered four large fires about a league distant from our camp. They seemed to be the fires of whites and Indians. Immediately Colonel Clark sent two men in the canoe, down to meet the galley, with orders to come on day and night—that being our last hope,—and (we) starving. Many of the men were much cast down, particularly the volunteers. No provision of any sort, now two days. Hard fortune.

20th.—Camp very quiet, but hungry. Some almost in despair. Many of the Creole volunteers talking of returning. Fell to making more canoes, when about twelve o'clock, our sentry on the river brought to a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort, who told us we were not yet discovered—that the inhabitants were well disposed to us, etc. * * * They informed us of two canoes they had seen adrift some distance above us. Ordered that Captain Worthington, with a party, go in search of them. Returned late, with one only. One of our men killed a deer, which was brought into camp; very acceptably.

"21st.—At break of day, began to ferry our men over (the Wabash) in two canoes to a

small hill called the Mamelle. Captain Williams, with two men, went to look for a passage, and were discovered by two men in a canoe, but could not fetch them to. The whole army being over, we thought to get to town that night, so plunged into the water, sometimes to the neck, for more than one league, when we stopped on a hill of the same name—there being no dry land on any side for many leagues. Our pilots say we cannot get along—that it is impossible. The whole army being over, we encamped. Rain all this day. No provisions."

The Memoir of Clark proceeds: "This last day's march through the water, was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking—said that the nearest land to us was a small league called Sugar Camp, on the bank of the river (?). A canoe was sent off, and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself, and sounded the water, found it deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the Sugar Camp, which I knew would spend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time, to men half starved, was a matter of consequence. I would have given now, a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival, all ran to hear what was the report. Every eye was fixed on me. I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers; the whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute—whispered to those near me to do as I did; immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my face, gave the war whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed, and fell in, one after another, without saying a word, like a flock of sheep.

"I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line and the whole went on cheerfully. I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist deep, one of the men informed me that he felt a path. We examined, and found it so; and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did; and by taking pains to follow it we got to Sugar Camp without the least difficulty, where there was about an acre of dry ground, at least not under water, where we took up our lodging.

"The Frenchmen that we had taken on the river appeared to be uneasy at our situation. They begged that they might be allowed to go in the two canoes to town in the night. They said that they would bring from their own houses provisions, without a possibility of any persons knowing it; that some of our men should go with them, as a security of their good conduct; that it was impossible we could march from that place till the water fell, for the plain was too deep to march. Some of the (officers) believed that it might be done. I would not suffer it. I never could well account for this piece of obstinacy, and give satisfactory reasons to myself, or to anybody else, why I denied a proposition apparently so easy to execute, and of so much advantage; but something seemed to tell me that it should not be done, and it was not done.

"The most of the weather that we had on this march, was moist and warm, for the season. This was the coldest night we had. The ice, in the morning, was found one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick, near the shores, and in still water. The morning was the finest we had on our march. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole.. What I said to them I forget; but it may be easily imagined by a person that could possess my affections for them at that time. I concluded by informing them that passing the plain that was then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods, would put an end to their fatigue—that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long-wished-for object—and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third entered, I halted and called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear with twenty-five men and put to death any man who refused to march, as we wished to have no such person among us. The whole gave a cry of approbation, and on we went. This was the most trying of all the difficulties we had experienced. I generally kept fifteen or twenty of the strongest men next myself; and judged by my own feelings what must be that of others. Getting about the middle of the plain the water about middeep, I found myself sensibly failing, and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men

to support themselves by, I feared that many of the most weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence, and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward with orders, when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word backward that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods to cry out 'Land.' This stratagem had its desired effect. The men, encouraged by it, exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities—the weak holding by the stronger. * * * The water never got shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods, where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence. All the low men, and the weakly, hung to the trees and floated on old logs, until they were taken off by the canoes. The strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

This was a delightful dry spot of ground of about ten acres. We soon found that the fires answered no purpose; but that two strong men taking a weaker one by the arms was the only way to recover him—and being a delightful day it soon did. But fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through part of this plain as a nigh way. It was discovered by our canoes as they were out after the men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was near half a quarter of a buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was a grand prize and was invaluable. Broth was immediately made and served out to the most weakly, with great care; most of the whole got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, jocosely saying



KNOX COUNTY BAR

something cheering to their comrades. This little refreshment and fine weather, by the afternoon, gave new life to the whole. Crossing a narrow, deep lake, in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called the Warrior's Island * We were now in full view of the fort and town, not a shrub between us, at about two miles' distance. Every man now feasted his eyes, and forgot that he had suffered anything—saying that all that had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear; and that a soldier had no right to think, etc.—passing from one extreme to another, which is common in such cases. It was now we had to display our abilities. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level. The sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men out on horseback, shooting them, about half a mile from us; and sent out as many of our young Frenchmen to decoy and take one of them prisoner, in such a manner as not to alarm the others, which they did. The information which we got from this person, was similar to that which we had got from those we took on the river, except that of the British having completed the wall of the fort, and that there was a good many Indians in town.

CHAPTER VII.

CLARK CAPTURES THE OLD POST.

"Our situation was now truly critical—and in full view of a town that had, at this time upward of six hundred men in it, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not fifty men, would have been now a reinforcement of immense magnitude to our little army (if I may so call it), but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoners was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages, if they fell into their hands. Our fate was now to be determined, probably in a few hours. We knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success. I knew that a number of the inhabitants wished us well—that many were lukewarm to the interest of either—and I also learned that the grand chief, the Tobacco's son, had, but a few days before, openly declared, in council with the British, that he was a brother and friend to the Big Knives. These were favorable circumstances, and as there was but litle probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin the career immediately, and wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

" 'TO THE INHABITANTS OF POST VINCENNES—Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village, with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses :and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort, and join the hair-buyer general, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort, shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find in arms on my arrival, I shall treat him as an enemy.

(Signed) 'G. R. CLARK.'

"I had various ideas on the supposed results of this letter. I knew that it could do us no damage; but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, encourage our friends and astonish our enemies.* * * We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes could discover by our glasses some stir in every street that we could penetrate into, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed—no drum nor gun. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy already knew of us and were prepared.* * * A little before sunset we moved and displayed ourselves in full view of the town—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction, or success. There was no midway thought of. We had but litle to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of obedience, etc. We knew they did not want encouraging, and that anything might be attempted with

*This island was undoubtedly what is now familiarly known as "Bunker Hill."

them that was possible with such a number—perfectly cool, under subordination, pleased with the prospect before them, and much attached to their officers. They all declared that they were convinced that an implicit obedience to orders was the only thing that would insure success, and hoped that no mercy would be shown the person that should violate them. Such language as this, from soldiers in our station must have been exceedingly agreeable. We moved on slowly in full view of the town, but, as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear as formidable, we, in leaving the covert that we were in, marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. In raising volunteers in the Illinois, every person that set about the business had a set of colors given him, which they brought with them to the amount of ten or twelve pairs. These were displayed to the best of advantage, and as the low plain we marched through was not a perfect level, but had frequent raisings in it seven or eight feet higher than the common level, (which was covered with water), and as these raisings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water under it, which completely prevented our being numbered. But our colors showed considerably above the heights, as they were fixed on long poles procured for the purpose, and at a distance, made no despicable appearance, and as our young Frenchman had, while we lay on the Warrior's Island, decoyed and taken several fowlers, with their horses, officers were mounted on these horses, and rode about more completely to deceive the enemy. In this manner we moved, and directed our march in such a way as to suffer it to be dark before we had advanced

Photo by Shores



POST H., T. P. A., BASE BALL TEAM

more than half way to the town. We then suddenly altered our direction, and crossed ponds where they could not have suspected us, and about eight o'clock gained the heights back of the town. As there was yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieutenant Bayley was ordered, with fourteen men to march and fire on the fort. The main body moved in a different direction, and took possession of the strongest part of the town.

"The firing now commenced on the fort, but they did not believe it was an enemy, until one one of their men was shot down through a port, as drunken Indians frequently saluted the fort after night. The drums were sounded, and business fairly commenced on both sides. Reinforcement were sent to the attack of the garrison, while other arrangements were making in town. * * * .We now found that the garrison had known nothing of us; that, having finished the fort that evening, they had amused themselves at different games, and had just retired before my letter arrived, as it was near roll call. The placard being made public, many of the inhabitants were afraid to show themselves out of the houses for fear of giving offence, and not one dare give information.*

"Our friends flew to the commons or other convenient places to view the pleasing sight. This was observed from the garrison, and the reason asked, but a satisfactory excuse was given, and as a part of the town lay between our line of march and the garrison, we could not be seen by the sentinels on the walls. Captain W. Shannon and another being some time before taken prisoners by one of their (scouting parties), and that evening brought in, the party had discovered at the sugar camp some signs of us. They supposed it to be a party of observation that intended to land on the hight some distance below the town. Captain Lamotte was sent to intercept them. It was at him the people said they were looking, when they were asked the reason for their unusual stir. Several suspected persons had been taken to the garrison; among them was Mr. Moses Henry. Mrs. Henry went under the pretense of carrying him provisions, and whispered him the news and what she had seen. Mr. Henry conveyed it to the rest of his fellow prisoners, which gave them much pleasure, particularly Captain Helm, who amused himself very much during the seige, and I believe, did much damage.

"Ammunition was scarce with us, as the most of our stores had been put on board of the Galley. Though her crew was but few, such a reinforcement to us, at this time, would have been invaluable in many instances. But fortunately at the time of its being reported that all of the goods in the town were to be taken for the king's use (for which the owners were to receive bills), Colonel LeGras, Major Bosseran, and others, had buried the greatest part of their powder and ball. This was immediately produced, and we found ourselves well supplied by those gentlemen.

"The Tobacco's son, being in town with a number of warriors, immediately mustered them and let us know he wanted to join us, saying that by the morning he would have a hundred men. He received for answer that we would counsel on the subject in the morning; and as we knew that there were a number of Indians in and near the town, that were our enemies, some confusion might happen if our men should mix in the dark; but hoped that we might be favored with his counsel and company during the night—which was agreeable to him.

"The garrison was soon completely surrounded, and the firing continued without intermission (except about fifteen minutes a little before day), until about nine o'clock the following morning. It was kept up by the whole of the troops—joined by a few young men of the town who got permission, except fifty men kept as a reserve. * * * I had made myself fully acquainted with the situation of the fort and town, and the parts relative to each. The cannon of the garrison was on the upper floors of strong blockhouses, at each angle of the fort, eleven feet above the surface, and the ports so badly cut that many of our troops lay under the fire of them within twenty or thirty yards of the walls. They did no damage, except to the buildings of the town, some of which they much shattered, and their musketry, employed against woodsmen, covered by houses, palings, ditches, the banks of the river, etc., was but of little avail, and did no injury

*"The town immediately surrendered with joy, and assisted at the siege." Letter, dated Kaskaskia, Ill., April 29, 1779, from Colonel Clark to the Governor of Virginia.

to us except wounding a man or two. As we could not afford to lose men, great care was taken to preserve them sufficiently covered, and to keep up a hot fire in order to intimidate the enemy as well as to destroy them. The embrasures of their cannon were frequently shut, for our riflemen, finding the true direction of them, would pour in such volleys when they were opened, that men could not stand to the guns—seven or eight of them in a short time got cut down. Our troops would frequently abuse the enemy in order to aggravate them to open their ports and fire their cannon, that they might have the pleasure of cutting them down with their rifles, fifty of which, perhaps, would be leveled the moment the port flew

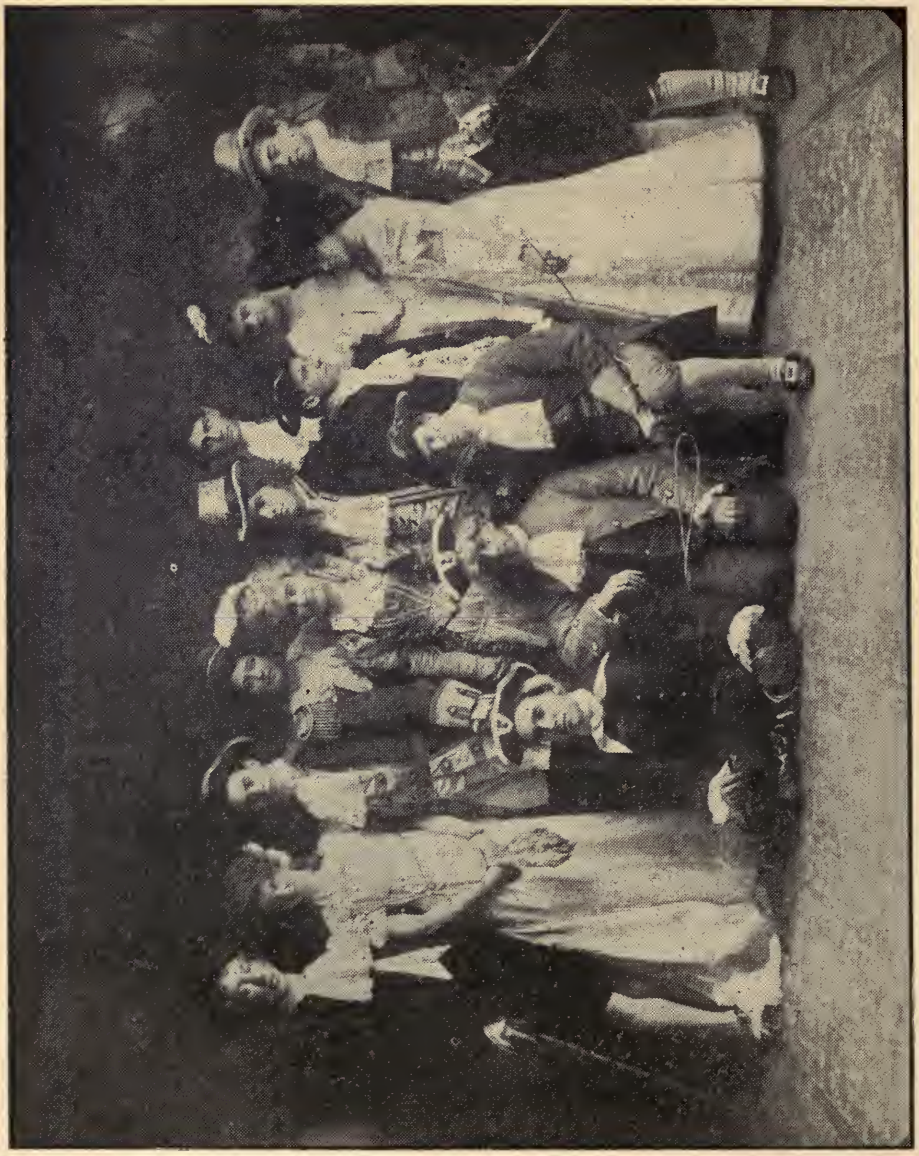


Photo by Shores

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN COSTUME FOR "THE RIVALS"

open; and I believe that if they had stood at their artillery, the greater part of them would have been destroyed in the course of the night, as the greater part of our men lay within thirty yards of the walls; and in a few hours were covered equally to those within the walls, and much more experienced in that mode of fighting. * * * Sometimes an irregular fire, as hot as possible, from different directions was kept up for a few minutes, and then only a continual scattering fire at the ports as usual, and a great noise and laughter immediately commenced in different parts of the town by the reserved parties, as if they had only fired on the fort a few minutes for amusement, and as if those continually firing at the fort were only regularly relieved. Conduct similar to this kept the garrison constantly alarmed. They did not know what moment they might be stormed or (blown up), as they could plainly discover that we had thrown up some intrenchments across the streets, and appeared to be frequently very busy under the bank of the river which was within thirty feet of the walls. The situation of the magazine we knew well. Captain Bowman began some works in order to blow it up in case our artillery should arrive, but as we knew that we were daily liable to be overpowered by the numerous bands of Indians on the river, in case they had again joined the enemy (the certainty of which we were acquainted with), we resolved to lose no time, but to get the fort in our possession as soon as possible. If the vessel did not arrive before the ensuing night, we resolved to undermine the fort, and fixed on the spot and plan of executing this work, which we intended to commence the next day.

'The Indians of different tribes that were inimical, had left the town and neighborhood. Captain Lamotte continued to hover about it, in order, if possible, to make his way good into the fort. Parties attempted in vain to surprise him. A few of his party were taken, one of which was Maisonville, a famous Indian partisan. Two lads that captured him, tied him to a post in the street and fought from behind him as a breastwork—supposing that the enemy would not fire at them for fear of killing him, as he would alarm them by his voice. The lads were ordered, by an officer who discovered them at their amusement, to untie their prisoner and take him off to the guard, which they did; but were so inhuman as to take part of his scalp on the way. There happened to be no other damage. As almost the whole of the persons who were most active in the department of Detroit, were either in the fort or with Captain Lamotte, I got extremely uneasy for fear that he would not fall into our power—knowing that he would go off if he could not get into the fort in the course of the night. Finding that, without some unforseen accident, the fort must inevitably be ours, and that a reinforcement of twenty men, although considerable to them, would not be of great moment to us in the present situation of affairs, and knowing that we had weakened them by killing or wounding many of their gunners, after some deliberation we concluded to risk the reinforcement in preference of his going again among the Indians; the garrison had at least a month's provision, and if they could hold out, in the course of that time he might do us much damage. A little before day the troops were withdrawn from their positions about the fort, except a few parties of observation, and the firing totally ceased.

"Orders were given, in case of Lamotte's approach, not to alarm or fire on him, without a certainty of killing or taking the whole. In less than a quarter of an hour he passed within ten feet of an officer and a party that lay concealed. Ladders were flung over to them, and as they mounted them our party shouted. Many of them fell from the top of the walls—some within, and others back; but as they were not fired on, they all got over much to the joy of their friends. But, on considering the matter, they must have been convinced that it was a scheme of ours to let them in, and that we were so strong as to care but little about them or the manner of their getting into the garrison. * * * The firing immediately commenced on both sides with double vigor, and I believe that more noise could not have been made by the same number of men—their shouts could not be heard for the firearms, but a continual blaze was kept around the garrison, without much being done until about daybreak, when our troops were drawn off to posts prepared for them, about sixty or seventy yards from the fort. A loophole then could scarcely be darkened, but a rifle ball would pass through it. To have stood to their cannon would have destroyed their men, without a probability of doing much service. Our situation was nearly similar. It would have

been imprudent in either party to have wasted their men, without some decisive stroke required it.

"Thus the attack continued until about nine o'clock of the twenty-fourth. Learning that the two prisoners they had brought in the day before had a considerable number of letters with them, I supposed it an express that we expected about this time, which I knew to be of the greatest moment to us, as we had not received one since our arrival in the country and not being fully acquainted with the character of our enemy, we were doubtful that those papers might be destroyed—to prevent which, I sent a flag (with a letter) demanding the garrison.."

Following is a copy of the letter which was addressed by Colonel Clark to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton on this occasion:

"Sir: In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you immediately to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc., etc. For if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town—for, by heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK."

Photo by Shores



BICYCLE RACES—THE START

The British commandant immediately returned the following answer:

" 'Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Colonel Clark, that he and his garrison are not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy British subjects.'

"The firing then commenced warmly for a considerable time, and we were obliged to be careful in preventing our men from exposing

themselves too much, as they were now much animated—having been refreshed during the flag. They frequently mentioned their wishes to storm the place and put an end to the business at once. * * * The firing was heavy through any crack that could be discovered in any part of the fort. Several of the garrison got wounded, and no possibility of standing near the embrasures.

'Toward the evening a flag appeared with the following proposals:

" 'Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton proposes to Colonel Clark a truce for three days, during which time he promises there shall be no defensive works carried on in the garrison, on condition that Colonel Clark shall observe, on his part, a like cessation of any defensive work: that is, he wishes to confer with Colonel Clark as soon as can be, and promises that whatever may pass between them two, and another person, mutually agreed upon to be present, shall remain secret till matters be finished, as he wishes that whatever the result of the conference may be, it may tend to honor and credit of each party. If Colonel Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton will speak to him by the gate.

(Signed) HENRY HAMILTON.
24th February, 1179.'

"I was at a great loss to conceive what reason Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton could have for wishing a truce of three days, on such terms as he proposed. Numbers said it was a scheme to get me into their posession. I had a different opinion, and no idea of his possessing such sentiments; as an act of that kind would infallibly ruin him. Although we had the greatest reason to expect a reinforcement in less than three days, that would at once put an end to the siege, I yet did not think it prudent to agree to the proposals, and sent the following answer:

" 'Colonel Clark's compliments to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, and begs leave to inform him that he will not agree to any terms other than his surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion. If Mr. Hamilton is desirous of a conference with Colonel Clark, he will meet him at the church, with Captain Helm.

(Signed) G. R. CLARK.'
February 24th, 1779.'

"We met at the church, about eighty yards from the fort, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Major Hay, Superintendent of Indian affairs, Captain Helm, their prisoner, Major Bowman and myself. The conference began. Hamilton produced terms of capitulation, signed, that contained various articles, one of which was that the garrison should be surrendered on their being permitted to go to Pensacola on parole. After deliberating on every article, I rejected the whole. He then wished that I would make some proposition. I told him that I had no other to make than what I had already made—that of his surrendering as prisoners at discretion. I said that his troops had behaved with spirit—that they could not suppose that they would be worse treated in consequence of it—that if he chose to comply with the demand, though hard, perhaps, the sooner the better—that it was in vain to make any proposition to me—that he, by this time, must be sensible that the garrison would fall; that both of us must (view) all blood spilt for the future, by the garrison, as murder; that my troops were already impatient and called aloud for permission to tear down and storm the fort, if such a step was taken, many, of course, would be cut down, and the result of an enraged body of woodsmen breaking in, must be obvious to him; it would be out of the power of an American officer to save a single man. Various altercations took place for a considerable time. Captain Helm attempted to moderate our fixed determination. I told him he was a British prisoner, and it was doubtful whether or not he could, with propriety, speak on the subject. Hamilton then said that Helm was from that moment liberated, and might use his pleasure. I informed the captain that I would not receive him on such terms; that he must return to the garrison, and await his fate. I then told Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton that hostilities should not commence until five minutes after the drums gave the alarm. We took our leave, and parted but a few steps, when Hamilton stopped and politely asked me if I would be so kind as to give him any reasons for refusing the garrison on any other terms than those I had offered. I told him I had no objections in giving my real reasons, which were simply these: that I knew the greater part of the principal Indian partizans of Detroit were with him; that I wanted an excuse to put them to death, or otherwise treat them as I thought proper; that



COMPANY A., FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.
Photographed in Camp at Indianapolis,

the cries of the widows and the fatherless, on the frontiers, which they had occasioned, now required their blood from my hands, and that I did not choose to be so timorous as to disobey the absolute commands of their authority, which I looked upon to be next to divine; that I would rather lose fifty men, than not to empower myself to execute this piece of business with propriety; that if he chose to risk the massacre of his garrison for their sakes, it was his own pleasure, and that I might, perhaps, take it into my head to send for some of those widows to see it executed. Major Hay, paying great attention, I had observed a kind of distrust in his countenance, which in a great measure influenced my conversation during this time. On my concluding, 'Pray sir,' said he, 'who is it that you call Indian partizans?' 'Sir I replied, 'I take Major Hay to be one of the principal.' I never saw a man in the moment of execution so struck as he appeared to be, pale and trembling, scarcily able to stand. Hamilton blushed, and, I observed, was much affected at his behavior. Major Bowman's countenance sufficiently expressed his disdain for the one, and his sorrow for the other. * * * Some moments elapsed without a word passing on either side. From that moment my resolutions changed respecting Hamilton's situation. I told him that we would return to our respective posts; that I would consider the matter and let him know the result: no offensive measures should be taken in the meantime. Agreed to, and we parted. What had passed, being made known to our officers, it was agreed that we should moderate our resolutions."

In the course of the afternoon of the 24th, the following articles were signed, and the garrison capitulated:

"(I) Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton engages to deliver up to Colonel Clark, Fort Sackville, as it is at present with all the stores, etc.

"(II) The garrison are to deliver themselves as prisoners of war; and march out with their arms and accouterments, etc.

"(III) The garrison to be delivered up at ten o'clock to-morrow.

"(IV) Three days' time to be allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders of this place.

"(V) The officers of the garrison to be allowed their necessary baggage, etc.

"Signed at Post St. Vincent (Vincennes), 24th Feb'y., 1779.

"Agreed for the following reasons: The remoteness from succor; the state and quality of provisions, etc., unanimity of officers and men in its expediency, the honorable terms allowed, and lastly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

(Signed) HENRY HAMILTON,
Lieut.-Gov. and Superintendent."

"The business being now nearly at an end, troops were posted in several strong houses around the garrison, and patroled during the night to prevent any deception that might be attempted. The remainder on duty lay on their arms, and, for the first time for many days past, got some rest. During the siege I got only one man wounded, not being able to lose many I made them secure themselves well. Seven were badly wounded in the fort, through ports. * * * Almost every man had conceived a favorable opinion of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton—I believe what affected myself, made some impression on the whole—and I was happy to find that he never deviated, while he stayed with us, from that dignity of conduct that became an officer in his situation. The morning of the 25th approaching, arrangements were made for receiving the garrison, (which consisted of seventy-nine men,) and about ten o'clock it was delivered in form; and everything was immediately arranged to the best advantage. * * * On the 27th, our galley arrived, all safe—the crew much mortified, although they deserved great credit for their diligence. They had, on their passage, taken up William Myres, express from government. The dispatches gave much encouragement: Our own battalion was to be completed, and an additional one to be expected in the course of the spring."

CHAPTER VIII.

CLARK CAPTURES HAMILTON'S BOATS—PLANS AGAINST DETROIT—EARLY EVENTS FOLLOWING.

On the 26th of February, the next day after the surrender of Governor Hamilton, Clark, having information of the approach of a detachment with clothing and provisions from Detroit which was coming by boats down the Wabash, dispatched sixty men under command of Captain Helm, Major Boseron and Major LeGras to intercept and capture them. This force proceeding in three armed boats about

120 miles up the Wabash, surprised and captured the enemy with their supplies in seven boats. These boats, containing supplies to the value of about $50,000, were manned by forty men who were made prisoners.

Col. Clark states that the goods, with the exception of about $4,000 worth, were divided among the soldiers, that amount being retained to clothe an expected reinforcement.

Clark's eyes now turned longingly toward Detroit, which he knew to be in a poor state of defense, and he was anxious to organize an expedition for its capture, but, embarrassed by his prisoners, doubtful as to the attitude of many tribes of Indians, he was in a quandary. However, the Indians soon began to show a pacific disposition and a number of the tribes came to him, with overtures of peace, and treaties were concluded.

On the 7th of March a detachment of twenty-five men, under command of Captains Williams and Rogers, set out with the British officers and eighteen privates to conduct them to Kentucky, whence they were forwarded to Virginia under command of Captain Rogers, who received orders after he reached the Falls.

Relieved in some measure by the departure of a part of prisoners, Clark took every possible means to organize his desired expedition against Detroit. Promised reinforcements were delayed and Clark was confronted with the necessity of postponing his enterprise. He made the best possible use of the time, however, preparing the minds of the French people of Detroit for his appearance. The company of French volunteers from Detroit, who had been made prisoners with Hamilton, and who expected to be sent into the states and held as prisoners of war, were lectured and paroled, supplied with boats, arms and provisions and told to return home. They did so and so pleased were they with their treatment that they became loud in the praise of the Americans and

Photo by Shores.



VINCENNES METROPOLITAN POLICE. Mayor Greene in Rear

created at Detroit a strong pro-American sentiment.

By a masterful strategy Clark had contrived to create an exceedingly strong sentiment at the Old Post in favor of the Detroit expedition, while assuming an attitude of indifference or disapproval, with a view to preventing premature knowledge of his intentions reaching that post. In furtherance of this design, on the 20th of March he "set sail" on board his galley and five armed boats, with seventy men, for Kaskaskia, where he arrived safely a few days later. Lieutenant Brashear was left in command of the garrison of forty picked men, Captain Helm commandant of the town, superintendent of Indian affairs, etc.

From Kaskaskia Clark directed war to be made from Vincennes against the Delawares, who were settled at the forks of the White River and who had become troublesome and had committed a number of murders. Determined to give them a lesson that would impress all the tribes, he ordered that no quarter should be shown the warriors, but that women and children should be spared. So merciless and vigorous was the campaign that the Delawares were quickly brought to terms, but, having once broken their treaty, Clark refused to treat with them unless they could induce some of the neighboring Indians to become sureties in their behalf. This the Tobacco's son agreed to do, and peace was restored.

A rendezvous had been appointed for Vincennes in June, against which time it was hoped a sufficient force would have been recruited in Kentucky and Virginia for the accomplishment of his designs against Detroit. But in this Colonel Clark was doomed to bitter disappointment. Less than half the expected reinforcements arrived. The depression of the continental currency gave him great trouble in securing supplies. Clark returned with his forces to Vincennes, but was compelled on account of the paucity of his resources to abandon the proposed expedition, and retired soon afterward to Louisville ("the Falls") as the most convenient spot from which to direct the operations of the forces and posts in the newly acquired territory.

The conquest of the territory northwest of the Ohio by General Clark was soon followed by a considerable influx of emigrants from the states, and it is stated that in the spring of 1780 no less than three hundred large "family boats" arrived at the Falls of the Ohio, and it may be fairly surmised that Post Vincennes came in for its full share of the new population. In the spring of 1779 Colonel John Todd, who had been appointed county lieutenant of Illinois county, which embraced all the territory covered by Clark's conquests, visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia and took steps to organize local governments suitable to the requirements of the people. One of his first acts was to issue a proclamation designed to forestall the location of all the best lands by greedy speculators and adventurers. The proclamation forbade the location of claims in the rich lands in the river valleys or within a league of these lands, "unless in manner and form of settlements as heretofore made by the French inhabitants, until further orders herein given." The proclamation also required every claimant of lands to file with an officer, to be appointed in each district, a description of his claim, the name of the original grantee, with date of grant, with vouchers, "deducing the title through the various occupants to the present owner." Depositions were required to establish ownership when no vouchers could be produced.

A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, composed of several magistrates, with Colonel J. M. P. Legras as president, was established at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. The members of this court assuming that they were vested with authority to grant lands, soon began to make grants in various amounts "from the size of a house lot to 400 acres," after the manner of the former French grants. Finally we are told they became of opinion that they might dispose of the entire tract given in 1742 to the French inhabitants of Vincennes by the Piankeshaw Indians, amounting to a very large domain, and then conceived the idea that if they could grant to others they should not be debarred from granting to each other. They accordingly divided this large tract among themselves, each absenting himself from the court on the day his grant was to be made.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781, followed by an armistice and finally by the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris Sept. 3, 1783, having put an end to hostilities by granting the independence of the colonies, and including the territory west to the Mississippi in that ceded, the fate of this territory was thenceforward to be controlled by

the state of Virginia and Congress. The territory was in 1784 ceded by Virginia to the United States.

Conflicting claims among land speculators, the inhabitants of Vincennes and vicinity, now attracted the attention of the government. The lands claimed by the French settlers at Vincennes by virtue of Indian grants, court concessions, etc., and other lands claimed in the northwestern territory aggregated about 15,000 square miles, and the claims of the Illinois & Wabash land companies were far larger in extent. The Indians had become jealous of the encroachments of the whites and were becoming restless. To quiet, if possible, this seething and threatening mass of conflicting claims, but primarily to keep down the turbulent spirits of the Indian tribes, Congress, on the 18th of March, 1785, resolved "That in order to give greater security to the frontier settlement and establish a boundary line between the United States and the Potawatomie, Twightwee, Piankeshaw and other western nations, a treaty be held with the said Indians at Post Vincennes, on the Wabash River, on the 20th day of June, 1785, or at such other time and place as the commissioners may find more convenient." Pursuant to a subsequent resolution of Congress the treaty was held on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Great Miami. In August, 1785, the Wabash Indians held a grand counsel at Ouiatenon. About the same time a French inhabitant of Vincennes was killed by an Indian and in retaliation four Indians were killed and others wounded by friends of the Frenchman. Soon afterwards an Indian chief demanded of the French inhabitants of Vincennes that they all leave the post against a certain date, as the Indians had declared war against the Americans and that such French as re-

Photo by Todd



SECOND STREET—Looking North-east from Busseron

mained would receive the same treatment as that accorded the Americans. In the following year settiers who arrived at Vincennes in boats were fired on at the mouth of the Embarrass. A settler by the name of Small headed a company of thirty or forty and proceeded to attack the Indians, with the result that several were killed and wounded on each side.

So troubiesome had the Indians become by this time that a strong military force was raised in Kentucky for the purpose of subduing them. About 1,000 men, under command of Generai George Rogers Clark, marched from the Falls of the Ohio for Vincennes and arrived here early in October. Here the army went into camp to await the arrival of provisions that were to come by boat. At the end of nine days the boats arrived and it was found that half the provisions were spoiled. That part which had been transported by land was almost exhausted. Discontent had already begun to manifest itself in the camp and when the state of the provisions became known it was greatiy increased. Re-enforced by volunteers from Vincennes, however, the force moved up the river to near the mouth of the Vermillion, the army finding all Indian villages deserted. Here a false rumor was spread among them to the effect that Gen. Clark had sent a flag of truce to the Indians, "with an offer of peace or war." "This rumor," we are told, "combined with a iamentable change which had taken place in the once temperate, bold, energetic and commanding character of General Clark, excited among the troops a spirit of insubordination which neither the commands nor the entreaties nor the tears of the general could snbdue." Three hundred troops deserted in a body and the expedition was abandoned.

General Clark, feeling that to abandon the territory after this demonstration would be but to emboiden the Indians and endanger not only the people of Vincennes but the settlements in Kentucky, called a council of his officers, at which it was decided to garrison the town with one field officer and 250 men (exclusive of a company of artillery to be commanded by Captain Valentine Thomas Daiton) which force was to be recruited here. It was further decided that the command should be entrusted to Colonel Holder. General Clark began to levy recruits, appoint officers and impress provisions for the support of the garrison. General Clark also opened communications with the Indian chieftains, looking to treaties of peace, and appointing a meeting for "the last of April," 1787. The agitation in the west over the Spanish claims to exclusive right to navigate the Mississippi, which imposed onerous restrictions on the people of this section, and the rising hostility of the people of the west against Spain, at least gave color to the charges made that Generai Clark's action was in reality taken with a view to a movement against the Spanish settiements and the fact that his first impressments at Vincennes were from a Spanish merchant lent not a little force to this construction of it. The matter was investigated by the government of Virginia and by Congress, but apparentiy not very thoroughly, and the acts of General Ciark were disavowed. Congress passed a resolution on the 24th of April, 1789, directing the secretary of war to order the commanding officer of the United States troops on the Ohio to take immediate and efficient measures "for dispossessing a body of men who had in a lawless and unauthorized manner, taken possession of Post Vincennes, in defiance of the proclamation and authority of the United States."

Mr. English, in his Life of General Ciark, takes pains to defend Generai Clark against the charges made against him in this connection. But whether just or not, it is certain western sentiment would have supported him in such a move at this time against the prepostuous ciaims of Spain; and certain it is that war was narrowly averted.

CHAPTER IX.

GOVERNOR SAINT CLAIR—LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—INDIAN TROUBLES.

The first governor of the Northwestern Territory after its cession to the United States was Major General Arthur St. Clair. He was assisted by a council consisting of three judges, and in the governor and judges was the lawmaking power. Governor St. Clair and the judges established themselves at Marietta, Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, which was therefore the first capital. From this place a code of laws was promnigated near the close of 1788. In accordance with his instructions from Congress, Governor St. Clair early turned his attention to securing treaties with the Indians, but a number of tribes de-

clined to treat and others to acknowledge the validity of treaties formed with their sachems. Roving bands of marauding Indians caused much trouble and in this regard the Wabash country was not exempt. In a report to the president in June, 1789, General Knox, secretary of war, says, among other things: "It is to be observed that the United Staes have not formed any treaties with the Wabash Indians. On the contrary, since the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, hostilities have almost constantly existed between he people of Kentucky and the said Indians. The injuries and murders have been so reciprocal that it would be a point of critical investigation to know on which side they have been the greatest. Some of the inhabitants of Kentucky during the past year, roused by injuries, made an incursion into the Wabash country, and possesing an equal aversion to all bearing the name of Indians, they destroyed a number of the peaceable Piankeshaws, who prided themselves on their attachment to the United States. In the course of this communication General Knox discusses the Indian problem in a most enlightened and humane manner. He advocates the formation of treaties of peace "in which their rights and limits should be explicitly defined and the treaties observed on the part of the United States with the most exact justice, by punishing the whites who should violate the same. The alternative of this, he says, is the extermination of the Indians, for which he argues there is no warrant in right or justice. He further shows its impracticability. He estimates the Wabash tribes at 1,500 to 2,000 warriors, and says to accomplish their destruction will require 2,500 men and cost $200,000, and that the government cannot furnish the money for the campaign.

Governor St. Clair soon found it necessary to call upon the President for directions for his government in dealing with the problem and he likewise does not lose sight of the fact that the peaceable Indians of the Wabash have been made to suffer for the wrongs of others, by the people of Kentucky.

So threatening has the situation become before the close of the year 1789 that President Washington, in replying to Governor St. Clair, authorizes him, in case of necessity, to call out the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania to the extent of 1,500 men. The president says, toward the close of his communication, "I would have it observed, forcibly, that a war with the Wabash Indians ought to be avoided by all means consistently with the security of the troops and the national dignity."

The president, in closing, directs General St. Clair to proceed "as soon as you can with safety, to execute the orders of the late congress respecting the inhabitants of Post Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and the other villages on the Mississippi. It is a circumstance of some importance that the said inhabitants should, as soon as possible, possess the lands to which they are entitled, by some known and fixed principles."

Photo by Shoxes



THE PLEIADES

This had reference to the resolutions of Congress of the 20th of June, and the 28th of August, 1788. By these resolutions provision was made to confirm the titles of French and Canadian settlers and others about Kaskaskia and Vincennes, who on or before the year 1783, "had professed themselves citizens of the United States or any of them." A tract of four hundred acres was donated to each head of a family of this description of settlers.

Governor St. Clair started from Marietta for the various outlying posts on the first of January, 1790. Before leaving Clarksville he sent dispatches to Major Hamtramck, commandant

at Vincennes, among which appears the following, dated Fort Steuben, January 23, 1790:

"It is with great pain that I have heard of the scarcity of corn which reigns in the settlements about the post. I hope it has been exaggerated; but it is represented to me that, unless a supply of that article can be sent forward, the people must actually starve. Corn can be had here in any quantity; but can the people pay for it? I entreat you to inquire into that matter, and if you find they cannot do without it, write to the contractor's agent here, to whom I will give orders to send forward such quantity as you shall find to be absolutely necessary. They must pay for what they can of it; but they must not be suffered to perish; and though I have no direct authority from the government for this purpose, I must take it upon myself." Whether the relief offered was availed of we are not informed. In his report from Kaskaskia, in 1790, Governor St. Clair draws a sorry picture of the conditions at that post, where the people had suffered from flood and frost as well as from the Indians, and he calls attention to their cheerful assistance rendered Clark, and failure of the State of Virginia and of Congress to repay them for advances made Clark, which they were ill able to bear. A pathetic memorial in behalf of his parishioners is presented Governor St. Clair by Father Gibault, from which we take the following sentence as indicative of its character: "Loaded with misery, and groaning under the weight of misfortunes accumulated since the Virginia troops entered their country, the unhappy inhabitants throw themselves under the protection of your excellency, and take the liberty to solicit you to lay their deplorable situation before Congress."

The attitude of the Indian nations, with whom Governor St. Clair had been endeavoring to conclude treaties of peace, becoming so menacing as to require active preparations for war, the governor left Kaskaskia on the 11th of June to consult with General Harmer, in command of the military forces in the west, arriving at Fort Washington on the 13th of July. Before his departure he instructed his secretary, Winthrop Sargent, to proceed to Post Vincennes and execute the requirements of the congrssional resolutions with reference to the lands of settlers in the Wabash, &c.

Mr. Sargent proceeded immediately to Post Vincennes, laid out the county of Knox, appointed various civil and military officers and took steps to secure proofs of land titles, etc., according to his instructions.

In a report to the president at the end of July he thus portrays the conditions as he found them here. "Although," says Mr. Sargent, "the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared, from very good oral testimony, to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted, and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made on a small scrap of paper, which it was customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in the process of time have come into possession of persons who have fraudulently destroyed them, or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away; for by the French usage they are considered as family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of Mr. St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. LeGrand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified and there is such gross fraud and forgery as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might otherwise have obtained from his papers."

In this connection it may be of interest to reproduce a few samples of descriptions prevalent in deeds of that date, which are taken from notes made by Judge Law to his lecture on Vincennes. The judge says: "Judging from the description of the concessions as then made, it would be somewhat troublesome in these modern times, to find them." Examples follow:

"The widow of Peter Gormare.—A house and lot, the boundaries not expressed, but to be surveyed agreeably to possession, and not interfering with the streets."

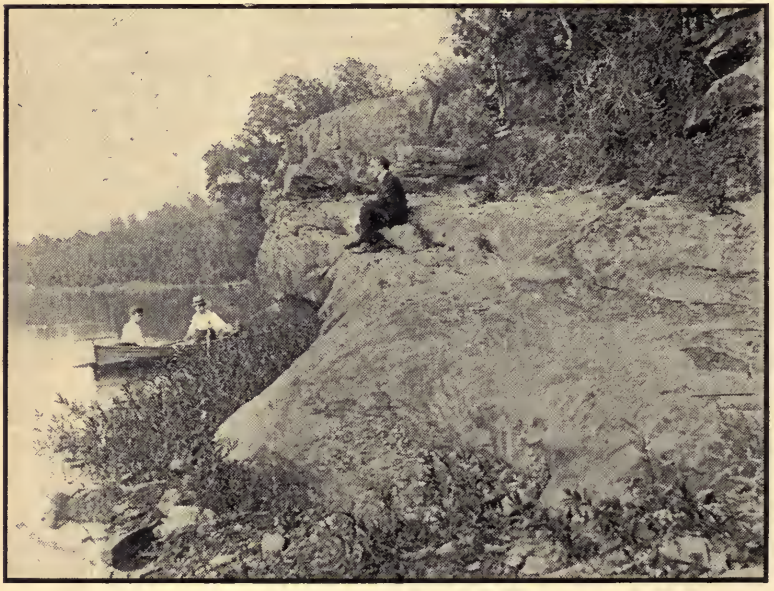
"Robert Buntin.—A house and lot in Vincennes, front on the Wabash, back to the Indian fields, one side by Maonaman, on the other by Francis the Catspaw, about one acre in

length each way." "Five pieces of land, formerly held by Kettle Carrier, sold by Quiquilaquia, the grandson of Kettle Carrier, with the approbation of Montour and the other chiefs."

"Five pieces of land in the old Piankeshaw town at Vincennes, sold by Montour."

On the 13th of July, 1790, there were in Post Vincennes one hundred forty-three heads of families, who were entitled, by reason of residence prior to 1783, to confirmation of their grants. While making preparations for this Mr. Sargent received numerous petitions for

Photo by Shores



SITE OF FORT KNOX ABOVE THE CITY

confirmation of grants made by the court under Major LeGras's regime, and he demanded of this court by what authority these grants were made, receiving a frank and full explanation by letter, which, however, failed to establish such authority. The matter of these grants was treated in a liberal spirit by Congress, and in 1791 the governor of the northwest territory was empowered, when lands had been actually improved under supposed grants, to confirm the titles, but limiting the amount of grant to 400 acres.

During the summer of 1790, acting Governor Sargent and the judges enacted three stringent laws, designed to suppress gambling and control the liquor traffic in the interests of the peace and good order of the village and vicinity. On the 23d of July Mr. Sargent received a letter signed by nine citizens of the village, seven of whom signed as "Magistrates." Among the names to the letter was that of Francis Vigo; "Commandant of Militia." They commended in the strongest terms the efforts of Mr. Sargent in behalf of law and order and expressed great satisfaction with the new government.

On his arrival at Fort Washington on the 13th of July, Governor St. Clair found the situation so threatening that he desired, in pursuance of the authority given him by the President, to levy 1,500 militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia and make a vigorous campaign against the Indians. This he did and 300 of the militia of Virginia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Steuben and with the garrison of regulars at that fort to march to Vincennes and join Major Hamtramck, who had orders to call to his aid the local militia and to move up the Wabash to attack any of the Indian villages to which his force might be equal. The remainder of the troops were to join the garrison of regulars at Fort Washington under General Harmer.

The operations of the army under command of General Harmer in Ohio during the summer were by no means creditable, the militia behaving in a cowardly manner. The losses were fully as heavy as those of the Indians. From Vincennes Major Hamtramck marched up the Wabash and destroyed some deserted Indian

villages at the mouth of the Vermillion and returned to Vincennes without meeting any opposition.

These operations having produced no visible improvement in the situation, in March, 1791, General Knox, secretary of war, wrote Brigadier General Scott, of Kentucky, authorizing him to raise a force of Kentuckians, not to exceed 750, and proced against the Indians on the Wabash. This General Scott did, crossing the Ohio May 23. He does not appear, however, to have passed via Vincennes, but to the east of the post. On the 4th of June the first Indian was sighted and soon afterwards a number of villages were destroyed, including Ouiatenon, which had "a considerable French population, and many well furnished houses," according to General Scott's report. General Scott adds that "by the books, letters and other documents found there it is evident it was in close connection with, and dependent on, Detroit." General Scott, after the destruction of these villages returned to Kentucky, arriving at the Falls June 14, "without the loss of a single man by the enemy, and only five wounded; having killed thirty-two, chiefly warriors of size and figure, and taken fifty-eight prisoners."

Photo by Shores



A VIEW ON KELSO'S CREEK

By authority of Governor St. Clair a second expedition was organized by the "Board of War" of Kentucky and ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington not later than July 20, "well mounted on horseback, well armed and provided with thirty days' provisions." The command of this expedition was given to Brigadier-General Wilkinson on the first of August, who, at the head of 525 men, directed his march toward an important village on the Eel River, near its junction with the Wabash. Taking a direction similar to that of General Scott he reached the town he sought on the evening of the 7th. The town was destroyed, six warriors, two squaws and a child killed and thirty-four prisoners taken. After destroying the crops he continued his march, destroying a number of other villages, but meeting no further resistance, until the state of his provisions and the condition of his horses warned him that he must return. On this expedition he reports that he destroyed "430 acres of corn in the milk."

In the fall of 1791, Governor St. Clair, collecting another army of something like fifteen hundred men, mostly undisciplined militia, moved against the Miamis, only to meet with one of the most disastrous defeats in the history of the country, losing thirty-nine officers and 593 men killed and missing, among the officers killed being Major-General Butler. The retreat was a precipitate flight, all wounded being left to their fate in the hands of the merciless savage foe.

While the savages had suffered heavily in these campaigns it may be imagined that these successes, combined with the impression they had gained that the Americans meant to de-

prive them of their lands, which, by the way, was not far from correct, did not act as a sedative to their war-like temper. General St. Clair resigned his commission as major-general and was succeeded by General Wayne ("Mad Anthony") of revolutionary fame. These reverses had taught the lesson that a larger regular army was necessary. Steps were taken to enlarge the army to something over 5,000 men. It had previously been about 1,000, of which not more than 400 to 600 were in the west.

While General Wayne was organizing and drilling his little army, the United States government was doing everything possible to arrange treaties of peace with the various Indian tribes. Many messengers, commissioners and spies were sent among them, generally only to lose their lives. Major Trueman and Colonel Hardin, both distinguished Indian fighters, lost their lives on one of these missions, for which they had volunteered. At Vincennes, April 7, 1792, Major Hamtramck the commandant, concluded treaties with small parties of the Weas and Eel River tribes, and on the 27th of September, Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam concluded a treaty with thirty-one "Kings, chiefs and Warriors" of the Wabash and Illinois tribes "on the part of said tribes," but the Senate refused to ratify this treaty on account of some of its provisions, which were regarded as objectionable. Legesse, the principal chief of the Potawatomies, wrote to Major Hamtramck a letter professing the strongest friendship, but advising him that the Americans had more Indians to fight than ever before. The majority of the chiefs refused to treat on any other basis than that the Ohio River should be made the boundary line between the Indians and whites.

Photo by Shores



SCENE NORTHEAST OF THE CITY

General Wayne, having at his command a well organized force of about 2,600 effective men and being joined at Fort Greenville by General Scott, of Kentucky, with a brigade of cavalry, set forth from Fort Greenville on the 28th of July to attack the confederated tribes. An advance section of this army, amounting to about 900 men, came up with a force of 2,000 savages on the banks of the Maumee on the 20th of August, and after a hard fought battle, almost under the guns of the British fort, which had been built here, in violation of the treaty of Paris, routed them with great slaughter. As a result they were immediately ready for a treaty. They were invited to Fort Greenville to treat, and there, on the 10th of August of the next year, 1795, a satisfactory definitive treaty was concluded by General Wayne.

In May, 1795, Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner met at Cincinnati and enacted a code of laws, containing thirty-eight sections for the government of the Northwest Territory.

On the 3d of March, 1796, a treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, by which

the boundary line became the middle of the Mississippi, and the long vexed question of the navigation of that stream was settled by its being freely conceded to the United States. Notwithstanding this treaty, however, Spanish officials delayed the surrender of certain posts held on this side of the river and entered into intrigues with France and certain dissatisfied Americans of the western territory, by which it was hoped to induce the West to separate from the eastern states, by which those nations hoped to profit. Emissaries were sent from the Spanish headquarters in Louisiana, obstensibly on an official mission to Gen. Wilkinson, commanding the American forces, to whom a letter wase sent, but really to spy out the situation and report the prevailing sentiment of the people. General Wilkinson was not deceived, and sent the Spanish agent out of the country under escort. During the ensuing four years the diplomatic situation between the United States on the one side and France and Spain on the other was exceedingly strained and war was so imminent that Congress made vigorous preparations in view of it. Ex-President Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the American armies. But happily war was averted and treaties of peace and commercial relations concluded in 1800.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL HARRISON BECOMES SECRETARY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHED.—FIRST DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.—COUNT DE VOLNEY WRITES OF VINCENNES.

On the 7th of May, 1798, William Henry Harrison was appointed secretary of the territory northwest of the Ohio and the nomination confirmed by the Senate on the 28th of the same month. On the 29th of October Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation directing the qualified voters to hold elections in their respective counties on the third Monday in December, for representatives to a General Assembly, which he ordered to convene at Cincinnati on January 22, 1799. This was the first general election within the bounds of this territory. The representatives met in accordance with the proclamation and in order to establish a "legislative council," as provided in the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory, nominated ten persons whose names were sent to the president. From these the president nominated for members of the council five, as follows: Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. They were immediately confirmed by the Senate. The first territorial legislature met at Cincinnati on the 16th of September, 1799, but it was the 24th before an organization was effected. Henry Vanderburgh was elected president of the first Legislative Council. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members. Shadrach Bond was the member from Knox County. Edward Tiffin, of Ross County, was elected speaker. On October 3, 1799, Wm. Henry Harrison was elected by the Legislature delegate to the National Congress from this territory. During this session, which was closed December 19, thirty-seven acts were passed and approved by the governor.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

By the treaty of Greenville, negotiated by General Wayne, in 1795, the Indians were given all the lands lying within the present limits of Indiana, with the exception of certain specific tracts which included "the town of Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the adjacent lands, to which the Indian title had been extinguished." The earliest mention we have seen of Fort Knox is under date of 1796, when it is said

there was "a small garrison at Fort Knox, under command of Captain Thomas Pasteur, of the First United States regiment, till September, 1798, when, on the removal of this officer to Fort Massac, the garrison at Fort Knox was placed under the command of Captain Robert Buntin." The Count de Volney states that when he visited Vincennes in 1796 there were about fifty houses here, "whose cheerful white relieved the eye, after the tedious dusk and green of the woods."

Volney, who was a French traveler and writer of distinction, thus describes some of his experiences:

Photo by Shores



VIEW NORTH OF VINCENNES NEAR FORT KNOX

"Adjoining the village and the river is a space, inclosed by a ditch eight feet wide, and by sharp stakes six feet high. This is called the fort, and is a sufficient safeguard against surprises by the Indians. I had letters to a principal man (Henry Vanderburgh) of the place, by birth a Dutchman, who spoke good French. I was accommodated at his house in the kindest and most hospitable manner for ten days. The day after my arrival (Aug. 3d) a court was held, to which I repaired to make my remarks on the scene. On entering I was surprised to find the audience divided into races of men in person and feature widely different from each other. The fair or light brown hair, ruddy complexion, round face and plump body, indicative of health and ease, of the one set, were forcibly contrasted with the emaciated frame and meager, tawny visage of the other. The dress, likewise, of the latter denoted their indigence. I soon discovered that the former were new settlers from the states, whose lands had been reclaimed five or six years before, while the latter were French of sixty years' standing in the district. The latter, three or four excepted, knew nothing of English, while the former were almost as ignorant of French. I had acquired, in the course of the year, a sufficient knowledge of English to converse with them and was thus enabled to hear the tales of both parties.

"The French, in a querulous tone, recounted the losses and hardships they had suffered, especially since the last Indian war, in 1788. * * * They complained that they were cheated and robbed, and especially that their rights were continually violated by the courts, in which two judges only out of five were Frenchmen, who knew little of the laws or language of the English. Their ignorance, indeed, was profound. Nobody ever opened a school among them, till it was done by the able R. (Rivet) a polite, well educated and liberal minded missionary, banished hither by the French revolution. Out of nine of the French scarcely six could read or write, whereas, nine-tenths of the Americans or immigrants from the East

could do both. * * * I could not fix, with accuracy, the date of the first settlement of Vincennes, and, notwithstanding the homage paid by some learned men to tradition, I could trace out but few events of the war of 1757, though some of the old men lived before that time. I was able to form a conjecture that it was formed about 1735.

"These statements were confirmed for the most part by the new settlers. They only placed the same facts in a different point of view. They told me that the Canadians (for by that name the French of the Western colonies are known to them) had only themselves to blame for all the hardships they complained of. We must allow, say they, that they are a kind, hospitable, sociable sect; but then for idleness and ignorance they beat the Indians themselves. They know nothing at all of our civil or domestic affairs. Their women neither sew, nor spin, nor make butter.* * * The men take to nothing but hunting, fishing, roaming through the woods and loitering in the sun. They do not lay up, as we do for winter, or provide for a rainy day. They cannot cure pork or venison, make sourkraut or spruce beer, or distilled spirits from apples or rye,—all need ful arts to the farmer."

Photo by Townsley



VIEW IN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

The French inhabitants of Vincennes having become accustomed to the arbitrary government by commandants and being unacquainted with customs and usages of the people of the English colonies, preferred this form of government. Colonel Clark appointed commandants for Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and Colonel Todd, the first lieutenant for Illinois County did likewise. Colonel Legras was appointed by Colonel Todd for Vincennes and carefully instructed in his duties. Having decided, in 1780, to withdraw all the American forces to the mouth of the Ohio, and fearing to leave Vincennes without military protection, Colonel Todd authorized Colonel Bosseron, then commandant at the Post, to raise a company to garrison the post, providing him with blank commissions for the officers, with assurances that the garrison would be allowed pay and rations by the government.

Concerning the condition of things at Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1783, a letter written by Walter Daniel, Esq., to Virginia officials, under date of February 3, says: "He (Captain Tardeveaux) complains that they are wholly without law or government; that their magistrates, from ignorance or sinster views, having for some time been relax in the execution of their offices, are now altogether without authority; that crimes of the greatest enormity may be committed with impunity, and a man may be murdered in his own house and no person regards it; that they have no sheriffs nor prisons; and, to crown the general confusion, that many persons have made large purchases of

three or four hundred leagues, and are endeavoring to have themselves established lords of the soil, as some have done in Canada."

This chaotic condition of affairs was relieved after the visit of Colonel Josiah Harmar, who, at the head of a detachment of U. S. infantry, visited Vincennes in July, 1787. Major John F. Hamtramck was stationed here with a strong garrison of infantry.

A numerously signed petition was presented to Major Hamtramck soon after, by the citizens, for relief from land-grabbers, who had appropriated the "commons" for the purpose of carrying on an improper traffic with persons who are not permanent citizens." Relief was promptly granted by the major, as requested. To prevent other abuses Major Hamtramck issued an order prohibiting all persons from "selling, mortgaging or exchanging any of their goods, lands or slaves, without express permission from the officer commanding at this place."



ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE

CHAPTER XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIANA TERRITORY.—GOVERNOR HARRISON.—FIRST GRAND JURY.—FIRST LEGISLATURE.—VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

On the division of the Northwestern Territory by the act of May 7, 1800, the seat of government of the Indian Territory was fixed at Vincennes, and William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, became its first governor, May 13, 1800. On the next day John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, became secretary. It was to this man, many years before, that the Indian chief, Logan, delivered his celebrated speech. William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were soon afterwards appointed territorial judges. At this time the civilized population of the territory was estimated at 4,875. The new secretary arrived at Vincennes in July and in the absence of the governor appointed a number of territorial officers to provide for the administration of the laws. Governor Harrison arrived early in January, 1801, and on the 10th of that month issued a proclamation requiring the attendance of the judges at the seat of government for the purpose of "adopting and publishing such laws as the exigencies of the times" required, and for the "performance of other acts conformable to the ordinances and laws of Congress for the government of the territory." The governor and the judges met on the 12th and continued in session till the 26th of the same month, during which time they adopted and published seven laws and three resolutions.

The first term of the territorial court was begun at Vincennes on the 24th day of March, 1801, by the three judges named above. The first grand jury impaneled within the territory was composed of the following nineteen persons: Luke Decker, Antoine Marchal, Joseph Baird, Patrick Simpson, Antoine Petit, Andre Montplaiseur, John Ockiltree, Jonathan Marney, Jacob Tevebaugh, Alexander Varley,

Francois Turpin, Fr. Compagnoitte, Charles Languedoc, Louis Severe, Fr. Languedoc, George Catt, John Bt. Barois, Abraham Decker, Philip Catt.

One of the first questions which occupied the attention of the newly organized territory of

Photo by Townsley



A HOME ON THE ROLLING DEEP

Indiana was that of slavery, which had been introduced into the territory under the French laws. Louis XIII. of France had, in 1615, promulgated a code of laws consisting of fifty-five articles, "in order to maintain the discipline of the apostolic Roman Catholic Church and to regulate the estate and condition of slaves in the said country" of Louisiana Territory. Various persons at both Kaskaskia and Vincennes were owners of slaves from the earliest times. The slave question began to agitate the people of the territory early in the administration of Governor Harrison, and at the earnest solicitation of many of the inhabitants Governor Harrison, on the 22d of November, 1892, gave notice of an election to be held on the 11th of December, following, for delegates to meet in convention at Vincennes on the 20th of December, 1802. The main object of those who favored this convention was to consider the expediency of adopting measures to secure the repeal or suspension of that article of the ordinances of 1787 which prohibited the holding of slaves in the territory. The convention declared in favor of the suspension of the sixth article of the ordinances and so petitioned Congress. But Congress declined to accede to their demands. Petitions and remonstrances by the friends and enemies of slavery began to be frequent subjects of consideration by Congress and the political caldron of the territory was seething for a number of years.

A majority of the electors of the territory having, Sept. 11, 1804, declared in favor of electing a territorial legislature, Gov. Harrison issued a proclamation calling for such an election to be held on the 3d of January, 1805, and fixing the number of members from each county. The members so elected were to meet in Vincennes on the first of February and nominate ten persons, from whose number, according to law, the president would select the legislative council, or upper house of the Legislature. The members so nominated for Knox County were John Rice Jones, who in subsequent years became a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and Jacob Kuykendall. President Jefferson, not knowing the men, wisely decided to depute to Governor Harrison the authority to name them. Accordingly he sent to the governor an instrument with blanks for the insertion of the names, cautioning him to reject "land jobbers, dishonest men and those who, though honest, might suffer

themselves to be warped by party prejudices." The first Legislature of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes, July 29, 1805, and the lower house was composed of seven members. The members from Knox County were Benjamin Parke and John Johnson.

Governor Harrison's message called for needed legislation on a number of subjects, the first, and that on which he dwelt longest, being to prevent the sale of intoxicants to the Indians. On this subject he said: "The interests of your constituents, the interests of the miserable Indians, and your own feelings, will sufficiently urge you to take it into your most serious consideration, and provide the remedy which is to save thousands of our fellow creatures. You are witnesses to the abuses; you have seen our town crowded with furious and drunken savages; our streets flowing with their blood; their arms and clothes bartered for the liquor that destroys them; and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has the progress of intemperance been among them that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situation of many numerous and warlike tribes. In the energetic language of one of their orators, 'it is a dreadful conflagration, which spreads misery and desolation through the country,' and threatens the annihilation of the race."

Governor Harrison was intrusted with other important matters by the government at Washington. Among these was that of cultivating the friendship of the Indian tribes, with whom he was empowered, on behalf of the United States, to conclude treaties. He was urged to use all pacific means in his power to extinguish the Indian title to lands northwest of the Ohio, and so successful was he in this, that by a series of some seven treaties with the various tribes, before the close of 1805, he had secured the relinquishment by the Indians to the United States of 46,000 square miles of territory.

In 1807 the first revised statutes of the territory were published at Vincennes by Messrs. Stout & Smoot, "Printers to the Territory." The book contained the laws "as revised by Messrs. John Rice Jones and John Johnson, and passed (after amendments) by the Legislature,"

Photo by Shores



VIEW OF RIVER FROM FORT KNOX

The Indiana territory, as first organized in 1800, included what is now the states of Illinois and Michigan, as well as the state of Indiana. Michigan was cut off in June, 1805, but Illinois remained within the Indiana Territory till 1809. In addition to the government of the territory, &c. It is of interest to note that among the subjects of legislation at this early date was "the Vincennes library" and the "Wabash Baptist Church." By the provisions of this code the death penalty was attached to the crimes of treason, murder, arson and horse stealing.

Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine or imprisonment. Larceny was punishable by fine or whipping or by being bound to labor for a term, not exceeding seven years; hog stealing by fine and whipping; bigamy, by fine, whipping and disfranchisement.

Stringent laws were also in force for the punishment of children and servants who refused to obey parents or masters, as the case might be.

By act of Congress, approved March 26th, 1804, provision was made for the disposal of the public lands through land offices, of which three were established. That at Vincennes was in charge of Mr. John Badollet, as register, and



MR. BADOLLET AND COL. VIGO

From a Crayon in Vincennes University Chapel

Nathaniel Ewing, receiver. Mr. Badollet, who was a man of distinguished ability and virtue and subsequently prominent in various official capacities, was an ancestor of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Henry S. Badollet, late of the Elephant Shoe Store.

Governor Harrison said in his message to the Territorial Legislature, in 1806, that he had had assurances from all the Indian tribes within his jurisdiction that they would "preserve inviolate their relations of amity with the United States," and his strong sense of justice induced him to add:

"They (the Indians) will never have recourse to arms—I speak of those in our immediate neighborhood—unless driven to it by a series of injustice and oppression. Of this they already begin to complain, and I am sorry to say that their complaints are far from being groundless. It is true that the general government has passed laws for fulfilling, not only the stipulations contained in our treaty, but also those sublime duties which a just sense of our prosperity and their wretchedness seem to impose. The laws of the territory provide, also, the same punishment for offenses committed against Indians as against white men. Experience, however, shows that there is a wide difference in the execution of those laws. The Indian always suffers and the white man never. This partiality has not escaped their penetration, and has afforded them an opportunity of making the proudest comparisons between their own observance of treaties and that of their boasted superiors. If, in your review of our penal code, gentlemen, any regulation should suggest itself, which would promise more impartiality in the execution of the laws in favor of those unhappy people, the adoption of it will be highly acceptable to the United States and honorable to yourselves. But should you suppose it dangerous to make any discrimination in their favor, I pray you to lose no opportunity of inculcating, among your constituents, an abhorrence of that unchristian and detestable doctrine which would make a distinction of guilt between the murder of a white man and that of an Indian."

Writing to the secretary of war, Governor Harrison recounts a complaint of an old Indian chief to him. "You call us your children," said he, "Why do you not make us happy, as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed they were in common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we. But now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

CHAPTER XII.

INDIANS BECOME RESTLESS.—TECUMSEH.—TIPPECANOE.

The encroachment of the whites upon the lands of the Indian, their invasion of his hunt-

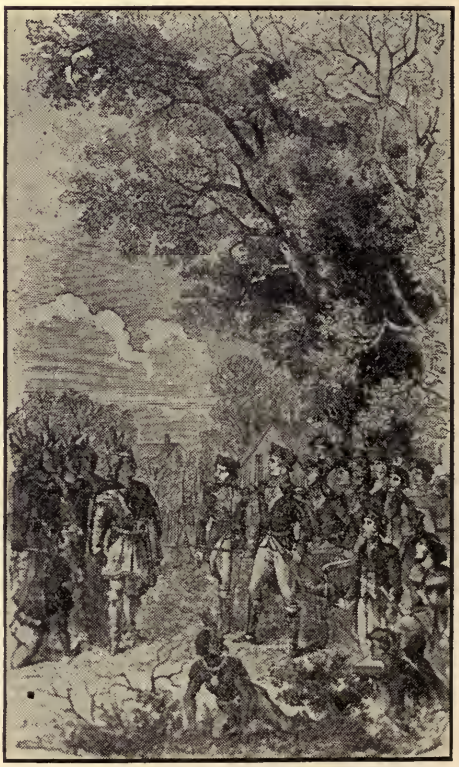
ing ground and frequent killings of Indians by the whites, many who looked upon the killing



Believed to be a Portrait of Tecumseh

of an Indian as rather a praiseworthy act than a crime, could have but one effect when long continued, that of rendering the Indians discontented and restless. They saw the lands of their fathers slipping away from them into the grasp of a people whose example had been only one of cruel and contemptuous oppression, whatever might have been their precepts. Their alarm was no doubt heightened by the activity of Governor Harrison in inducing the Indians to cede their lands to the government, pursuant to his instructions from Washington. In the course of a very few years they had thus parted with an immense domain and were being gradually more and more restricted. To this there could be but one culmination, from the Indian's point of view. The adoption of the civilized mode of life, and dependence mainly on the productions of the ground for his sustenance was foreign to his thought. He only saw himself a wanderer on the face of the earth, seeking a hunting ground in the domain of other tribes and compelled to go to war with them for the privilege. The wiser men among them began to contemplate these matters with a growing alarm, which was fed and fostered constantly by British emissaries, who looked forward to the aid of the Indians in the war that every one felt must soon come between England and this country.

During the year 1806 the famous Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, Law-le-was-i-kaw (the loud voice), resided at the Delaware villages on the west fork of the White River, in the bounds of the present county of Delaware. Law-le-was-i-kaw began to lay claims to



Harrison's Conference with Tecumseh

prophetic powers and began a crusade against witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, in-

termarriage of Indian women with the whites, the dress and habits of the whites and the sale of Indian lands. He soon gathered a conspicuous following among the superstitious Indians, through his claims of direct communications from the Great Spirit. A number of Indians were at his instigation put to death for witchcraft. Governor Harrison, becoming alarmed at the machinations and growing influence of the Prophet, early in 1806 sent a messenger to the Indians with a speech strongly condemning the prophet, who had a short time before, with his immediate followers, including Tecumseh, withdrawn to Greenville, Ohio. Having by his artful practices in the course of the next two years fallen under the suspicion of the people and officials of that vicinity, in the spring of 1808 he removed and settled on the banks of the Wabash near the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, having obtained permission from the Potawatomies and

Photo by Todd



A BARNYARD SCENE NEAR VINCENNES

Kickapoos. This place was afterwards known as Prophet's Town. The growing fame of the prophet among the tribes of the northwestern part of the territory opened their ears to the solicitations of Tecumseh, who was actively engaged in an effort to form these tribes into a great confederacy for their mutual protection against the encroachments of the whites. In his speeches at their council fires he claimed that the treaties by which the United States had acquired their lands were unfair, and therefore void; that the tribes in severalty could not alienate their lands since they belonged to them all in common, and that he and his brother, the prophet, would resist any further attempts on the part of the whites to extend their settlements over the Indian lands. There is no evidence, however, that he advocated war.

Early in 1808, Governor Harrison addressed a speech "to the chiefs and head men of the Shawnee tribe of Indians" as follows: "My children, this business must be stopped. I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the word of the Great Spirit, but those of the devil, and of the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people. And if they wish to have the imposter with them, they can carry him. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." The prophet's reply, sent by the same messenger, was a model of self restraint and apparent candor, while he specifically denied the allegations of the governor. Later the prophet sent another messenger to the governor protesting that his followers desired to live in

peace with the white people. At the conference with the governor this messenger said: "I have now listened to that man (the prophet) upward of three years, and have never heard him give any but good advice. He tells us that we must pray to the Great Spirit, who made the world and everything in it for our use. He tells us that no man could make the plants, the trees and the animals; but that they must be made by the Great Spirit to whom we ought to pray, and obey in all things. He tells us not to lie, to steal or to drink whisky; not to go to war, but to live in peace with all mankind. He tells us, also, to work and make corn."

In the month of August the prophet himself visited Vincennes and remained ten days, holding conferences with the governor. These interviews seem to have modified, in some degree, at least, the opinions the governor had previously held as to the honesty and good faith of the prophet. But later information, obtained from various sources, confirmed his former impressions that in the prophet and Tecumseh he had to deal with very dangerous persons, who were under the influence of British agents. A second visit of the prophet did not remove his suspicions.

The governor continued his policy of making treaties with the various nations by which their lands were ceded to the United States and in this he met the constant opposition of Tecumseh and the prophet. The former plainly told the governor in an interview at Vincennes that he would resist any attempt that should be made to survey these concessions.

Some time during the year 1806 or 1807, Aaron Burr is said to have visited the town of Vincennes in the interest of his conspiracy to establish an empire in the Southwest and to have enrolled some of its inhabitants among his followers. His arrest early in the latter year, however, put an end to his efforts in that direction, and it is not known that any citizens of Vincennes actually took any steps toward joining him. The unsettled state of the land claims in the Northwestern Territory, and the vast number of speculative and fraudulent claims, induced Congress, in 1804, to establish boards of commissioners to inquire into their validity. Before the close of the year 1810 these boards had severally examined and confirmed a large number of valid and just claims and rejected a large number of illegal and fraudulent claims. In one instance a single perjurer, "fond of liquor," had made depositions in favor of a few claimants to the number of two hundred. This man made oath in court, in the presence of the commissioners, to the falsity of his previous depositions.

Photo by Shores



THE WABASH AT HIGH TIDE

In the districts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes many of the inhabitants who had received donations of land from the government, sold their lands to speculators at the rate of about thirty cents per acre, and in many instances, so little were they capable of managing their affairs, they accepted in payment various kinds of unprofitable merchandise at exorbitant prices.

As early as the year 1860 "the common" at Vincennes, containing about 5,400 acres, was enclosed by a fence for the confinement of cattle, the usage of the French settlers being to keep their cattle within this inclosure and to leave their cultivated fields unfenced. By act of Congress of March 3, 1791, the inhabitants of

Vincennes were authorized to use this large common "until otherwise disposed of by law." By act of April 20, 1818, the trustees of Vincennes were authorized to divide the "common" into lots and to sell such lots, applying the proceeds, so far as necessary, to the drainage of a pond in the vicinity of the town, the residue to be paid to the trustees of Vincennes University.

On account of the wide extent of "wilderness country" which separated the various settlements within the immense territory, the question of a division of the Indian territory began to be agitated as early as 1806. The hardships and dangers, coupled with the attendance of parties and witnesses upon the courts, and the difficulty of executing the laws in the distant sections were among the most potent reasons urged therefor. The division was effected by an act of Congress of February 3, 1809, which gave to the territory practically the present boundaries of the state of Indiana. In 1808 the white population of Indiana Territory was estimated at 28,000, of whom 11,000

Photo by Shores



B. & O. GRAVEL PIT. Site of a hill 35 feet high, now a lake 25 feet deep

Photo by Shores



VINCENNES RIVER FRONT

were westward of the Wabash.

The act of 1809, by which the division was effected, provided that the General Assembly should apportion the members of the House of Representatives to consist of not less than nine nor more than twelve," &c. Apparently the fact was overlooked by Congress that there was no Legislature in existence and could be none until an election should be held, and that an apportionment would seem to be a pre-requisite to the holding of such an election. Six days before he had notice of the law dividing the territory, Governor Harrison had issued writs for an election of members of the Legislature. This Legislature met at Vincennes in the following November, but not being constituted and elected according to the new law, conceived that it was not authorized to proceed with legislation. The necessities of the situation, however, induced the Legislature to proceed with the apportionment and to memorialize Congress to legalize the same. This done, the legislature was, at its own request, prorogued by Gov-

Photo by Shors



VIEW IN CITY CEMETERY

Photo by Shores



VIEW OF WABASH—South of City



Mrs. W. J. Hiskey's Boarding House, Fifth and Church

ernor Harrison. On May 22, 1809, an election for delegate to Congress was held, the chief contestants being Jonathan Jennings, a native of Pennsylvania and an anti-slavery man, and Thomas Randolph, a pro-slavery man, from Virginia. The former received 428 and the latter 402 votes. In Knox County eighty-one votes were cast for John Johnson, the total vote of the territory being 911.

According to the census of 1810, the total white population of the territory was 24,520. Other statistics taken at that time showed



Cottage Residences of W. S. Racey and T. F. Palfry

that there were within its boundaries 33 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms, and 1,350 spinning wheels. The value of all manufactures was as follows: Cotton, woolen, hempen and flaxen cloths and mixtures, $159,052; cotton and wool, spun in mills, $150(?); nails (20,000 pounds) $4,000; leather, $9,300; distilled spirits (35,000 gallons), $16,230; gunpowder (3,600 lbs.). $1,800; wine from grapes (96 bbls.), $6,000; maple sugar (50,000 lbs.), value not stated.

The year 1810 was one of great anxiety to the governor and inhabitants of Indiana Territory on account of the activity of Tecumseh and the prophet, in their efforts to unite the Indians against the policy of the whites. During the summer a number of horses were stolen from settlers in the northern part of Knox county on White River and other depredations committed. It was the constant effort of Governor Harrison to defeat the hostile designs of the prophet and his brother and to that end he sent many messengers to them, among the men thus employed being a number of the most prominent in the territory, including Colonel Francis Vigo, Toussant Dubois, Joseph Barron, Pierre and Wm. Prince. These were sent to the Delawares and Miamis with assurances of the friendship and protection of the United States, and warnings of the danger of encouraging the prophet.

In May a meeting was held by chiefs of the Potawatomies, Chippewas and Ottawas, at a place called the Cow Pasture, on the banks of the St. Joseph River near Lake Michigan. At the suggestion of Governor Harrison, the Delawares sent deputies to this meeting and their presence and remonstrances prevented the others from placing themselves at the feet of the prophet. At this time it was believed there were with the prophet about 600 warriors. The attitude of the prophet's followers grew more and more arrogant as their numbers increased. In the spring of this year they declined to receive their "annuities of salt" from the boatmen who attempted to deliver it, and treated them with contempt and great rudeness.



OLD RESIDENCE MR. JOHN WISE—Built by Judge Parke, 1804

Governor Harrison continued to send messages of warning to the prophet, but to no effect. Finally, in July, he sent a letter to the prophet endeavoring to convince him of his folly and offering to send him and three chiefs of his own selection to Washington to see the President, if he would prefer to make his complaint there. Mr. Barron, the bearer of this letter, was received in a cold and haughty, even threatening, manner, and accused of being a spy. Mr. Barron received no definite answer, but was informed that Tecumseh would go to Vincennes in a few days and hold a conference with the governor.

Accordingly, on the 12th of August, the noted chief appeared at the head of seventy-five armed warriors and from that date till the 22d was almost constantly before the governor. Tecumseh had made a number of speeches, but none was preserved until that of the 20th, when Governor Harrison directed his interpreter to

take it down in writing. In this speech the chief complains of the sale of lands to the whites by the petty chiefs to whom he denies authority thereto. He claims that he himself is supreme and that unless the lands are restored a counsel will be held soon and these recreant chiefs will all be condemned to death, and charges that the governor will be accessory to their murder. In this arrogant strain he continues at length.

Photo by Townsley



RESIDENCE B. KUHN, 306 N. Fourth

At the conclusion of this speech the governor arose to reply and when speaking of the exact justice and paternal care with which the United States had always dealt with the various tribes he was suddenly interrupted by Tecumseh, who jumped to his feet, jesticulating wildly, and denounced as false the allegations of the governor.*

The braves with him jumped to their feet and assumed a defiant attitude. The governor, not being acquainted with the language, did not know what had been said, but the secretary of the territory, General Gibson, understanding, and anticipating possible trouble, directed a guard of twelve men, who were at a little distance, to stand to their arms. It looked very stormy for a moment. When the governor heard the interpretation of the language he informed Tecumseh that he would no longer treat with him and ordered him to depart to his camp. He was informed that the governor would communicate with the tribes by letter on the subject of the lands recently purchased and that if Tecumseh had anything further to communicate he should send the Huron or some other chief. This interview was held under some large trees which stood near the governor's residence, now corner Park and Scott Streets.

During the night Tecumseh realized that he had made a mistake and when visited by the interpreter in the morning he begged another interview with the governor and protested that

*It was related by Mr. Felix Bouchie, an old gentleman of wonderful memory, who died in Vincennes in 1897, after having spent his entire life of eighty years here, that on this occasion Tecumseh asked for a bench. Gen. Harrison asked through the interpreter for what he wanted it. Tecumseh replied that he desired to sit by the General. No bench being obtainable elsewhere, Gen. Harrison, disposed to humor the great chief, sent to St. Xavier Church and secured one of the puncheon benches in use there. When the General and chieftain took their seats on the bench, the latter sat very close to Gen. Harrison, in fact forcing the General to move. Tecumseh promptly followed him up and again crowded him. Again the General moved, only again to be crowded. Finally, reaching the end of the bench, Gen. Harrison said to the interpreter: "Tell him he is about to crowd me off." This appeared to be the protest for which Tecumseh was looking, and which gave him the opportunity to enforce his points. "Ugh! Ugh!" said he, "Ask the big man how he would like me to crowd him clear off. Ask him how he would like me to crowd him out of the country, as he is crowding me and my people. Tell him we were once to the sea on the east, but we have been crowded back and off. Tell him that all the earth ,the hills and the valleys, the forest and the streams and the fullness thereof were ours one time, but now the paleface has crowded us back till only the space to the setting sun is ours." Gen. Harrison protested that the whites had dealt fairly and honestly with the Indians, and here it was, according to Mr. Bouchie, that Tecumseh lost his temper and gave the lie to the General.

he had meant no harm by his conduct of the day before, and that he wished to reach an amicable settlement. He said, also, that he had probably been deceived by white people, who told him that only half the whites were with the governor and that the remainder were friendly to the claims of the Indians, etc., etc.

Governor Harrison consented to meet him again, and at this meeting, on the 21st, his manner had entirely changed. He was dignified and respectful in manner and repeated to General Harrison what he had before said to the interpreter, Mr. Barron. When the governor asked him whether the Indians would interfere with surveyors who might attempt to run the lines of recent purchases, he made it pretty plain that they would be in dangerous business.

The next day Governor Harrison, with his interpreter, visited the camp of Tecumseh. In the course of the interview Tecumseh repeated his former claims and when told by the governor that his pretensions would not be acknowledged by the president, he threw down the gauntlet in the following language:

"Well, as the Great Chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give us this land. It is true he is so far off he will not be injured by the war. He may sit still in his own town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

Soon after this famous conference between Governor Harrison and Tecumseh a small detachment of troops was ordered to move from Newport, Kentucky, to Vincennes. These troops, with three companies of milltia and a company of Knox County dragoons, were held in readiness to march into the disputed territory and build a fort on the bank of the Wabash near the northern boundary of the land, which was north of the present site of Terre Haute. This was land that had been acquired by the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809. The fort was not built, however, until the next year, though a surveyor of the name of McDonald undertook to make the survey in October, 1810.

While these momentous events were transpiring at the Capital, an election for members of the Legislature had been held in the territory on April 2, 1810, pursuant to a proclamation of the governor. In further compliance with the proclamation the body met at Vincennes on the 12th of November in the same year. Of this body the Knox County members were Walter Wilson and William Jones of the Council and General Washington Johnston, Peter Jones and John Caldwell of the House.



Knox County Orphan's Home, Fairgrounds Avenue

In his message to the legislature at the opening of the session, Governor Harrison called attention to the threatening attitude of the Indians and the dangerous views some of them entertained with reference to the lands. At the same time he dwelt at length on the necessity of rapid extinction of the Indian title to lands not only for the benefit of the whites, but likewise of the Indians themselves, as tending to lead them into civilized modes of life, on the growing scarcity of game.

On the subject of education the governor urged the propriety of making a miiitary education compuisory in both the common schoois and the higher institutions of iearning. Said he: "Let the masters of the inferior schoois be obiiged to qualify themseives and instruct their pupiis in the military evoiutions, whiie the university, in addition to the exercises, may have attached to it a professorship of tactics, in which aii the sciences connected with the art of war may be taught." He dweit at considerabie length on the obvious advantages and the smaii cost of the innovation.

The Legisiature continued in session thirty-eight days and passed no less than sixty-three acts. Among these was one authorizing the president and directors of the Vincennes Library to raise the sum of $1,000 by iottery. At this session aiso a petition to Congress was prepared asking permission to iocate a certain quantity of iands "iying on the main fork of White River" for a permanent seat of government; and by an act of the Generai Assembiy, a commission was appointed to seiect a site for the new capitai.

Governor Harrison continued his efforts to break up the confederacy of the northern tribes, but the activity of the British agents, who believed that a war was approaching between England and America and were determined to secure the friendship of the Indians, rendered his efforts in a measure abortive. Whiie the governor was instructed to preserve the pacific reiations with the Indians, if possibie, the secretary of war intimated that "the surest means of securing good behavior from the prophet and Tecumseh wouid be to make them prisoners."

During the spring and summer of 1811 a number of murders were committed by roving bands of Indians, and some isoiated Indians murdered by whites, added fuei to the smouldering wrath of both the savages and the settiers. The prophet caused the seizure of some "annuity sait" that was being sent to some northern tribes of Indians, sending word to the governor "not to be angry at his seizing the sait, as he had got none iast year and had more than two thousand men to feed."



Residence Charles Bierhaus, 424 N. Sixth

Governor Harrison sent Captain Wilson with a speech addressed to the prophet and Tecumseh in which he recounted information he had received from various sources as to the sinister designs of the conspirators, demanding satisfaction for the seizure of the sait, suggesting that the surest means of estabiishing the purity of their motives wouid be to visit the president and iay their grievances before him, renewing his offer to provide them means for the journey, and informing Tecumseh that his proposed visit to Vincennes at the head of a iarge body of men wouid be taken as an unfriendiy act. Tecumseh repiied in a short written ietter saying he wouid visit Vincennes within eighteen days and that then aii the matters wouid be settied.

On the 27th of Juiy Tecumseh came to Vincennes at the head of a body of about 300 Indians. Suspecting his designs, Governor Harrison took pains to have at hand a miiitary

force of 700 or 800 men, and if Tecumseh had any ulterior intentions they were not developed. He remained several days. He still professed a desire to be at peace with the whites, but continued to maintain the same attitude with reference to the sale of the Indian lands; said he was going to visit the Southern Indians, the Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws, for the purpose of uniting them in his proposed confederacy. He said he would on his return visit Washington and that everything would be satisfactorily adjusted. After the conference he departed southward with about twenty followers.

On July 31, 1811, a public meeting was held at Vincennes for the purpose of declaring by resolutions the danger to which the white inhabitants were exposed and also to petition the President to disperse the prophet's band of hostile Indians. Already, however, had the President, on the 17th, instructed the secretary of war to authorize Governor Harrison to call out the territorial militia and if circumstances required, attack the prophet and his followers. He was also authorized to call to his aid the fourth U. S. infantry, then stationed at the falls of the Ohio.

Photo by Townsley



House in which Territorial Legislature Met

The governor promptly gave orders to Colonel Boyd to move with his regiment to Vincennes, where it was joined by the militia and the garrison of Fort Knox. In accordance with the earnestly expressed desire of the government to preserve the peace with the Northwestern Indians, the governor dispatched, by special messengers, written speeches to the various tribes within his territory, requiring them to "fulfill the conditions of their treaties with the United States, to avoid all acts of hostility to the whites and to make a positive disavowal of union or connection with the Shawanee prophet."

On the 25th of September, a little before the governor was ready to move on his expedition against the prophet, a deputation arrived from the prophet with protestations of peace, and declaring the willingness of the Indians to comply with the governor's demands.

Governor Harrison's little army, about 1,000 strong, moved northward on the 26th of September. On the 3d of October, without incident, it arrived at a point about two miles north of where Terre Haute now stands. It then went into camp and immediately made preparations to build a fort, which, when completed, on the 28th of October, was named, by the unanimous vote of the officers, "Fort Harrison." While engaged here Governor Harrison received visits from friendly Indians, who told him of the growing hostility of the prophet and his motley horde of followers. The Delawares reported that he had sent a "war speech" to some of the chiefs of their tribe, who were on their way to meet the governor at his request. In this speech he declared his tomahawk was up against the whites, etc., etc. Some of the Delaware chiefs visited the prophet and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose.

Leaving a small garrison under Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller, at Fort Harrison, the governor proceeded on his march toward the

prophet's town, on the 29th of October. On the 31st they crossed the Wabash near the site of the present town of Montezuma, in Parke County. At this time the governor's force amounted to 910 men, of whom two hundred and fifty were regulars, under command of Colonel Boyd; sixty volunteers, from Kentucky, and six hundred citizens of the territory, largely from Knox County. Among the volunteers were a number who had gained distinction in Kentucky and held high commands, who here served as privates. Major-General Samuel Wells, of Kentucky, became a plain major in the governor's little army and in the battle did not fail to sustain a well-earned fame as an Indian fighter.

On the 2d of November a block house was built about two miles below the mouth of the Big Vermillion River, and a sergeant and eight men detailed to protect the boats, which had thus far transported the provisions.



Residence Mrs. J. H. Rabb, 524 Broadway

Resuming the march on the morning of the 3d, and leaving the Wabash, keeping the prairie lands in the general direction of the river, the army came in view of the prophet's town on the afternoon of the 6th of November. Various things had occurred during the day to convince Governor Harrison of the hostility of the Indians and he proceeded with great caution. As they approached the prophet's town messengers came out to meet them and desired to speak to the governor. He recognized in one a chief high in the confidence of the prophet, and accorded him an interview. These men said the chiefs were greatly surprised at his approach in battle array. The governor replied that he did not intend to attack them until satisfied that they would not comply with the demands he had made. They claimed that a message had been two days before sent him by the friendly Potawatamie chief, Win-a-mac, etc.

The governor said he would go and camp on the Wabash and in the morning would have an interview with the prophet and his chief. It was agreed on both sides that no hostilities should in the meantime be committed.

Not finding a suitable camping ground, the governor continued his march till he approached very near the village, when he was again met by the prophet's messengers, after having been interrupted by a violent demonstration on the part of a body of Indians. The governor explained that he had not found a suitable camping ground on the Wabash, as he had expected, and asked the Indian if he could direct him to one. He was directed to "a creek to the northwest." Having had the place examined by some of his officers and receiving a favorable report, the army was marched to the point and went into camp.

Governor Harrison was not altogether pleased with the location, finding it dry and high enough but almost surrounded by marshes, whose willow growth would form an excellent screen for the savage foe. However, he decided to make the most of a bad bargain, and, taking every possible precaution against surprise, went into camp. The men were disposed to the best advantage for repelling a night at-

tack, should one be made, and were instructed to sleep with their clothing and accountrements on, with firearms loaded and bayonets fixed.

Notwithstanding the great caution taken to avoid surprise, and the strong guards that were posted, it is not believed that the commanding officers expected that an attack would be made that night. It came, however, after the Indian fashion, about two hours before sunrise on the morning of the 7th of November. Although the governor says he had risen, at a quarter past four o'clock, and in two minutes more would have given the signal for calling out the men, so sudden was the attack that many Indians were in the camp before they were discovered. The attack was made from all sides by a force of Indians variously estimated at from 350 to 1,000, and nothing but the most intrepid valor on the part of both officers and men, could have saved the day. In his report of the action the governor says: "Under these discouraging circumstances the troops (nineteen-twentieths of whom had never been under fire before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their positions without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected of veterans placed in a similar position." The battle raged hotly until after daylight, which enabled the governor's command effectively to charge and dislodge the Indians, who were driven to precipitate flight.

The victory was purchased, however, at no small cost, the loss in killed amounting to thirty-seven, while the wounded aggregated 151, of whom twenty-five died of their wounnds. Among the killed and mortally wounded were three colonels, three captains, two lieutenants and Thomas Randolph, Esq., who had recently been defeated for Congress by a very small minority. Many more officers were among the wounded. The loss of the Indians was believed to be at least as great as that of the whites, as thirty-eight dead were left on the field of battle. During the battle the prophet encouraged his followers, who were composed of small numbers from various tribes, as the Shawanees, Wyandots, Kickapoos Ottawas.



Cottage Residence V Schoenfeld 617 Busseron

Chippewas, Potawatamies, Winnebagoes, Sacs and a few Miamis. He stood on a small elevation near the battle ground chanting a war song in an exceptionally loud voice. He told his followers they would gain an easy victory, that the bullets of the Americans would be rendered harmless. When told that some of the Indians had been killed he still encouraged them to continue the fight, saying they would soon be victorious. After the battle his followers, having lost faith in him, almost all dispersed and rejoined their various tribes.

The deserted prophet's town, which contained a large amount of corn, was destroyed on the morning of the eighth, and the next day the army took up its return march, arriving at Fort Harrison on the 14th of November, whence the wounded were sent forward by boats to Vincennes. The army continued its march, reaching Vinvennes on the 18th. This battle of Tippecanoe was fought on the banks of Burnet's

Creek, about seven miles north-east of the present city of Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County. It became famous in a large degree through its adoption as a "slogan" during the campaign in which Mr. Harrison was subsequently elected President of the United States.

The news of the battle and its results having reached the capital, the Legislature and the people made preparations to greet the victorious army and its commander with appropriate honors. It was "resolved" by the Legislature that that body would wait upon the governor in a body and "in their own names and those of their constituents, welcome him home," and General Washington Johnston was appointed a committee to make the same known to the governor at the head of the army, "should unforseen circumstances not prevent." An appropriate and highly complimentary address was adopted and delivered to the governor on his arrival.



KNOX COUNTY INFIRMARY

But these demonstrations of esteem and approval did not meet with universal approbation among the citizens of Vincennes or the members of the Legislature, where the governor was not without opponents, and indeed inveterate enemies. The address, which was prepared in the council, was adopted by the close margin of only four to three votes, seven members being present. There were not a few of the residents who dissapproved of the Indian policy of the governor and were opposed to the expedition when undertaken. These soon developed a disposition to rob the governor of his just meed of praise and to award the honors for the victory to Colonel Boyd of the regular army, who, it was claimed by the enemies of Harrison, had saved the day, and that, but for him and his regiment, the militia would have been destroyed. On the 25th of November the House adopted joint resolutions, which, on account of the "strong, special and somewhat exclusive praise" which they bestowed on Colonel Boyd and his regiment, were "disagreed to" by the Council. Later the House adopted a series of resolutions in which Colonel Boyd and the United States troops received special thanks, as did also the militia under Colonel Luke Decker and Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, and the soldiers composing the volunteer corps from Kentucky.

This called forth from the governor a strong protest, as not giving to the mounted riflemen of the territory and to the squadron of dragons the notice to which they were justly entitled. The governor recounted the distinguished services of these men, recalling the heavy losses they had suffered among their officers and men. Answering the governor, the House disclaimed any intentional neglect of the commands in question and intimated they were supposed to be included in the term "militia," as used in the original resolution.

These proceedings are recalled here as showing the jealousies which existed, even at that early day, on the subject of military glory and honor. Bitter partisan politics had much to do with the public service even in that day.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR OF 1812.—GOVERNOR HARRISON IN COMMAND OF UNITED STATES FORCES. —CAPITAL LEAVES VINCENNES.

During the month of December, 1811, Governor Harrison received overtures of peace from various bands of Indians who had been associated with the prophet, but declined to meet them in council till the prophet and all his followers who did not belong to the Wabash were removed from the country."

Tecumseh, on his return north, appeared among the Miami Indians soon after the defeat of his brother, the prophet, at Tippecanoe. He is said to have reproved the prophet in strong terms for permitting the Indians to attack Governor Harrison's command.



Residence Dr. L. M. Beckes, 609 Main.

In December, 1811, a memorial was adopted by the Legislature, asking Congress to authorize the people of Indiana Territory to form a state constitution.

The declaration of war made in June, 1812, against Great Britain by the United States was no cause of surprise, either to the white inhabitants of Indiana Territory or to the Indians. The latter had been accustomed to the idea through the British traders and emissaries for years past. In January, Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, whose village was near Fort Wayne, in a message to Governor Harrison, alluded to the signs of an approaching war and expressed the attachment of the Miami and Eel River Indians to the United States. The Delawares, also, were friendly. It soon became apparent, however, that the Kickapoos, Potawatamies and Winnebagoes were bent on mischief, and marauding parties from these tribes began to murder and pillage the frontiers. During the month of April several families within the state were murdered. On the 22d of April, 1812, Mr. Haryman, who resided at the mouth of the Embarrass River, but a few miles below Vincennes, with his wife and five children, was murdered.

Governor Harrison issued orders designed to place the militia on the best possible war footing and commanding the officers of the various organizations throughout the state to be in readiness and promptly to pursue and punish any parties of Indians who should commit depredations. Block houses and picketed forts were erected throughout the state, and especially on the borders of Knox County settlements.

In May a grand council of the various Indian tribes was held at an Indian village on the Mississinewa River. The representation was large and embraced almost all the tribes within the present states of Indiana and Illinois. The orators all expressed the strongest friendship for the United States and the most earnest desire for peace. Tecumseh was there and made a speech in which he stated that "the unhappy affair which had taken place between the white people and a few of our young men has been settled between us and Governor Harrison." He said there would be no more cause

given by his people for an attack by the whites, and chided the Potawatamies for not having taken better care to see that their treaty obligations were preserved inviolate. In closing he said: "Should the bad acts of our brothers, the Potawatamies, draw on us the ill will of our white brothers, and they should come again and make an unprovoked attack on us, at our village, we will die like men; but we will never strike the first blow."

There appeared but one sentiment at the council, that of friendliness to the United States, and a large number of the Indians soon after went to Fort Wayne and so reported to the Indian agent, Mr. Stickney, who demanded of the Winnebagoes, Kickapoos and Shawanees, as proof of their honesty, that they give up for punishment those of their tribes who had been guilty of murdering white settlers. To this they apparently agreed.



Pritchett's Old War Horse, "Robbin"

Tecumseh was not satisfied with the result of the Mississinewa council, and soon after the declaration of war against England, on June 18, 1812, he went to Malden and joined himself to the British force.

Soon after Governor Harrison received official notice of the declaration of war he visited Kentucky and secured the cooperation of Governor Scott in the protection of the frontier, a large number of Kentucky volunteers being enlisted in that behalf.

It was not, however, until the latter part of August, after the temporary disasters to the United States forces at Macinac, Detroit and Chicago, that the Indians began to take a bold attitude. In the early part of September they began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and on the night of of September 4, a considerable force made a savage attack on Fort Harrison, then garrisoned by a small detachment under command of Captain Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. The Indians fired the fort but the fire was extinguished after a considerable breach had been made in the walls, and the garrison succeeded in holding its own till day, when the Indians retired.

When information of the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, Colonel Wm. Russell of the Seventh U. S. infantry, at the head of a force of 1,200 men, marched to the relief of the fort. On reaching Fort Harrison, it was found that the Indians had decamped, and, leaving Colonel Wilcox with his regiment of Kentucky volunteers at the fort, the remainder of the relief expedition returned to Vincennes. A few days later, Lieutenant Richardson, with a detachment of eleven men, was escorting provisions from Vincennes to Fort Harrison when he was attacked by Indians and seven men killed and one wounded.

In August, 1812, Governor Harrison was breveted Major-General of Militia of Kentucky by Governor Scott, and invested with the supreme command of all the Kentucky forces operating for the defense of the Northwestern Territories. Two thousand Kentuckians and

700 Ohioans who had rendezvoused at Piqua, Ohio, marched under command of Governor Harrison to the relief of Fort Wayne, which was invested by hostile Indians in force. On the approach of Governor Harrison the Indians retired. On the 19th of September General Harrison surrendered the command of troops at Fort Wayne to Brigadier-General Winchester, but five days later received dispatches from Washington, assigning him to the command of the Northwestern army, with the rank of brigadier-general. This army, estimted at 10,000 men, was composed of the various detachments of regulars and rangers within the territory, the volunteers and militia of Ohio and Kentucky, and three thousand men from Virginia and Pennsylvania. General Harrison was instructed to provide for the protection of the frontier and then to retake Detroit, and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada," to "penetrate that country" as far as the force under his command would, in his judgment, justify.

Photo by Townsley



Miss Lillian Miller's Residence, 618 Broadway

At this time there was stationed at Vincennes a force of mounted volunteers from Kentucky under General Samuel Hopkins, who had distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war. General Hopkins was expected to take care of the Indians on the Wabash and Illinois Rivers. Early in October he moved up the Wabash, crossing near Fort Harrison into the Illinois country, intending to seek some Indian villages in the direction of Peoria. Soon after crossing the river, signs of mutiny and discontent became apparent in his ranks, and finally, after a six days' march, had grown to such an extent that the general lost control and his army refused to follow him further, but turned about and returned, he in the rear.

On its return this army was mustered out of the service and General Hopkins immediately set about organizing a new force of infantry for the purpose of destroying the Indian villages in the vicinity of the prophet's town, which had been rebuilt. This force, consisting of three regiments of Kentucky militia, a company of regulars under Captain Z. Taylor, a company of rangers under Captain Becker, and a company of scouts, left Vincennes on the 5th of November, returning late in the month without having accomplished anything beyond the destruction of some deserted Indian villages, and having lost heavily in an ambuscade of a detached party, eighteen men killed and a number wounded.

On the eighteenth of December, Gen. Hopkins resigned his command and announced his intention to retire from military life.

While General Harrison was with the armies actively engaged in the service of the United States government, the government of the territory of Indiana devolved on the secretary, General John Gibson. General Gibson issued a proclamation in December, 1812, requiring the Legislature to meet at Vincennes on the first day of February, 1813, which it did. It remained in session until the 12th of March. Among the bills passed were the following: To

improve the navigation of White River, organizing the counties of Warrick and Gibson, to open and improve roads and highways, to regulate the granting of divorces and for the inspection of flour, beef and pork. The law removing the seat of government from Vincennes to Corydon, in Harrison County, was also passed at this session, and provided that "from and after the first day of May, 1813," the capital of the territory should be Corydon. This decision was reached on the eleventh of March and on the following day, in conformity with a joint resolution, the General Assembly was prorogued by acting Governor Gibson to meet at Corydon on the first Monday in December, 1813.

During the year 1813 there was great activity within the borders of Indiana Territory in the matter of providing block houses for the protection of the outlying districts. While the Indians did not venture to attack any of these, they were, in small bands, quite active, and did much mischief in the way of single murders, and in the killing and driving off of stock. Among the depredations committed in the vicinity of Vincennes were the killing of two men seven miles west of the town in March, and about the same time the theft of twenty horses from citizens of the vicinity. In July a citizen was shot, stabbed and scalped in the neighborhood of the city.

Photo by Shores



Residence Edw. Watson, 622 N. Seventh

In February, 1813, the President appointed to the governorship of the territory, Colonel Thomas Posey, a United States senator from Louisiana. The new governor arrived at Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties in the following May.

Pursuant to the terms of prorogation of the preceding March, the General Assembly met at Corydon on Monday, Dec. 6, 1813, and received the first message of Governor Posey.

The many successes which had attended the American arms in the northwest under the general direction of General Harrison, culminating in the famous battle of the Thames on the 5th of October, 1813, where Tecumseh was killed in the British ranks, wrought a great work in the way of pacifying the Indian tribes, who began in large numbers to sue for peace, and the settlements of the Indiana Territory became comparatively quiet and secure. By the early part of 1814 considerable numbers of immigrants from the East began to come into the territory.

On the tenth of September, 1814, by act of the Legislature, the Bank of Vincennes was chartered, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, the charter extending to Oct. 1, 1835. This charter was recognized and confirmed by the state constitution of 1816, and the first State Legislature, by act of Jan. 1, 1817, adopted the Bank of Vincennes as the "State Bank of Indiana." This act enlarged the corporate powers of the bank and authorized an increase of $1,000,000 in its capital, divided into shares of $100, of which 3,750 were reserved for the state, to be subscribed for from time to time by the governor. This bank was also authorized to adopt the Farmers' and Mechan-

ics' Bank, of Madison, chartered somewhat earlier than the Vincennes institution, as one of its branches. For some time the affairs of this bank appear to have been managed with prudence, but before the year 1821, the management had become so shamefully corrupt and its violations of its charter provisions so notorious, that the Legislature in that year authorized proceedings against the bank by writ of quo warranto, with the result that it was deprived of its charter and banking privileges. It was charged with contracting debts to an amount double that of the deposits, the excessive issue of paper with fraudulent intent, the payment of large dividends to shareholders while refusing to redeem its notes in specie, and the embezzlement of large sums deposited for safe keeping. A large amount of notes circulated by this institution and its branches at Brookville, Corydon and Vevay, became worthless. The notes of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, of Madison were, however, ultimately redeemed.

Photo by Townsley



Residence J. L. Bayard, President First National Bank. 505 N. Sixth

The building containing the recorder's office at Vincennes was destroyed by fire in January, 1814, consuming all the books, papers and records belonging to the office. In September following, commissioners were appointed to restore them, so far as possible, by taking evidence.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDIANA BECOMES A STATE.—BLACK HAWK WAR.—WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Territorial Legislature convened at Corydon on the first Monday in December, 1815, and on the 14th of that month, adopted a memorial to Congress, designed to secure the admission of the territory into the union as a state. Calling attention to the provision of the ordinance of 1787, under which the territory was organized, by which it was provided that the territory should be entitled to statehood when it contained a white population of 60,000, it was shown by certificates from the county clerks of the various counties that the population at that time was 63,897. The population of Knox County was certified as 8,068, and was larger than that of any other county.

Congress passed an act which became a law April 19, 1816, authorizing the people of Indiana to adopt a constitution and providing for its admission as a state.

Pursuant to this act a constitutional convention was chosen in May following. The members from Knox County were John Johnson, John Badollet, William Polke, Benjamin Parke and John Benefiel. The session was begun at Corydon, June 10, and completed its labors on the 29th of the same month.

An election for state officers, under the constitution, was held in August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings, who had presided over the deliberations of the constitutional convention, was chosen governor, receiving 5,211 votes, to 3,934 cast for Governor Posey. William Polke

was elected state senator from Knox County, and Isaac Blackford, Walter Wilson and Henry I. Mills were the members of the Lower House from Knox. Mr. Blackford was elected speaker of the House on the organization of that body. On the seventh of November the state officers took the oath of office and a new state was born into Uncle Sam's family.

The years of quiet succeeding the war of 1812 were prosperous ones for the new state and immigration flowed into its borders at an immense rate, so that by the year 1820, less than four years from the date of its admission, its population had more than doubled and the census of that year showed a population of more than 147,000 souls.

BLACKHAWK WAR.—The rapid settlement of the state, and the treaties with the various tribes of Indians, rendered the citizens of Indiana comparatively secure from their depredations, but in the year 1832 the famous Sac chief, Blackhawk, assumed an arrogant and threatening attitude and disturbed the peace of Illinois and greatly alarmed the outlying settlements on the borders of Indiana. Governor Noble called out the militia to protect the northern settlements. A company of United States rangers was organized in Knox County by Captain B. V. Beckes, known as "Company B, of mounted rangers, army of the United States," commanded by Major Henry Dodge. The officers of the company were: Captain, Ben. V. Beckes; first lieutenant, Samuel Smith; second lieutenant, George Leach. The men were enlisted for a year and spent the winter of 1832-3, at Cantonment Johnson, on River Deshee. In his report of the service of his company, Captain Beckes says: "I left Cantonment Johnson by way of Carlisle, Merom, Terre Haute, Clinton, Danville, Iroquois, Beaver Creek, Rock Creek, Hickory Creek, DuPage, Fox River, 'Pop Pau' Grove, Dixon's Ferry, and encamped four miles west of Dixon's Ferry, on my way to Fort Armstrong, with my company in good order and fit for service." Later he reports having returned to Cantonment Johnson in December "and commenced building barracks, which have been completed some time and the company regularly drilled since. As no blood was spilled on Indiana ground during this war, Captain Beckes and his Knox County boys had no opportunity to prove their valor on the battleground. There were, however, no less than six deaths in Captain Beckes' company before it was mustered out of the service. On the roster of the company appear many names familiar among the inhabitants of the Vincennes of to-day.

Photo by Townsley



Residence John Bierhaus, Seventh and Busseron

From the date of the Black Hawk campaign to that of the War of the Rebellion, there was nothing in the history of the country to stir the patriotism of the Knox County people or make martial history, save the Mexican War of 1846, and the small demand on the State of Indiana for soldiers for that war gave Knox County no opportunity to put into the field any complete organization,

though there were a number of enlistments from the county for that war.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion sentiment in and about Vincennes was greatly divided. Though Mr. Lincoln had received several hundred votes in the county, there was a large element out of sympathy with him and his views, and the current of feeling ran high in the early days of the war. Nevertheless patriotism rapidly gained the upper hand and military organizations began to be formed early in the spring of 1861. The first company formed in Vincennes was a company of "Home Guards," with J. H. Massey as captain, P. E. La Plante, J. T. Coleman and J. C. Denny, lieutenants This company, organized while sentiment was in the formative period adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the object of this organization is peace at home, not destruction abroad—not an aggressive war, but a defensive peace—not for subjugation or coercion, but to arrest turmoil and to maintain the law." This resolution created not a little comment and caustic criticism. We are glad to note that a great number of the members of this organization later enlisted in other organizations and did honorable service at the front.



Residence John Hartigan; Fourth and Church Streets

A number of companies were organized in various parts of the county but the first to offer their services to the government were the "Old Post Guards" and the "Knox County Invincibles." The "Invincibles" was the first company to depart, which they did on the 10th of May, 1861. Before leaving for Camp Vigo, at Terre Haute, they were given a banquet by the ladies of Vincennes and presented with a beautiful and costly silk flag. The presentation was at the residence of Captain Denny, and Mrs. Carrie Stallard made the presentation on behalf of the ladies of the city in the following language, addressing herself to Captain Harrow:

"Sir, with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure we look upon your noble company; pain, when we look upon the distracted condition of our once happy country; pleasure, when we remember that we have such a gallant band willing to leave home and friends and go forth at their country's call. History will grite of the great Rebellion of the Nineteenth Century, and of those who laid down their lives when their country was in danger. May your names be enrolled among the Union's brave sons. In behalf of the ladies of Vincennes I present you with the American flag. Should the Star Spangled banner wave o'er the battlefield, as your eyes rest upon it think of home and country. Our best wishes and prayers will attend you, while our sympathies and feelings will be with your loved ones at home. We need not charge you to be true to the Stars and Stripes. We believe the bravest and best blood would be poured out in defense of the flag under which our fathers, with George Washington as their leader, fought and won such glorious victories. Our Heavenly Father was with

them; He will be with you. Death to the traitor that would try to trail that flag through the dust of shame. All honest hearts in this will share and follow it to death or fame."

Response was made by Captain Harrow in suitable words.

These two companies became B and G, of the famous Fourteenth Indiana infantry. Though enlisted under the call of the state for six regiments of twelve-months men, they were, on the 7th of June, mustered into the service of the United States, being the first regiment so mustered from the state. It went to Indianapolis, June 24th, and on the 5th of July left for West Virginia, and was soon engaged in active operations. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Nathan Kimball. No volunteer regiment, probably, saw more active service or made a more honorable record than did the Fourteenth.

Phoro by Townsley



Residence Harry V. Somes, Jr., Assis't Cashier First National Bank, 501 N. Third

It lost three killed and eleven wounded at Cheat Mountain, Sept. 12, 1861; five killed and eleven wounded at Green Briar, Oct. 3; five killed and fifty-eight wounded at Winchester Heights, March 23, 1862. On the 17th of September it was engaged in the battle of Antietam and for four hours fought within sixty yards of the enemy. In this fight, of 320 men who went into the battle, thirty-one were killed and 151 wounded, more than fifty per cent. It led the charge at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, losing four killed, seventeen wounded and eight missing. On May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville it lost seven killed, fifty-one wounded and 2 missing. In the afternoon of the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg this regiment sustained the brunt of Longstreet's desperate charge, sustaining a loss of 123 officers and men killed and wounded.

Company G, Twenty-first Indiana volunteers, Captain Edward McLaflin, was made up from Vincennes and vicinity. It was mustered into the service July 24, 1861, reaching Baltimore Aug. 3. It remained here till Feb. 19, 1862. This regiment was a few months later engaged at New Orleans when that city was captured by General Butler. In the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, the regiment lost 126 officers and men in killed and wounded. In February, 1863, this regiment became a heavy artillery regiment, and was called the First Heavy Artillery. During the siege of Port Hudson it lost twenty-eight men. This regiment, most of whose members "veteraned" at the expiration of their first terms of enlistment, saw much further hard service.

Company E, of the Fifty-first regiment, was officered almost entirely from Vincennes, though enlisted largely from the country districts. This regiment was mustered into the service Dec. 14, 1861, under Colonel A. D. Streight. Its first active service was at Corinth, where it assisted at the siege. At the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1863, and two days following, this regiment lost a total of forty-nine, killed, wounded and missing. In an expedition against Rome, Georgia, Colonel Streight and his com-

mand, a brigade, was captured by the rebels. After enduring the horrors of the rebel prisons for a time, they were exchanged. Its last important engagement was in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864.

Company I, Eightieth Indiana, was mainly from Vincennes. This regiment went into camp at Camp Gibson, Princeton, in August and September, 1862. Leaving Princeton on the 8th of September, this regiment, on the eighth of the following month, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Perryville, where it lost, in killed, wounded and captured, 150 men. The record of this regiment was a brilliant one, it having been engaged in very many battles, skirmishes and active campaigns. In killed, wounded and prisoners its losses aggregated 327 men. It is said to have traveled an aggregate of 7,245 miles.

The record of Knox County in the matter of response to the calls for troops was highly creditable. In the dark days of 1862, when it became necessary to make drafts throughout the county, Knox was no exception to the rule. Mr. M. P. Ghee was appointed draft commissioner for Knox County. The calls of 1862 and 1863 were filled without the necessity of draft. Under first three calls of 1864 the quota of Knox County was 374. This was the Presidential election year and a sentiment was prevalent, to some extent, that "the war was a failure," so that it became necessary to enforce the draft to supply the demand, scarcely one-third of the required number having volunteered, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts. Under the December call for 300,000 men, after the people had spoken their minds at the polls and it was seen that the hands of Mr. Lincoln were to be held up, every quota in the county was filled save that of Decker, which was deficient one. Every other township in the county showed a surplus of volunteers of from one, in each of several of them, to twelve in Vincennes.

In July, 1861, Camp Knox was established as a camp of instruction and drill for recruits, at first under the command of General John A. Mann, and later under that of Colonel George W. Gorman. At times there were in this camp as many as 1,500 or more soldiers. It was a great attraction and was visited by thousands of people. Every neighborhood had its Soldiers' Aid Society, and the ladies of Vincennes and Knox County did much to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers at the front.



Residence Senator R. E. Purcell, Sixth and Busseron

After the battle of Fort Donnelson the Bishop of Vincennes diocese tendered the use of the Seminary building for the care of sick and wounded soldiers brought home from the front and the aid of the sisters in caring for them. On the 26th of April, the City Council of Vincennes voted $3,000 for the care of the families of soldiers. All told, there was given in bounties and relief by the county, various townships and City of Vincennes, more than $152,000 to soldiers and their families.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

In the Spanish-American war Vincennes bore an honorable part, having furnished two companies,. A. and L., of the 159th Indiana Volunteers.

Company A, Capt. T. B. Coulter, of the First Regiment, I. N. G. was an organization that had been in existence for a number of years and was one of the best drilled companies in the military organization of the State. This company reported at Indianapolis on the 26th of April, 1898, in response to orders from Brigadier-General McKee, commanding State forces. On the evening of the 25th citizens tendered to the company a banquet at the Grand Hotel, where patriotic speeches were made and the boys given God-speed. A flag provided by the ladies of the city was later presented the company at Indianapolis by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The roster of Company A is as follows:

Captain—Thomas B. Coulter, Vincennes.

First Lieutenant——Charles D. McCoy, Vincennes. Died October 9, 1898.

Second Lieutenant—Adolph H. Kruse, Vincennes.

(Mr. Kruse became first lieutenant on death of Lieutenant McCoy and was succeeded as second lieutenant by Sergeant Raymond A. Smith.)

First Sergeant—Raymond A. Smith, Vincennes.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Louis Hamm, Vincennes.

Sergeants—Edward S. Sparrow, Emery C. Thorne, James R. Irwin, Arthur Saiter, Vincennes.

Corporals—Fred Castor, Fred Fossmeyer, James, A. Hughes, Judson Alton, William Jenkins, Vincennes; Elijah C. Williamson, Sandborn.

Musicians—Frederick W. Hall, Thomas B. Wilson, Vincennes.

Artificer—Charles Saiter, Vincennes.

Wagoner—August Dreiman, Vincennes.

Privates—Claud Adams, Ralph S. Alexander, John W. Allen, Oliver I. Alton, Paul A. Aubry, Vincennes; Clarence Baker, Linton; Eugene V. Bartholomai, Jno. F. Beamon, Frederick A. Berry, Vincennes; Frederick R. Bonfield, Danville; Frank Browning, Vincennes; August Bubenzer, Freelandsville; Albert Charles, Lee O. Church, Matthew Clifton, Lawrence R. Cloin, Vincennes; Edward Cooper, Terre Haute; William A. Courter, Thomas W. Devine, Daniel S. Everett, Larkin Everett, Samuel Everett, William Everett, Byron B. Fitch, John Flory, James H. Fortner, Nelson Fry, Vincennes; George H. Gifford, Indianapolis; Harry W. Gregory, Chas. Z. Haas, Vincennes; William S. Hackett, Sandborn, Golden Hardesty, Vincennes; Clyde Hawkins, Wheatland; Oscar Hawkins, Elmo A. Inderrieden, Joseph J. Joice, Archie T. Jordan, Franklin R. Kiefner, Charles Kirkwood, Frederick C. Lacky, Grant Lamb, Lewis F. Martin, William H. Milam, David F. Miller, John Muir, Vincennes; Jonas Nolting, Freelandsville; Archie Owens, Jerome Pennington, Vincennes; Oscar Powell, Sandborn; Lee L. Rice, Lafayette N. Rider, Andy Ruth, William Scott, John F. Sloan, Glenn R. Smith, Vincennes; Charles Steinberg, Bloomington; Thomas H. Taylor, Everett O. Townsley, Vincennes; Erwin E. Tryon, Terre Haute; George R. Turner, William H. Wathen, Theodore Witshark, Vincennes; Harley Williams, Cowan; Harry B. Wells, Vincennes· Edgar Avery, Sandborn; Henry Brommelhaus, Charles H. Bouchie, Vincennes; John F. Crane, Terre Haute; David Daugherty, George Dill, Edward L. Dodd, Henry Devine, Vincennes; Elmer Edwards, Sandborn; Clement L. Greene, Michael Hamm, Charles E. Harris, Martin S. Hartel, John Heidenrich, Henry C. Kassens, William T. Martin, Otto Meyer. Isaac G. McCleave, William W. McCormick, Oscar Peek, Joseph T. Randolph, Harry E. Ratcliff, Charles E. Smith, Frank Taylor, Thomas Wayman, John J. Weisenberger, Walter Wood, Vincennes.

Company L, Capt. Robt. A. Simpson, was composed of cadets and former cadets of the University. When the call for volunteers came, patriotism ran high with the cadets and they promptly tendered their services. They elected officers, redoubled their efforts to perfect themselves in the manual of arms by constant and earnest drill. On the 27th of April Captain Simpson received orders to proceed to Camp Mount, at Indianapolis, on the 28th, which he did.. On the afternoon of the 27th a beautiful silk flag was presented the company by the patriotic young ladies of the University. In the evening of the 29th the Board of Trustees and faculty of the University tendered to the company a banquet at which patriotic speeches were made and good advice given the young soldiers. The cadet company on arrival at Indianapolis was made Company L,

of the First Regiment, I. N. G. This company being composed of students who had for years had the advantage of military training at the Universlay was not at a disadvantage with any in the regiment.

The roster of Company L is as follows:

Captain—Robert A. Simpson, Vincennes.

First Lieutenant—Lee B. Purcell, Vincennes.

Second Lieutenant—John B. Bayard, Vincennes.

First Sergeant—Winfield Robinson, Vincennes.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William R. Kennedy, Vincennes.

Sergeants—Harry T. Watts, Maurice F. Bayard, William T. Purcell, Charles A. Thius, Vincennes.

Corporals—Lewis A. Holman, Willis; Barney F. Greenhow, Marion Yelton, Ray G. Agnew, Smiley C. Johnson, Andrew Roseman, Vincennes.

Musicians—Maurice D. Demaree, Bloomington; Walter Shirts, Noblesville.

Artificer—John E. Hartigan, Vincennes.

Wagoner—Herman F. Piel, Vincennes.

Privates—Albert E. Albright, William Alton, Vincennes; Frank Aston, L'nceville, Ill.; James E. Bailey, Louis R. Bailey, Vincennes; Seth J. Ballou, Bicknell; Judy K. Barnes, Greenville, Ill.; Clarence Bicknell, Edward E. Blackwell, Bicknell; Clark Bledsoe, Shoals; Louis N. Bouchie, John J. Breen, Vincennes; Isaac D. Bryant, Edwardsport; John C. Burke, Vincennes; Benjamin Carter, Crawford county, Ill.; Howard Carter, Daviess Co., Ind.; Don H. Cassell, Indianapolis; Charles C. Castor, Vincennes; William L. Crum, Friendsville, Ill.; Walter L. Daugherty, Vincennes; Thomas Dunn, Wheatland; William C. Emison, Thomas F. Fields, Vincennes; George B. Fleming, Karl T. Foreman, Bruceville; Charles L. Gardner, Robert Gwin, Vincennes; Andrew D. Houck, Bruceville; Claude M. House, Bicknell; Clarence Huff man, Walter C. Huffman, L'nceville, Ill.; William E. Hurst, Vincennes; Charles A. Johnson, Washington; Edward P. Johnson, Vincennes; Charles O. Kelso, Rushville; Frank Keneipp, Vincennes; Ozro B. Lloyd, Monroe City; Martin E. Marone, Florence McCarty, James McCrisaken, Vincennes; Burford McOuat, Indianapolis; Lewis Organ, L'nceville, Ill.; Harry H. O'Whene, Vincennes; Owen M. O'Rourke, L'nceville, Ill.; Roland L. Perry, Vincennes; Charles Pickerel, L'nceville, Ill.; Emery M. Reedy, Knox county; Ervin L. Reel, Vincennes; Charles E. Roberson, Bicknell; Leon H. Roberts, Cleveland, O.; Ernest Ruddy, Vincennes; Edgar Z. Ryan, L'nceville, Ill.; James O. Sickels, Edwardsport; Paul W. Simpson, Bruceville; Ammon E. Smith, Gards Point, Ill.; Joseph Smith, Allendale, Ill.; Oath H. Smith, Bicknell; Edward Thuls, Vincennes, Harry B. Truedley, Cincinnaatl, O.; Harry Turner, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; William H. Vaughn, Edward O. Vieke, Vincennes; Charles Weger, Jasper; Anton J. Wirth, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Recruits—Ambrose Braden, Mitchell; Chas. A. Brocksmith, Vincennes; Sumner Cox, Emison; Dean Crooke, Mitchell; William Dayson, Maurice Dorey, Vincennes; William Dunn, Wheatland; John W. Fox, Emison; Elmer Fox, Bruceville; Emil Frey, Vincennes; Moses M. Fulk, Farmer; Malott Fletcner, Indianapolis: John H. Hatcher, Louis P. Hamm, Vincennes; George W. Johnson, Koleen; Aden Mansfield, Robinson; Charles A. Miller, Harry McCarty, William F. McDowell, Vincennes; Nelson Norton, Sullivan; George Olmstead, Brownstown; Edward F. Pierson, Edward Roseman, Richard C. Robinson, Herman Schmidt, Vincennes; Ethelbert C. Stewart, L'nceville, Ill.; Charles Soden, Bicknell; Otto Shelkofsky, Oscar Sparks, Harry W. Soete, Vincennes; James F. Snyder, Pinkstaff, Ill.; Edward Wetzel, Vincennes; Joseph B. Wittenmyer, Emison.

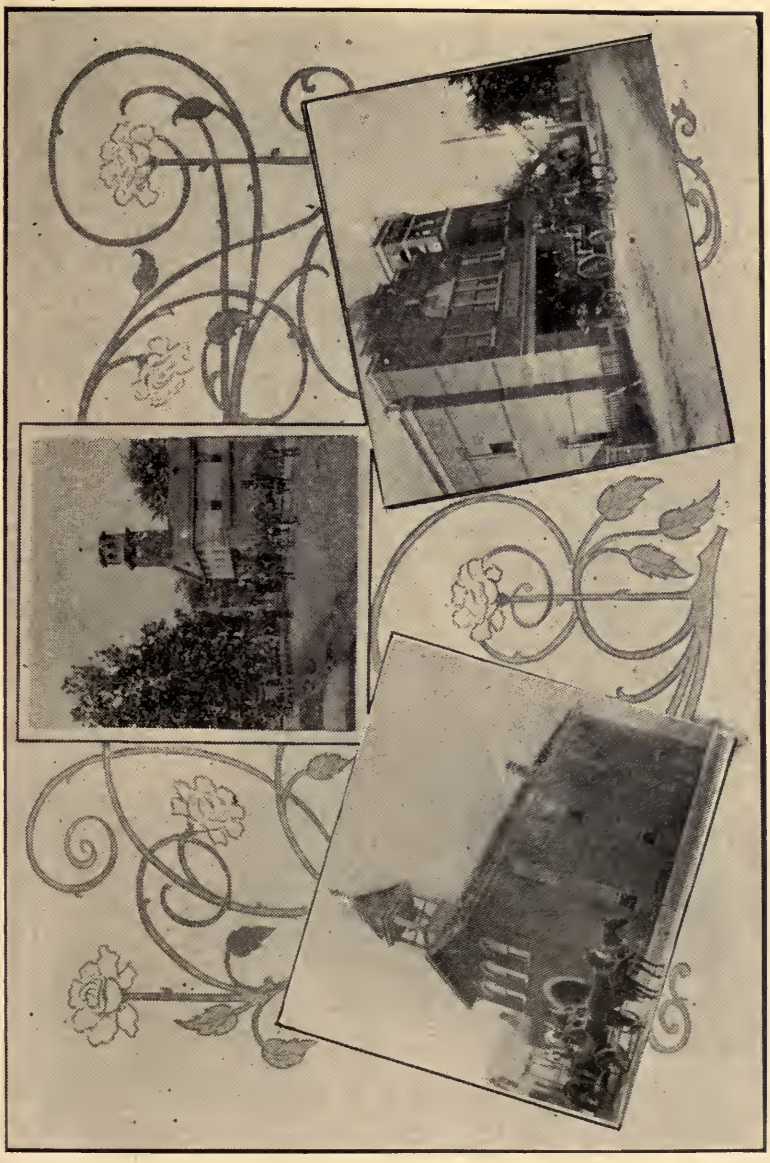
The First Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 12, 1898, as the 159 Indiana Volunteers.

The regiment left Camp Mount May 22, and arrived at Camp R. A. Alger, Dunn Loring, Virginia, May 24. Here it remained till August 3, when it broke camp and marched to Burke's Station, nine miles. On the 5th it continued the march to Yates' Ford and camped on Bull Run battle ground; thence on the 7th it marched to New Bristow, Va., and on the 9th completed a march of forty miles to Thoroughfare Gap, Va.

From Thoroughfare Gap the regiment was moved by rail to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., where it arrived August 29. Under orders for the muster out of the regiment, it left Camp Meade September 11, and arrived at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, September 13. Five days later the entire regiment was furloughed for thirty days. Later, on telegraphic orders from the war department, the furlough

was extended to include November 10. The regiment was mustered out November 23.

The 159th was commanded by Col. John T. Barnet, of Piqua, Ohio; Col. George McCoy, of Vincennes, now colonel of the First Regiment I. N. G., was lieutenant-colonel of the 159th. It was brigaded with the Third New York and the 22d Kansas, these regiments constituting the First brigade of the second division, Second Army Corps. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Mark D. Sheaf, the division by Brigadier-General George W. Davis, afterwards governor general of Porto Rico and now provost martial general at Manila. The corps commander was Major General William M. Graham. The 159th was recognized in the corps as one of the best disciplined in the comman.



FIRE DEPARTMENT—No. 1, Fourth, bet. Main and Vigo. No. 2, Sixth and Harrison. No. 3, Second and Railroad Av.

On their arrival at home the boys were received with demonstrations of great regard by the citizens, who met them at the train 'rain en masse. They marched in a body to the court square where an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. J. W. Emison and responded to by Lieutenant-Colonel McCoy and Captains Coulter and Simpson. They were sumptuously banqueted at the Union Depot Hotel in the evening.

The spirit of comradeship developed in the service shows itself yet among the officers and men and it is safe to say that should another appeal to their patriotism be made the response would be no less prompt and effective than in this case.

CHAPTER XV.

CORPORATE HISTORY OF VINCENNES.—WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE.—HISTORICAL NOTES.

The first acts for the government of the village or borough of Vincennes were passed by the Legislature in 1805, and approved in 1807, but it appears the village or borough was not incorporated till the act of 1815. By this act the following persons were named trustees: Robert Buntin, Joshua Bond, William Bullitt, Henry Hurst, Chas. Smith, Jacob Kuykendall, Hyacinth Laselle, Touissant Dubois and Peter Jones. The boundaries of the borough were those included at present by Hart on the north-east, the church lands on the south-west, the Wabash River on the north-west and Eleventh Street on the south-east. This remained the boundary of the village until the year 1817,

Photo by Townsley



Residence Auditor James D. Williams, Eighth and Broadway

when "Harrison's Addition" was annexed by act of the Legislature. These enlarged limits remained unchanged till the place was incorporated as a city in 1856, after a special election held in January, 1856. The last meeting of the village trustees was held February 7, 1856.

The president of the Board of Trustees in 1815, as far back as a record showing is preserved, was Fred Graeter, who served two years. He was succeeded by Robert Buntin, 1817-18; A. Patterson, 1818-19; Robert Buntin, 1819-20; John Moore, 1820-23; (Owen Reily, pro tem., 1823); John Collins, 1823-26; G. W. Johnson, 1826-28; J. S. C. Harrison, 1828-37; Abner T. Ellis, 1837-56. The first mayor of the City of Vincennes was John Meyers, 1856-57. He was followed by James Dick, 1857 to 59; W. A. Jones, 1859-60; R. M. Kennedy, 1860-62; H. V. Somes, 1863-67; Geo. E. Green, 1867-69; W. B. Robinson, 1869-73; J. S. Pritchett, 1873-74; (Anton Kapps, pro tem., 1873); W. H. Beeson, 1874-77; W. B. Searight, 1877-83; J. H. Shouse, 1883-85; John Wilhelm, 1885-89; Francis Murphy, 1889-91; O. G. Miller, 1891-94; George E. Green, 1894-1902.

The following have served as village and city clerks: B. I. Harrison, 1815-17; G. R. Sullivan, 1817-23; E. Stout, 1823-33; Martin Robinson, 1833-37; Samuel Hill, 1837-56; A. Montgomery, 1856-60; G. C. Mathesie, 1860-69; G. S. Turney, 1869-75; Emil Grill, 1875-79; C. Cripps, 1879-85; C. M. Allen, 1885-87; George E. Green, 1887-94; Charles Laugel, 1894-1802.

WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE.—Fort Sackville captured in 1779 by George Rogers Clark, was located, it is stated on good authority, not far from First and Main Streets, being to the north-west of the latter street and about twenty or thirty yards from the river. The little log church in which, at the instance of the good Father Gibault, the inhabitants of Vincennes first took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia, stood further over toward the site of the present venerable St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. Later, a fort, which has been variously identified as a sec-

ond Fort Sackville and the first Fort Knox, stood at a point near First and Buntin Streets. This second fort was built in 1793. Owing to friction between the citizens and the soldiers of the garrison, Governor Harrison, in 1807, ordered the fort built above the village at a point now recognized as the site of Fort Knox. Fort Sackville is said to have taken its name from Jean Sacqueville, a French trader and soldier in the employ of the Detroit French Fur Co. Fort Knox was named in honor of President Washington's secretary of war, John Knox.

The store of the Spaniard, Laurent Bazadon, whose goods were impressed by General Clark in 1786, stood at the corner of Second and St. Peters, (now Broadway.) The residences of Col. Vigo and John Rice Jones stood on opposite sides of St. Peter's (now Broadway), beyond Second Street. In Col. Vigo's house Governor Harrison made his headquarters when he first came to the Capital of Indiana Territory. A part of this house remained as late as 1856. In the same neighborhood resided Judge Vanderburg.

In a frame house at the south corner of Third and Broadway, the first Territorial Legislature held its sessions. Governor Harrison's residence was at the head of St. Louis Street. This was the first building of burnt brick west of Pittsburg. In this vicinage the celebrated conferences with Tecumseh and other historic events of importance transpired. The governor's plantation had been named "Grouseland" by its owner and was held in high estimation by him. Romantic stories are told of a tunnel leading to the river to be used for escape from the Indians in case of necessity and of a powder magazine located beneath the family room by which the general designed to destroy himself and family rather than permit them to fall into the hands of a savage foe. There does not seem to be a reasonable foundation for these statements.

The first building used as a court house was at the north corner of Second and Broadway. It was later used as a hospital by soldiers. The second court house was the brick at the west corner of Fourth and Buntin, now a private residence. The present court house square was bought of Jacob Kuykendall in 1830.

Photo by Todd



Prospect Hill Coal Shaft

The "Bank of Vincennes," incorporated by legislative act in 1814 and which subsequently became the "State Bank of Indiana, with four branches in various parts of the state," and was wrecked by fraud and mismanagement of the grossest kind, within seven years from its formation, was located in a two-story brick at the east corner of First and Broadway.

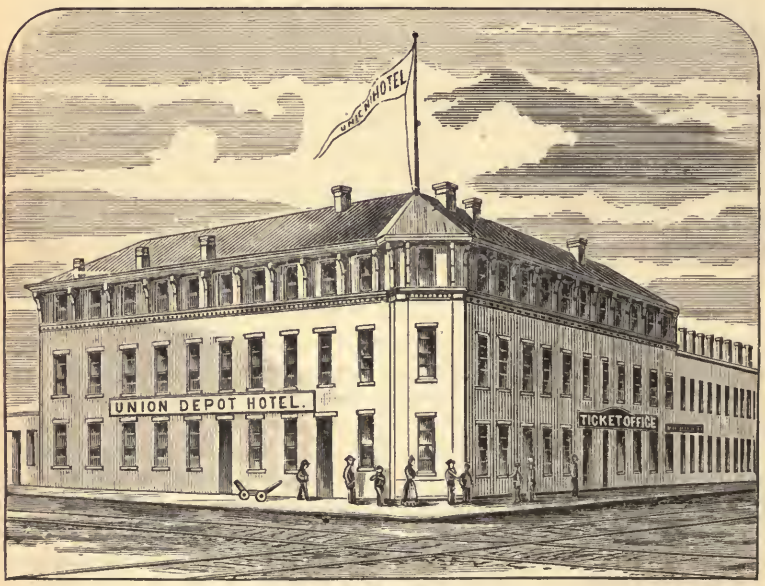
HISTORIC NOTES.—The first theater was built by John Rice Jones, and the first play, given in 1807, was entitled, "Drowning Men Catch at Straws." A singular coincidence is that on the day the play appeared a man was drowned in the Wabash.

A duel was fought just across the river in 1813 between Dr. Scull and Parmenus Beckes, in which the latter was killed.

Notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787, by which the territory was constituted, forbade slavery within its boundaries, many of the inhabitants held slaves to a late date, and the institution did not finally disappear till 1840. It is said Governor Harrison had quite a retinue of slaves. In 1808 the tax lists showed 123 slaves, enumerated as "servants," and in 1830 there were thirty-two slaves listed.

The vehicle in common use among the creole population as late as 1840 was the "caleche," a cart with two wooden wheels, with rawhide tires, if any, and with a deep, square box for a bed.

But once in its history has Vincennes suffered severely from an epidemic disease. This was in 1820 when a malarial fever of malignant type caused great loss of life. It was attributed to stagnant water in the vicinity. Numerous stagnant ponds existed and the river had become stagnant and foul by reason of a peculiar water grass which grew in its bed. It was many years before the little village outgrew the effects of this terrible scourge.



Three great fires have occurred in the history of Vincennes. The first of these was on the 16th of October, 1841, and destroyed everything on the north-east side of Main Street except two buildings. The second great fire occurred Dec. 6, 1854, and destroyed all the buildings on the north-east side of Main Street between Second and Third Streets. On Sunday, April 15, 1860, nine buildings on the south-east side of Second, between Main and Busseron, were destroyed. In 1808, in "General Court," Judges Vanderburg and Parke presiding, Abraham Hiley was sentenced to death for the murder of John Coffman. On the 29th of October he stood upon the drop with the noose adjusted about his neck. In a moment more the drop would have fallen, when he was respited by the governor. The respite having expired a few days later, he was again placed on the scaffold and this time pardoned by the governor before the drop fell. Only two judicial executions have occurred at Vincennes within its history. These were Thomas McKinney, Oct. 15, 1822, for the murder of James Boyd, and William Cox, a negro, April 9, 1824, for rape. It thus fell to the lot of a single circuit judge, Jacob Call, to sentence the only criminals ever hung at Vincennes. The judge, not long afterwards, committed suicide on the eve of his intended marriage.

Among the distinguished men more or less identified with the early history of Vincennes we may mention besides Governor, afterwards President Harrison, John Badollet, first register of the land office, a position he obtained through the personal friendship of Albert Gallatin, a member of the President's cabinet. He came to Vincennes in this capacity on the organization of the territory in 1800, and continued to hold the position till failing health compelled his resignation in 1836. He died the next year.

Colonel Francis Vigo, whose aid to General Clark contributed so much to the success of

his expedition, resided in Vincennes for many years prior to his death. It is a blot on our early congressional history that Colonel Vigo, though in dire need in his declining years, was never able to secure reimbursement for his outlay of over $9,000 in Clark's behalf.

General Zachary Taylor, tenth President of the United States, when a captain commanded at Fort Knox for a time.

Judge Benjamin Parke was one of the big men of his day, and the residence he built in 1804 still stands on Upper First near Hart Street. He was territorial delegate in Congress and subsequently became judge of the U. S. District Court.

The first lodge of the Masonic fraternity organized here was Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, being also, of course, the first in the bounds of the state. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Sept. 1, 1808.

Wabash Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1840.

Charter for street railway was granted Oct. 24, 1881, to Chas. and Frederick Graeter and their associates, successors and assigns, the corporate name being the Vincennes Citizens' Street Railway Co. The company was formed with a capital stock of $15,050. The original incorporators were Frederick Graeter, Charles Graeter, John W. Graeter, George W. Graeter, O. F. Baker and Christ Hoffman. In 1885 Frederick Graeter bought the stock of Chas. Graeter, Baker and Hoffman, and two years later the entire stock was transferred to George W. Graeter, who had been manager of the lines from the first.

The franchise of this corporation was very broad and for a term of fifty years. It permitted the company to enter upon and occupy any of the streets of the city. As first constructed the road ran from the depot to First Street, with the present loop at the depot and a loop around the two blocks bounded by First, Third, Main and Busseron. It was a single track, with switches, and the motive power was mules. The first cars were run in 1883. About 1886, the loop at the down-town end was taken up, the lines running up Main to Second and out Second to Scott. In 1891 Mr. Graeter sold out to a company formed for the purpose of building an electric line. The new company was composed of Messrs. Hudnut, Gerner, Walker and Barr, of Terre Haute, and Allen Tindolph, of Vincennes.. Electric power was installed and within the next two or three years the road was extended to the fair grounds and to its present terminus on Second Street, and double tracked.

The Wagon Bridge over the Wabash was built in 1869. The original company, formed in December, 1868, was composed of leading citizens, prominent among them being L. L. Watson, Colonel C. M. Allen, R. J. McKenny, William Burtch, and Charles A. Weisert. The authorized capital of the company was $40,000. The plan was to build a structure entirely of wood. After the contract was let, however,

Photo by Shores



Residence Mrs. Arabella McKenney, Third and Vigo

it was decided to build an iron draw. This increased the cost to $79,000, and additional stock to the amount of $39,000 was issued. A part of the bridge, at the Vincennes end, was destroyed in a storm in 1869, but immediately rebuilt. In 1876 the two wooden spans were rebuilt of iron at a cost of $10,000. The entire stock was acquired by the city in 1890, and the bridge, which had previously been operated as a toll bridge, made free.

Photo by Shores



Residence Governor Harrison, built in 1804. Owned and Occupied by Mr. E. S. Sheperd, of Vincennes Paper Co., Park and Scott S reets.

CHAPTER XVI.

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

The subject of education early occupied the minds of many of the intelligent people of the territory but serious obstacles presented themselves to the development of a system, and of such nature that they could not be overcome in the prevailing condition of society. The United States government, by the ordinance of 1787, under which the territory was organized, had made liberal provisions in that direction, by reserving the sixteenth section of every township in the public lands to school purposes. However, the positive opposition of some, the indifference of many and the poverty of all were mountainous barriers to an early development of the proposed system. In 1807 the Territorial Legislature passed an act for the incorporation of the Vincennes University "for the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English Languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric and the law of nature and nations."

In 1808 provision was made for the improvement of the school lands by authorizing the execution of leases through the various common pleas courts. Under an act passed in 1810 the courts were authorized to appoint trustees of school lands in the various counties. The first, second and third sections of the state constitution of 1816 required the Legislature to provide for the improvement of school lands, to prevent their sale prior to 1820 and to adopt measures for the security and proper administration of all school funds. In the 9th article it was provided that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending, in a

regular gradation, from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all."

In this connection, probably the account of the origin and progress of that institution as given in its announcement for the year 1901, could not be improved upon. It is as follows:

"The existence of the Vincennes University is due to the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio. That document contained the following significant paragraph: 'Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.' This expression of Congress set the tone for the future management of this territory, and the act passed March 26, 1804, governing the disposal of public lands therein, provided that the section numbered sixteen 'shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same.' The same act provided that in each of the three land districts (Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes), an tire township was 'to be located by the secretary of the treasury for the use of a seminary of learning.'

"In obedience to this act, Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, chose township No. 2 south, range 11 west, as the seminary township in the Vincennes district, that is, in the Territory of Indiana. This land is now Patoka Township in Gibson County, the site of a part of the City of Princeton.

"The Legislature of Ohio had previously (January 9, 1802) laid the foundation of the first college in the North-west, the Ohio University at Athens. With this example before it, and following out the same policy, the Indiana Territorial Legislature, at its first session, passed 'an act to incorporate an university in the Indiana Territory, to be called and known by the name and style of Vincennes University. This was approved by the governor, William Henry Harrison, November 29, 1806. The first board of trustees was named in the act as follows:

William Henry Harrison, Elias McNamee, John Gibson, Henry Vanderburg, Francis Vigo, Waller Taylor, Jacob Kuykendall, Nathaniel Ewing, John Badollet, Luke Decker, John Rice Jones, Samuel Gwathmey, George Wallace, Jr., John Johnson, William Bullitt.

"These trustees were authorized to found an University 'within the borough of Vincennes and to appoint to preside over and govern it a president and not exceeding four professors for the instruction of youth in Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, rhetoric and the law of nature and of nations.'

"The first meeting of the trustees was held December, 1806, which is counted as the beginning of the school. The work of instruction began in earnest in 1810, with Rev. Samuel Scott as the first president, the elementary

Photo by Shores



Residence J. D. La Croix, 420 S. Third

branches being taught in addition to those prescribed in the charter."

We are largely indebted to a paper prepared by Dr. H. M. Smith and read by President Hershman at the foundation day exercises of the University, in 1901, for the following facts in the history of this institution of learning.

The first property acquired by the University was a tract of land embracing almost the entire four squares bounded by Perry, Sixth, Hart and Fourth Streets, secured by the building committee of the Board of Trustees from Colonel Francis Vigo and Henry Vanderburg, two of the original Board of Trustees. A large two story brick building was erected in the center of this campus but owing to the difficulties attending all building operations in those days, was not ready for occupation till the 10th of April, 1811.

Photo by Townsley



Residence I. Lyons, 404 North Fourth

Rev. Samuel Scott, a Presbyterian minister, was selected to open an English school in the new building. Having practically exhausted its funds in building, the trustees, in 1816, petitioned Congress for leave to sell the 19,000 acres remaining of the Gibson County reservation. This was, however, denied it. The petition was renewed to subsequent congresses with no better result, and the institution led a precarious existence till in 1820 the Indiana State Legislature passed an act appointing commissioners to take possession of said lands, rent them, and turn the proceeds into the state treasury. At the same time the attempt was made to blot the University out of existence by superseding it with the "Knox County Seminary," incorporated under state law. A Board of Trustees of the new institution was appointed and authorized to take over the books, funds and lands of the University. The Board of Trustees of the University, though without a school, or school funds, appear to have maintained a legal existence, and in June, 1838, reorganized, with Rev. Thomas Alexander, president, and George R. Gibson, secretary. Measures were taken to recover the records of the old board and to secure a settlement with the borough of Vincennes as to funds arising from the sale of commons lands, authorized by act of Congress. In 1839 the Knox County Seminary Board relinquished all claim to the grounds and building. Debts to a considerable amount having accrued against the property by this time, after due deliberation it was decided best to sell it and it was disposed of to St. Gabriel's College for the sum of $6,500.

The board now took steps looking to the erection of a new building, but in the meantime rented a brick building which stood near the corner of Fifth and Market (now Main) Streets, and employed Rev. B. B. Killikelly, organizer and first rector of St. James Episcopal Church, to take charge, with one assistant. The lot at the corner of Fifth and Busseron, on which the University building stands, was bought of

Dr. Hiram Decker for $500. In 1842 Rev. Killikelly, being about to proceed on a tour to the eastern states and to England in behalf of his congregation, resigned the principalship of the school and in the following year the State of Indiana, through its Legislature, made a second attack on the school, by authorizing the county board of Knox County to seize all the assets of the University. No attempt was made by the county authorities, however, to carry into execution the authority a grant of which was thus attempted. This late attempt on the part of the Legislature to crush it, appears to have aroused the friends of the University and the Board of Trustees to action and they immediately sought legal counsel and obtained from Chancellor Kent, through briefs prepared by Hon. Samuel Judah, an opinion as follows: "I am of opinion that the Legislature of Indiana is bound by the most imperious obligations of justice and honor, to indemnify the University for this unconstitutional arrest and detention of their property." Thus fortified the board authorized its attorneys, Hon. Samuel Judah and A. T. Ellis, to begin ejectment proceedings against the grantees of the state to its lands in Gibson County. Such a storm of indignation was, however, raised by these proceedings, threatening to lead to physical violence, that the contesting attorneys reached an understanding by which the representatives of Knox and Gibson Counties were prevailed upon to secure the passage of an act authorizing the University board to sue the state for the value of the lands.

The bill was passed and suit brought in the Marion County Circuit Court, where a judgment was secured for the sum of $30,096.66 for that part of the lands already disposed of by the state. On appeal by the state, the State Supreme Court reversed this judgment. The trustees then carried the cause to the United States Supreme Court, where the State Supreme Court was reversed and where it was calculated the amount due the University at that time, 1852, was $200,000. The state then attempted to defeat the claim by an alleged forfeiture of charter on the part of the University. Failing in this, the Legislature of 1855 appropriated $66,565 in payment for "lands already sold." After further litigation a further sum of $41,565 was appropriated but from this sum the University was required to pay all the costs of the litigation; from the first appropriation the attorneys retained one-third, so that less than half the amount actually due, according to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, was received. Finally, in 1895, a further appropriation of $15,000 was made, and an effort made to secure a formal release of the state from further obligation, but this the board declined to grant. Again, after a hard fight in 1899, conducted by Senator Purcell, in the Senate, and Representatives Willoughby and Claycomb in the House, an appropriation

Photo by Townsley



Residence Judge O. H. Cobb, 324 Broadway

of $120,000 in ate 4 per cent. bonds was made, passin- ch houses by overwhelming majorities, but Governor Mount declined to sign the bill, and it failed to become a law. The matter was again pressed to the attention of the Legislature at its next session, but without success.

While this litigation has been in progress, the



Residence W. B. Purcell, 516 Busseron

Board of Trustees has not been idle. Having come into possession of a good brick building on their lot, erected by an arranegment with the county commissioners, the school was in 1856 reinstated with Rev. R. M. Chapman as president, and since that time has had a continuous existence and a constant growth in importance and influence. In the year 1856, the trustees bought the lot at the south corner of Fifth and Busseron and erected thereon a building for a female department. This separate department was conducted for a considerable time, but was eventually consolidated with the male department in the brick building. The lot was sold in 1880 to Mr. Christian Eberwine for $25,000.

In 1878, finding the school had outgrown its quarters, the trustees decided to erect a new and larger building and the main part of the present handsome structure was built at a cost of $14,616. It soon became necessary to build an important addition which was done in 1889, at a cost of $4,180, this addition comprising a hall and six rooms "on the south and west end."

In 1891 the Vincennes University was accorded recognition as a military school, by the detail under authority of congress of an officer of the army as drill master. The first officer was Lieutenant R. C. Vleit, of the 10th infantry. He was succeeded in 1893 by Lieutenant U. G. Kemp, of the 2d cavalry and he in 1897 by Lieutenant A. M. Davis, of the 8th cavalry. So efficient and well drilled was the cadet, company that on the declaration of war with Spain and the call for volunteers, this company was accepted as a whole as one company of the 159th regiment, and was in the service for seven months. Dr. Smith adds: "This was the first volunteer company to offer its services to the governor of the state, and the only full company of cadets sent by any state institution of learning in the union, to engage in the Spanish war."

After the Spanish war the military branch was for a time under the efficient care of Mr. Lee B. Purcell, but since the latter was appointed to a lieutenancy in the U. S. Marine Corps the branch of military tactics has not been receiving attention.

In the field of athletic sports the University has in the last three years made an honorable record. Its football team has been defeated very rarely in the numerous contests with various institutions of learning throughout the state.

The present members of the Board of Trustees, officers and instructors of the institution are as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Dr. H. M. Smith, president; W. B. Robinson, secretary; Joseph L. Bayard, treasurer; Hiram A. Foulks, Major W.

P. Gould, W. F. Townsend, Edward Smith, R. E. Purcell, Dr. W. M. Hindman, S. N. Chambers, Chas. Bierhaus, Jas. W. Emison, T. H. Adams, W. C. Johnson, Prof. James E. Manchester, president and ex-offico member of board.

FACULTY: President and professor of mathematics, Dr. James E. Manchester, D. Sc.

Professor of Greek and Latin, William C. Hengen, Lit. B.

Professor of Science, O. M. Duncan.

Professor of English Literature, T. J. Davis.

Professor of Modern Languages, Mrs. J. E. Manchester.

Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy, Rev. De Lou Burke.

Piano Department, Miss Mary Venable.

Vocal Department, Mrs. Margaret Eluere.

Photo by Todd



Residence Herman Boog, 28 S. Fourth



Vincennes University, Fifth and Busseron

THE VINCENNES OF TO-DAY

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS AND THE MEN WHO CONDUCT THEM.

Having given the history of Vincennes so far as known from the earliest colonial period to the present, we will now turn our attention to the city of the present. Having seen how it was founded and how it grew we will now see into what it has grown and into what it promises to grow.

The city of Vincennes as it now exists is one of the most progressive, energetic and growing cities of the State. With a population of 12,000 thrifty, intelligent people, bent on its development and advancement, with numerous and varied manufacturing interests, with raw materials for manufactures within easy reach, many of them at its very door, with transportation facilities and freight rates unsurpassed, with a demand for residences which an unprecedented activity in building fails to supply; with a board of trade active, intelligent and well supplied with funds for the location of factories, there is every reason to believe the future lies bright before her and that the growth of more than fifty per cent. shown for the previous decade by the census of 1900 will be far outstripped by that of the current decade.

In the midst of one of the finest agricultural sections in the world, in a delightful and salubrious climate, with educational facilities surpassed by few cities of its size, with church organzations and edifices of rare perfection, with excellent streets and sidewalks, with social advantages unsurpassed, with all the modern conveniences that add to the comfort and pleasure of living, it takes its place in the first rank of desirable residence cities.

With four vast systems of railroads directly connecting it with every great trade center and very low switching charges, in the matter of freight privileges no city is better provided. Work soon to be begun under government direction for the improvement of the Wabash will be of great advantage to Vincennes in the matter of water transportation. With a good vein of coal of superior steam making properties near the surface and within easy reach of an unlimited supply, which can be had at very low rates, the fuel question is one that needs trouble the Vincennes manufacturer little.

Labor is abundant, both skilled and common, and factories seldom find difficulty in obtaining all they desire.

A university, six fine public school buildings, five schools conducted by various churches and religious societies, covering all grades from primary to academic, furnish abundant opportunity for the training of the young.

Twelve church edifices of various grades up to $35,000 cost, with large and flourishing congregations, furnish ample accommodation for worship.

We have not attempted in the following pages to mention every business and professional man, nor indeed any great number, comparatively, but the various lines of manufactures and business touched upon will give some faint idea of what we have. Before taking these up we will have a word to say about the Vincennes Board of Trade, an organization on whose efforts in a large measure depends the future growth of the city, as to it is in a like measure due the city's past development.

VINCENNES BOARD OF TRADE

The Vincennes Board of Trade was organized in 1883, the first meeting of which record was made having been held in the parlors of the La Plante hotel June 28, of that year. There seems to have been a previous meeting at which a committee on by-laws had been appointed as they made report at this meeting and the matter was laid over for further further consideration until the next meeting. The board of directors was also requested to report at the next meeting on the matter of a "room." This was held in the evening of July 3, at the same place as the former meeting. At this time the report of the committee on by-laws was adopted, as was also a resolution of thanks to J. D. Cox for the use of the parlors of the La Plante House for the meetings, and officers were elected as follows:



Edw. Watson, President



T. H. Adams

President, N. F. Dalton.

Vice-President, Edward Watson.

Secretary, Dr. George M. Ockford.

Assistant Secretary, Lewis A. Wise.

Treasurer, Joseph L. Bayard.



Geo. W. Roush

The following board of directors was chosen:

J. H. Rabb G. Weinstein, P. R. McCarthy, E. M. Thompson, E. H. Smith.

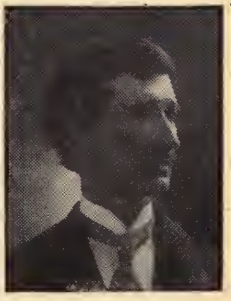
At the next meeting July 17, nine business men were elected to membership.

Without following up the work from meeting to meeting further, which the limitations of our space forbids, suffice it to say that the growth of the board membership in its early days was quite satisfactory and that it numbered among its active members many of the prominent business and professional men of those days. Among the charter members who are still active members we note: President Edward Watson, Treasurer Joseph L. Bayard, E. H. Smith, L. A. Wise, R. E. Russell and P. R. McEarthy.



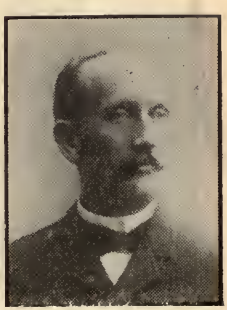
H. F. Willis, Secretary

N. F. Dalton, who was at this meeting chosen president of the board, proved an active and intelligent executive, and he was annually re-elected until and including 1890, but in the fall of 1890 he resigned the position and was succeeded by Mr. Watson, the present incumbent. At its september meeting the board passed a resolution of thanks for his long and faithful service and expressing regret that he could not longer serve them. At the meeting held September 19, 1890, Mr. Edward Watson was chosen president to succeed President Dalton, resigned, and has held that position since, with the exception of two terms, Mr. Joseph L. Ebner having served from March 24, 1899, to April 30, 1901.



J. A. Risch

The present membership of the board is about 200. The cost of membership is $5.00 for



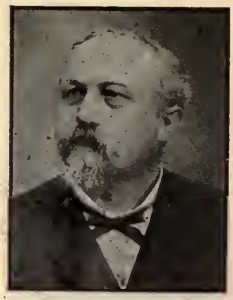
C. G. McCord

certificate and monthly dues of 25c, payable semi-annually. Since its organization this board has done much for the city by securing the location of factories, no less than nine of the important industries now contributing to the welfare of the city owing their existence here to the efforts of the board in that behalf, while others have been assisted with stock and still others located which have since been discontinued.



W. A. Cullop

The first of these located was the Vincennes Paper Mill, which was located in September 1886, and was quickly followed by the Enterprise Stove Company the next year. A starch factory was secured in 1888 and proved of great advantage to the city until its destruction by fire. The Fyfield & Lee Woolen Mills were located in the same year. At the meeting of January, 1889, President Dalton, in his annual address, called attention to four industries that had been secured through the efforts of the Board of Trade: the Paper Mill, Enterprise Stove Works, Glover's Stave Factory and the Woolen Mills, whose combined gross output amounted to $202,000 and which employed 270 people to whom the annual payments amounted to $77,000, 38¼ per cent. of the gross production. These enterprises, so Mr. Dalton said, had cost the people of Vincennes a total of $13,500. In 1889 the Bell & Armistead Manufacturing Company (sewer pipe works) was established here at a cost of $5 000 to the Board of Trade. Another $10,000 was subscribed to this company later when its plant was destroyed by fire. In this year also the Hartman Manufacturing Company was organized and placed in operation and the Baker Manufacturing Company (egg case factory), now owned and operated by the Vincennes Paper Company, was secured through the efforts of the board, so that 1889 was a red letter year in the matter of the location of factories at Vincenes.



Eugene Hack

In 1893 the Hartwell Handle Works was located through the efforts of the board.

In 1895 the Marion Hardwood Lumber Company.

In 1896, the Inter-State Distillery.

In 1897 the Shepherd Paper Mill burning of the Vincennes Paper Company was organized through the efforts of the board and the mills rebuilt on enlarged plans. In 1899 the Vincennes Bridge Company was located. In

Photo by Shores



New Depot of Terre Haute Brewing Co., First, bet. Main and Busseron

1900 Roush's Basket factory was organized, and in the same year an arrangement was concluded with the Central Foundry Company whereby its plant was to be doubled and to employ not less than 250 men. This has been accomplished.

In 1901 the Vincennes Window Glass Company was secured to the city and is now employing at good wages about 200 men with the prospect of a constant development and increase of pay roll. In 1901 also the Indiana Handle Company, employing now in the neighborhood of fifty men at good wages, was



Second Street, South from Busseron

placed in operation here through the efforts of the board.

The board has at its command many good manufacturing sites convenient to water and railroads and is prepared to extend material assistance to worthy institutions of all kinds.

The board in its literature holds out the following as some of the inducements for the investment of capital here:

Population 14,000. Has gas, electric light and power, electric street railway, filtered water company, stand pipe and direct pressure; maximum power, 90 horse power; minimum power, 40 horse power.

Fire alarm system, with a fine, modern equipped paid fire department.

Lines of traffic—rail and water.

Wabash river navigable eight to ten months of the year.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis—Big Four.

Evansville and Terre Haute.

Three National Banks, whose capital and surplus profits amount to $416,937.17, and their deposits $2,512,810.56.

Rate of gas, 95 cents per thousand.

Rate of water maximum, 25 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Rate of water minimum, 8 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Average rate of taxation for past five years, $2.12.

Price of Bituminous Coal per ton: Slack, 50c per ton; nut and slack, 85c per ton; mine run, $1.25 per ton; lump, $1.65 per ton.

The present officers are: President, Edward Watson, proprietor of Union Depot Hotel and largely interested in various manufacturing concerns; Vice-President, Antoni Simon, of Hack & Simon, brewers; Treasurer, Joseph L. Bayard, president First National Bank; Secretary, H. T. Willis, cashier Union Depot Hotel; Assistant Secretary, H. J. Foulks, insurance.

The Board of Directors is composed of leading business and professional men, as follows:

Eugene Hack, of Hack & Simon, brewers; Joseph L. Ebner, ice, coal and cold storage; Chas, Bierhaus, of E. Bierhaus & Sons, wholesale grocers; Isaac Lyons of S. & I. Lyons, dry goods; W. A. Cullop, attorney.

The various committees of the board are as follows

Photo by Townsley



Floral Parade July 4th, 1900

LEGAL COMMITTEE—C. B. Kessenger, C. G. McCord, E. H. DeWolf, James W. Emison, all attorneys.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—John A. Risch, general merchandise; Henry Eberwine, Thomas Campbell, architect; John A. Cox, lumber; George W. Roush, lumber and baskets; A. M. Ford, manager of the Grand Hotel.

MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE—T. H. Adams, proprietor Daily Commercial and postmaster; Anton Simon, brewer; Gerard Reiter, vice-president German National Bank; Francis Murphy, wines and liquors, and D. L. Bonner, merchant and traveling salesman.

At the meeting held November 26, 1901, the treasurer's report showed receipts for the previous year, including a small balance, to have been $12,561.46. The expenses, including $8,000 to the glass works and $3,000 to the Enterprise Stove Works, amounted to $11,136.44, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,425.02.

First National Bank

The First National Bank, of Vincennes, was organized July 15, 1871 with J. H. Rabb as president and J. L. Bayard cashier. The first board of directors was as follows: Louis L. Watson, John H. Rabb, Abraham Gimbel, Henry Knirihn, W. M. Tyler, Newton F. Malott and Jos. L. Bayard. Of this board only two members are living, Messrs. Watson and Bayard. Messrs. Rabb and Bayard served uninterruptedly as president and cashier, respectively, for almost twenty-seven years, until the death of Mr. Rabb in February, 1898, when Mr. Bayard became president, and Mr. P. M O'Donnell, who had been, in 1893, made assistant cashier, succeeded Mr. Bayard as cashier. These with Mr. H. V. Somes, who was elected assistant cashier in January, 1901, are the present officers. The present board of directors of the First National is as follows: L. L. Watson, J. L. Bayard, E H. Smith, Chas Bierhaus, J. L. Ebner, Edward Watson and J. E. Horn. The condition of the First National, as rendered in its report December 10. 1901, is as follows:

Capital stock $100,000.00
Surplus 20,000.00
Undivided profits 50,429.29
Deposits 1,009,861.46

The First National Bank became a depository for government funds in October, 1898.

JOSEPH L. BAYARD PRESIDENT.

Joseph L. Bayard was born in Vincennes, January 21, 1840, and received his education in the schools of Vincennes and at Bardstown College, at Bardstown, Ky. His first employment in the way of business was as a clerk in the Vincennes branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana. In this position he remained five years till 1863, when he engaged in a general merchandise business in Vincennes, in which he continued till 1869, when he joined in the organizaton of the German Banking Company, a private bank, of which he became cashier. This bank was, in 1871. merged in the First National, and Mr. Bayard became cashier of the enlarged institution. This position he continued to fill for more than twenty-six years until the death of Mr. Rabb, in 1898, when he was elected president of the bank and has been annually re-elected since. Mr. Bayard has never sought public office or public trust but has had many trusts imposed upon him which a broad-minded public spirit would not permit him to decline. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Gas Company and has been treasurer of the company since its organization. He has also been president of the company since 1898. He was a charter member of the board of trade and has been treasurer of that body since its organization. He has been a trustee of Vincennes University for fourteen years and treasurer of the institution for ten years. He is also the senior member of the firm of J. L. Bayard & Co., one of the oldest and largest insurance agencies in this end of the State. Mr. Bayard was married in 1881 to Miss Helen Burke, of Marietta, Ohio. They have four sons and one daughter living and one son dead.



First National Bank

Patrick M. O'Donnell. cashier of the First National Bank, is a native of Lawrence county, Illinois, where he was born on a farm, September 4. 1865. He received his education in the public schools of that county. His father removed to Vincennes in the year 1879 and the next year our subject became a messenger in the Vincennes National Bank. He continued in the employ of this bank till 1884, when he became book-keeper for the First National, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he was made assistant cashier. On the death of Mr. Rabb in 1898, and the election of Mr. Bayard to the presidency, Mr. O'Donnell became cashier, a position which he has since held. He is a member of the firm of J. L. Bayard & Co., insurance.

Mr. O'Donnell was married in April, 1893, to Miss Marie C. Convery, of Vincennes. They have three daughters and one son.



BAYARD BUILDING, THIRD AND MAIN

HARRY V. SOMES, ASS'T. CASHIER.

Harry V. Somes was born in Vincennes September 24, 1866, and received his education in the Cathedral school and the Vincennes public schools. After leaving school, when yet quite young, he was variously employed in grocery stores and elsewhere for some years, his last employment before entering the bank being with William Davidson, books and stationery. In 1884, in the month of August, he became collector for the First National Bank. Since that time he has been from time to time advanced until in January, 1901, he became assistant cashier, his present position.

Mr. Somes was married in 1894, to Miss Bertha O'Daniel, of Owensboro, Ky. They have one son and one daughter.

JOSEPH L. BAYARD, JR., TELLER.

Joseph L. Bayard, Jr., receiving teller of the First National Bank, was born in Vincennes July 21, 1872. He attended the Cathedral school here and later entered Fordham College,

of Fordham, New York taking the scientific course. From this school he was graduated in June, 1892, taking the degree of B. Sc. His first employment after leaving school was in the First National Bank, which he entered as book-keeper in May, 1894. He became receiving teller, January 1, 1900. Mr. Bayard was married October 28, 1896, to Miss Helen Reily. They have one son.

Photo by Shores



Second National Bank, Second and Main

Second National Bank

The Second National Bank of Vincennes was organized in 1893 with a capital of $100,000 and began business in July of that year, having bought at receiver's sale the building at the north corner of Second and Main streets, formerly occupied by the Vincennes National Bank. The first officers of the bank were as follows: Allen Tindolph, president; G. W. McDonald, cashier; W. J. Freeman, assistant cashier. The preesnt officers are G. W. Donaldson, president; W J. Freeman, cashier; J. T. Boyd, assistant cashier. The Second National Bank has from the day of its organization enjoyed the confidence of the public in a high degree, the men who have conducted its affairs being recognized as possessed of the most sterling qualities. Its board of directors includes many of our most solid and conservative business men and notwithstanding the financial depression, covering a period of several of the eight and a half years since its organization, it has accumulated a surplus of $16,000 and shows a handsome and steady gain in deposits from year to year.

The directors of the Second National are as follows: George Fendrich, James I. Kelso, B. Kuhn, R. M. Robinson, J. T. McJimsey, G. W. Donaldson, L. R. Boyd, R. M. Glass and E. Bierhaus, Sr.

G. W. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.

George W. Donaldson, president of the Second National Bank, was born on a farm in Knox county, near Wheatland, February 11, 1856. He attended the district school in the neighborhood of his birth and later Vincennes High School in which he took the teacher's course. He became a teacher in the schools of the country and continued so engaged for twelve years. During the time that he was engaged as a teacher he successfully conducted a farm near Bicknell. In 1884 he embarked in mercantile business at Bicknell, where he carried a general stock, and in which business he remained four years, until, in 1888, he was elected treasurer of Knox County. Before entering upon the discharge of his official duties he disposed of the store. He served two terms as treasurer, having been re-elected in 1890. During his service as treasurer Mr. Donaldson had the satisfaction of seeing the entire indebtedness of Knox county wiped out. At the beginning of his term it amounted to $86,000. Soon after his retirement from office the Second National was organized and Mr. Donaldson became its first cashier and has been connected with its active operation ever since. He was elected president in January, 1899.

Mr. Donaldson owns and conducts a stock farm of about five hundred acres near Bick-

nell, devoted principally to neat cattle. He is also one of the proprietors of the Citizen's Bank, of Bicknell, Ind., and a member of the Robinson-Donaldson Buggy Company, of this city.

Mr. Donaldson was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah A. Gilmore, of Vigo township, Knox county. They have three daughters and one son.

W. J. FREEMAN, CASHIER.

William J. Freeman, cashier of the Second National Bank, was born in Washington, Ind., January 30, 1869. His parents removed to Edwardsport, where his father, Mr. Job Freeman, operated a coal mine, when W.J. was quite small, and here he attended the public schools till 1885, when his father removed to Vincennes and he entered Vincennes University. After one year here he entered Rose Polytechnic School at Terre Haute, where he remained till November, 1887, when, his father becoming auditor of Knox county, W. J. became his deputy, serving in that capacity four years under his father and one year under C. H. DeBolt, his successor. In 1893 he became assistant cashier of the Second National Bank, which position he held till 1899, when he was advanced to the position of cashier, on the election of Mr. G. W. Donaldson to the presidency. Mr. Freeman was married December 23, 1890, to Miss May, daughter of Thomas Bartlett, of Edwardsport.

JOHN T. BOYD, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

John T. Boyd was born in Vincennes January 21, 1873. He was educated in the schools of the city. His business experience began with a subordinate position in the Second National Bank, which he accepted in 1894, and he has since that date continued with the bank, becoming assistant cashier in 1899. Mr. Boyd was married October 25 1895, to Miss Katherine Eastham, daughter of City Treasurer Thomas Eastham.

JOHN F. HALL.

John F. Hall, exchange clerk of the Second National Bank, was born in Vincennes, February 24, 1878, and is a son of Henry J. Hall. He was educated in the schools of the city, attending the University for a time. In October, 1897, he became a messenger for the Second National Bank and was later advanced to his present position. John is a bright, steady, industrious young man, and apparently has a prosperous future before him.

Photo by Shores



Main Street, Looking North from Fifth

The German National Bank

The German National Bank was organized in the spring of 1888, beginning business on the 4th of April, of that year, at 116 Main street, where it remained until 1895, when it removed to its present quarters, the south corner of Second and Main, having bought the building during the previous year. The first officers of the bank were Seleman Gimbel, president; Gerard Reiter, vice-president; Dr. George R. Alsop, cashier. The first board of directors was composed of the following gen-

tlemen. S. Gimbel, G. Reiter, Wm. Baker, E. Hack, C. Hoffman, A. Gimbel, A. Heinekamp, Job Freeman and Dr. John W. Milam. The present officers are: President, William Baker; vice-president, Gerard Reiter; cashier, George R. Alsop; assistant cashier, H. J. Boeckman.

Directors—Wm. Baker, G. Reiter, Eugene Hack, Chris Hoffman, Aug. Heinekamp, Henry J. Hellert, Edwin L. Ryder, F. M. Mail and George R. Alsop.

At the date of the last statement rendered the comptroller, December 10, 1901, the condition of the bank was as follows:

Capital stock	$ 100,000
Surplus and und'ed profits.	50,000
Deposits	1,100,000

The German National is a regular depository for government funds.

WILLIAM BAKER, PRESIDENT.

Wm. Baker, president of the German National Bank, was born in Lippe Detmold, Prussia, September 29, 1835, and was educated in the schools of that country. He came to this country with his parents, arriving in December, 1852. His first employment was as a teamster in the construction of the E. & T. H. railroad. He was subsequently for several years employed on a farm and then for one year drove a dray in Vincennes. Later, in 1860, entered the employ of George Kerckhoff & Co., hides and leather. Here he remained till 1863, when he established a hide and leather business of his own on Second street, between Broadway and Buntin. In 1868 he bought the business of Kerckhoff & Co., at the north corner of Third and Main, and continued the business there for about twenty years, when he retired from active business for a time. He became one of the directors of the German National Bank on its organization, in 1888. In 1894, Mr. Baker was elected president of the bank and has been annually re-elected since that date.

GERARD REITER, VICE PRESIDENT.

Gerard Reiter, vice-president of the German National Bank, is of German parentage but was born and reared in Vincennes. The date of his birth was September 1, 1849. He was educated in the German Catholic and public schools of the city. His first business experience was as clerk in the county auditor's office, which position he filled when but fifteen years of age. He was deputy auditor for eleven years and in 1874 was elected auditor and re-elected in 1878, serving two full terms and completing a total service in the auditor's office of nineteen years. In 1884 Mr. Reiter was elected a member of the State Legislature as joint representative for the counties of Knox, Sullivan and Greene. In 1888, on the organization of the German National Bank, he became vice-president of the institution and has held that position to the present time. Mr. Reiter served six years as an efficient member of the Vincennes school board, from 1883 to 1886 and from 1889 to 1892. In 1897 he was elected supreme treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, an office which he held for four years, during which time funds of the

Photo by Shores



German National Bank, Second and Main

society amounting to over three millions of dollars passed through his hands. Of this great trust Mr. Reiter acquitted himself, not only with satisfaction to the order, but with distinguished honor to himself.

Mr. Reiter was united in marriage, October 24, 1871, to Miss Ellen Green, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

DR. GEORGE R. ALSOP, CASHIER.

Dr. George R. Alsop, cashier German National Bank, was born in Sperroyville, Rappahannoc county, Virginia, December 19, 1851, and was educated in the schools of Rappahannock and Spottsylvania counties, Va. He came to Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1869, teaching school till 1873. In 1873 and 1874 attended Indiana Medical College and next year entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in March, 1875. He soon after located at Freelandville, Knox county, Indiana, for the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Dr. M. M. McDowell, and remaining there eight years. In November, 1882, the doctor was elected Circuit Clerk and in the following autumn moved to Vincennes to enter upon the discarge of the duties of that position. He served four years as clerk and soon after the close of his term joined in the organization of the German National Bank, of which he became cashier in April, 1888. In that position he has continued to the present time.

Prior to his service as Circuit Clerk, Dr. Alsop was for four years trustee of Widner township, from 1878 to 1882. Having an abiding faith in the value of Knox county farm lands the doctor has invested largely, and owns a number of valuable farms.

Dr. Alsop was married April 20, 1875, to Miss Nancy J. McClellan, of Sullivan, Ind. They have an interesting family of four sons and three daughters.

Photo by Shores



Graeter Block, South Corner Third and Main

HENRY J. BOEKMAN.

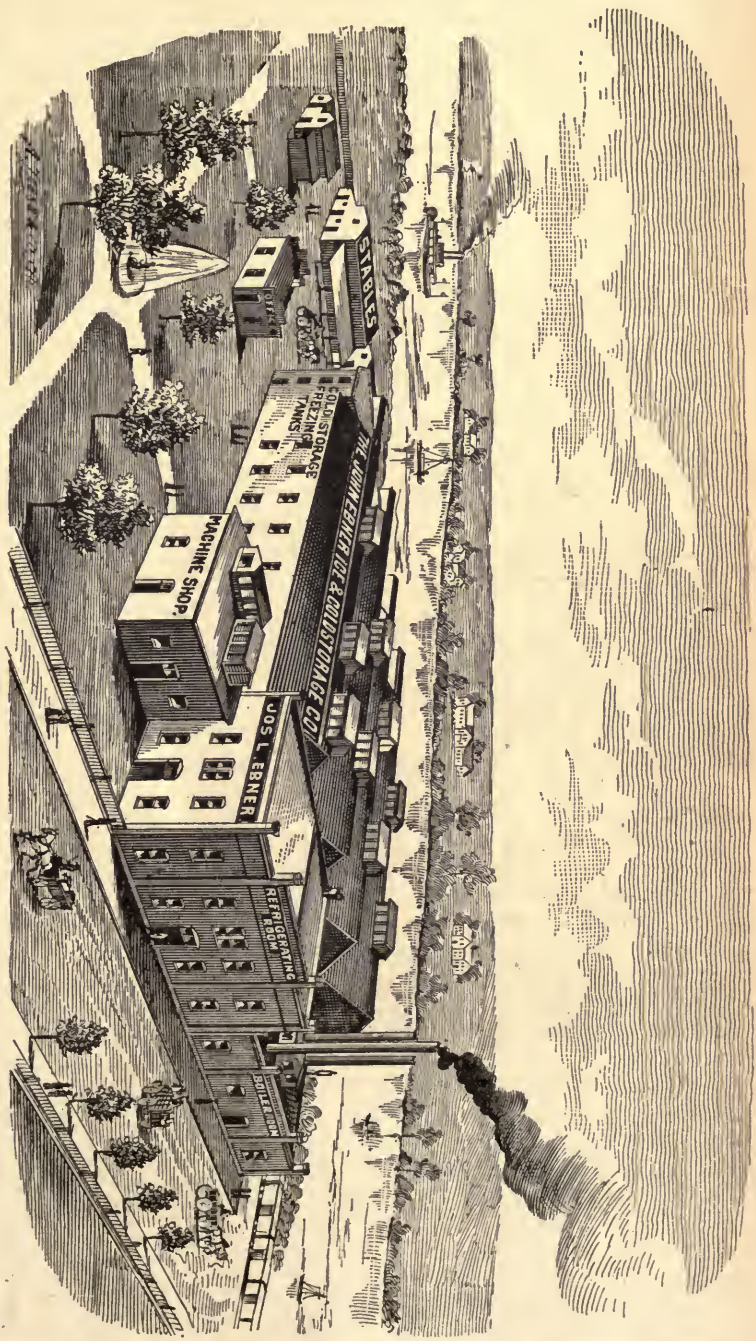
Henry J. Boeckman, assistant cashier of the German National Bank, was born in Vincennes, February 18,1857. He received his education at St. John's German Catholic schools and his first employment was in the bank of R. J. McKenney & Co., of the city, in which he became book-keeper in 1873. Here he remained six and a half years and was then for nearly five years bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Vincennes. Following this he was for a time with C. H. DeBolt, as book-keeper for his implement business. On the organization of the German National Bank, in 1888, Mr. Boekman became book-keeper and assistant cashier and has held that position continuously to the present time. He is also a member of the firm of Boeckman & Co., insurance agents.



MANUFACTURING INSTITUTIONS

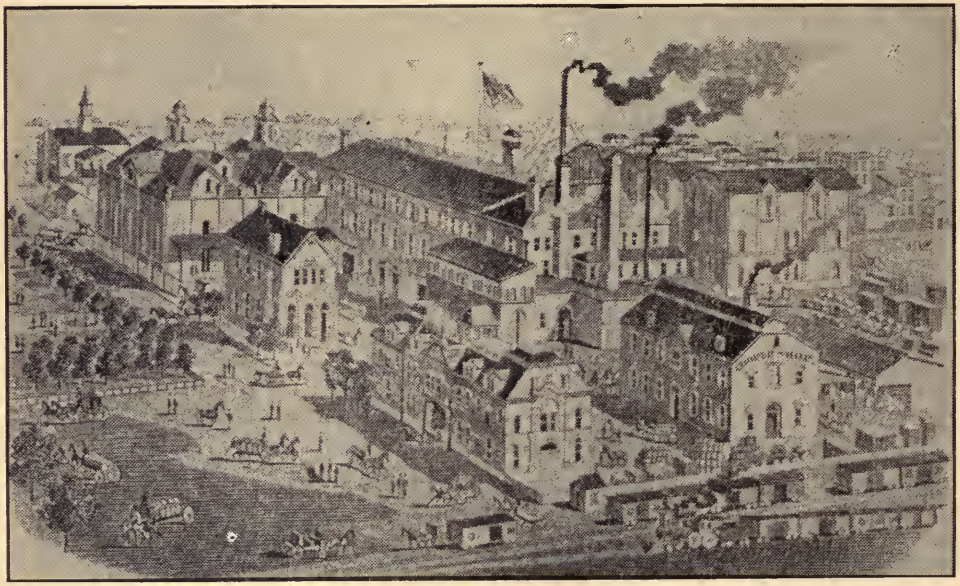
The John Ebner Ice Co. (lately incorporated), was established in 1880, at the corner of Chestnut and Locust Streets. It was not, however, until 1889 that machines were installed, beginning with a 20-ton plant. The capacity of the Vincennes plant now is eighty tons a day. It employs from twenty-five to forty hands. Besides a large home trade the product is shipped largely south and west, as far south as Cairo, Nashville and St. Louis, and east to Cincinnati. The John Ebner Ice Co. also owns plants at Washington, Ind., and at Seymour and and Martinsville, the combined capacity of the four plants being 200 tons. Large cold storage plants are operated at Vincennes and Seymour and a smaller one at Washington. The company buys apples largely for storage, besides doing a storage custom business.

Mr. Joseph Ebner, manager of the Vincennes plant, is a progressive public spirited man, a leader in every movement for the enlargement and development of the city. He was president of the board of trade for the year 1899 and 1900.



The Eagle Brewery.

The Eagle Brewery, Hack & Simon proprietors, was established in 1875, when the firm was organized and bought a small brewery that had been operated by John Ebner. A large amount of money was at once spent in enlarging it. A number of new buildings were erected, the plant thoroughly modernized and made the equal of any in this section. The buildings cover several acres of ground and are built on the most approved plans and the most substantial manner. From a small beginning, under intelligent and progressive management, the business of the Eagle Brewery has grown to large proportions. The number of men employed is about twenty-five and the product of the brewery is sold over a radius of one hundred miles or more in every direction. The chief brands of bottle beer are "Elite," "Export" and "Erlanger."



THE EAGLE BREWERY—Hack & Simon, Proprietors

Eugene Hack was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, Nov. 18, 1840, and came to this country in 1867, and to Vincennes in 1868. He entered the employ of Edward Weisert in a grocery store where he remained for six years, having bought the brewery some time before leaving the employ of Mr. Weisert. Mr. Hack has always been prominently identified with public affairs and is largely interested in many of the prominent manufacturing institutions of the city. He is a director of the German National Bank and of the Vincennes Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Board of Education of the city.

Mr. Hack was married in May, 1873, to Miss Dora Hackman, of Vincennes. They have two sons and four daughters.

Anton Simon was born in Alsace, France, (now Germany), Nov. 2, 1848, and came to America, direct to Vincennes, in 1862. After his arrival here he was for a six months in the employ of Theodore Huslage. He subsequently was in the employ of William Busse, grocer, for five years and a number of years with John Ebner in his brewery. He then embarked in a confectionery business which he continued for about three years, till 1874, when the partnership with Mr. Hack was formed. Like his partner, Mr. Simon is an enterprising and public spirited man. He is Vice President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Simon was married in 1869, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John Ebner, of Vincennes. He was a second time married, in 1876, to Miss Anna Weisenberger, of Vincennes. They have two sons and two daughters

The Vincennes Window Glass Company.



Andrew Tuite, Pres. & Mgr.

The Vincennes Window Glass Company was organized at Albany, Ind., April, 1901, by a number of men, most of whom are experienced in the glass industry.

The factory, which is built upon the most approved plans, including every known improvement and appliance, including producer gas, is up to date in every particular.

The tank, which is of the latest design, and of twenty-four blowers capacity, was erected in the summer of 1901.

The manufacture of window glass, the sole product of this factory, was begun Nov. 1, 1901, and it makes a quality of glass that is nowhere excelled.

This fact, coupled with the large business acquaintance of the management, has already resulted in sales over a broad range of territory, extending in the North to Duluth, Minn., and in the South to Jackson, Miss., Macon, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn. In the West to Portland, Oregon, and Walawala, Washington. St. Louis and Chicago also furnish a good market for the best quality and sizes. Many other large cities also, are taking a large amount of its product.

The present capacity of the factory is from four to five car loads per week; and with the present demand for window glass, the prospects are that it will be necessary in the near future to enlarge the plant.

It now employs about 160 men, largely skilled labor, and its pay roll averages about $12,000 per month.

The manager of the company, Mr. Andrew Tuite, has been engaged in the window glass business more than thirty years. Mr. Tuite has been uniformly successful in the business, in fact, he knows no such word as "fail" and is still active and energetic. He is thoroughly capable of filling the position he occupies with the company, as manager.

The officers of the company are Wm. Tuite, president; A. F. Hartman, secretary and treasurer; Andrew Tuite, manager.

The directors are: A. F. Hartman, Andrew Tuite, Wm. Tuite, Joseph Baures, Sr., John Middlehurst, John Tuite, John Wenzel, Fred Perkins, and Thomas Dixon.



VINCENNES WINDOW GLASS COMPANY PLANT



INTERIOR VIEWS OF VINCENNES PAPER MILLS—Park and Scott

The Vincennes Paper Company.

The Vincennes paper Co. was established in 1886, by Jacob Sheperd and Mrs. S. T. Cottrill, of Urbana, Ohio. After being in successful operation for several years the plant was destroyed by fire in 1895 and in the following year the company was incorporated and a new and enlarged plant erected. Of the new organization A. M. Sheperd became president and E. S. Sheperd, secretary and treasurer, and they have continued to hold the same offices to the present time.

The product of the mills is straw board, of which it makes a superior quality, and its capacity is fifteen tons daily. Its product is sold in all parts of the country, reaching westward to California and to all parts of the east and south and northward into Canada. The company employs about forty hands and consumes immense quantities of straw from the farms and waste paper from the city, providing a ready cash market for substances that would otherwise be almost valueless.

The Vincennes Egg Case Company.

The Vincennes Egg Case Company, organized in 1891 for the manufacture of straw board fillers for egg cases, is an industry of considerable importance to the city, giving employment to an average of something like fifty people, mostly girls. The company was incorporated in 1900. The officers are A. M. Sheperd, president, and E. S. Sheperd, secretary and treasurer. The capacity of its factory is about 3,500 sets of fillers daily, using board made by the Vincennes Paper Mills. It has built up a trade that reaches to the limits of the United States and Canada, and finds no difficulty in disposing of its entire output as rapidly as it can be produced.

The Vincennes Bridge Company.

The Vincennes Bridge Co., manufacturers of bridges of every character, and structural work in iron and steel, was organized in January, 1899, with the following officers, who have continued to the present time without change: John T. Oliphant, president; J. L. Riddle, secretary; F. L. Oliphant, treasurer. These are the only stockholders in the concern. Before deciding on Vincennes as a location for the business, President Oliphant spent six months traveling in ten or twelve states, examining many sites and considering many propositions, some of which, in the way of bonuses, were much superior to the inducements offered by Vincennes, but finally decided that the advantages possessed by Vincennes were so great as to outweigh all other inducements offered, and accordingly fixed upon this location. The character of the work done by this company is such as to give entire satisfaction and the business has developed rapidly. For the past year the company has been unable to keep up with its orders and has been compelled to increase the capacity of its plant to which end a large addition is now nearing completion. New machinery will be installed and the force of workmen increased.

John T. and F. L. Oliphant, brothers, were born at Buena Vista, Indiana. J. T. Oliphant first went into the hardware business and subsequently in real estate. After two years in the latter business became one of the organizers of the New Castle Bridge Co., in 1894. Of this company he was vice president and secretary until 1898, when he resigned and organized the Vincennes Co. F. L. Oliphant was a teacher for fourteen years, the last seven as principal, three at Diller, Neb., and four at Teller, Colorado. He was graduated from the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind., in 1892.

Mr. Little was, prior to embarking in this business, a merchant at Cincinnati, Indiana.

George W. Roush, Baskets.



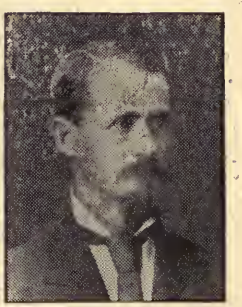
George W. H. Roush was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, may 26, 1851. He received a good education in the schools of that city, having been duly graduated from the high school. He read law with Charles Collins, a leading attorney of Hillsboro, for two years, following which he was for five years local editor of the Hillsboro Weekly Gazette. He was then for seven years deputy sheriff of Highland County, Ohio, until the year 1899, when he came to Vincennes and established a large business as manufacturer and

dealer in lumber. His business flourished, and in 1890 he added a basket factory which experienced a constant and rapid growth until its destruction by fire on the night of June 19, 1901, at which time it was employing 126 people and making two car loads of baskets per day. He is making arrangements to renew his basket factory and will begin work thereon early in the spring of 1902.

Mr. Roush is the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Vincennes, election May 6, 1902.

Mr. Roush was married, March 4, 1876 to Miss Cindarella Chapman, of Hillsboro, Ohio. They have two daughters, Mrs. E. F. Tindolph of the city and Miss Georgia.

James A. Plummer, Chairs and Finishings.



James A. Plummer was born at McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, October 5, 1826. His mother dying when he was an infant he was placed with relatives at Middletown, Ohio, where he was educated. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of chairmaker in Cincinnati, where he was an active member of the volunteer fire department for ten years. Mr. Plummer came to Vincennes in May, 1854, and was for five years employed as a cabinet maker, following which he was for five years employed in the woodwork department of the O. & M. shops. He then embarked in the manufacture of chairs and house finishing lumber, which he has continued to the present time. He makes oak dining room and double cane chairs and everything in the way of finishings for houses. His chairs wherever known are popular because of their high quality and durability. He employs from seven to twelve men at good wages.

Mr. Plummer was married, in 1851, to Miss Esther M. Jackson, of Cincinnati. They have one daughter, Mrs. J. W. Shaw, of Chicago.

Central Foundry.

The Central Foundry Co. is one of Vincennes' most important industries. Its location here was in a large measure due to a chance meeting in Louisville, Ky., of William Warner, of the firm of Matthew Addy & Co., of Cincinnati, with Alfred Bell and William J. Armistead. They were contemplating the organization of a company for the manufacture of sewer pipe and looking for a location. Mr. Warner, who was impressed with the superior advantages offered by Vincennes for such an institution, suggested the propriety of their locating here. They took the matter under advisement and after investigation the matter was taken up with the Board of Trade here, in the office of DeWolf, Chambers and DeWolf, February 25, 1889. The result was the prompt organization of the company, the necessary stock being subscribed, largely by local capitalists. At this meeting the first board of directors was chosen, as follows: Edward Watson, Eugene Hack, Chas. Bierhaus, Alfred Bell and William J. Armistead.

At a second meeting, held in the office of Hack & Simon, officers were elected, as follows: Edward Watson, president; W. J. Armistead, secretary and treasurer; Alfred Bell, general manager. During the summer of 1889 the plant was erected and put into operation. But misfortune soon overtook the new enterprise in the shape of a fire, by which it was totally destroyed in December, 1889. No time was lost in rebuilding. The enterprise of Vincennes capitalists was equal to the emergency. The directors increased the capital stock of the company and the additional stock was quickly taken. The plant was immediately rebuilt. But the struggling young company was not yet to have smooth sailing, for not long thereafter it suffered a loss of $10,000 through the failure of a large eastern corporation and was a second time the victim of the destroying element, in 1894.

In July, 1898, the Vincennes plant became the property of the Central Foundry Co., a corporation embracing a large number of such institutions throughout the country.

The company has recently built large additions to its plant, which will enable it greatly to increase its force of employes and its output. When the contemplated additions are made to its working force it will employ about

300 men and have a weekly pay roll aggregating more than $2,500.

The present manager is Paul G. Rahe; John B. Prulage is superintendent. The office force consists of A. H. Rogers and C. F. Posson, bookkeepers; H. C. Bultman, time keeper; John Herding, shipping clerk; Miss Lydia Busse, stenographer.

union and to England. They also make neck yokes, singletrees, doubletrees, etc., for wagons and carriages. They also handle rough wagon stock from the mills. The number of men employed in the Vincennes plant and in the auxiliary work in the timber is 65 to 75 and the business of the factory runs about $100,000 per annum.

Photo by Townsley



PLANT OF CENTRAL FOUNDRY CO.—Sewer Pipe Works, Second, Near Portland Ave.

The Hartwell Handle Works.

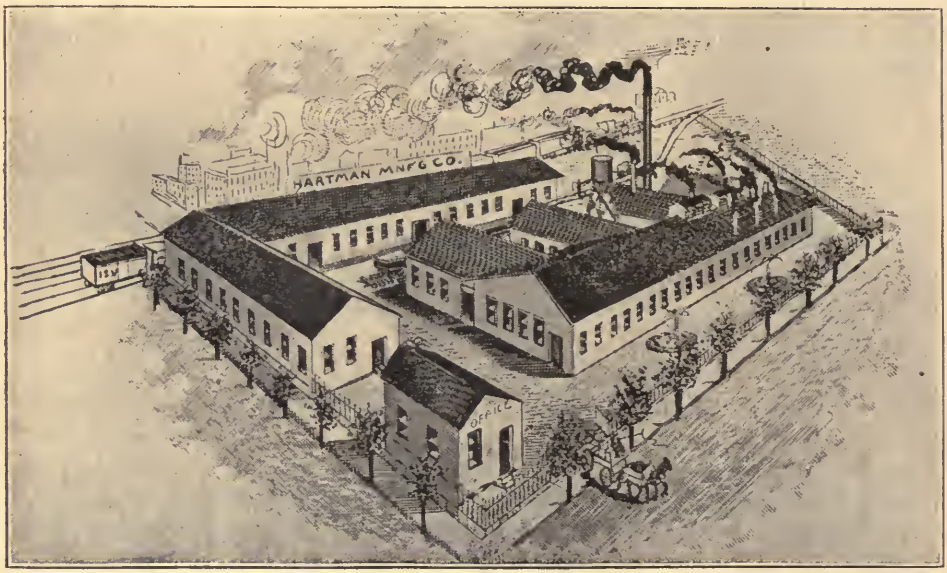
The Hartwell Handle Works, conducted by Hartwell Bros., an incorporated company, is located at First and Seminary Streets. The officers of the company are F. G. Hartwell, Chicago, president; M. C. Hartwell, Clifton, Tenn., vice president; W. A. Hartwell, of Vincennes, secretary; C. L. Hartwell, of Vincennes, treasurer and manager. The business of which this is the outgrowth was established at Delphos, Ohio, in 1865, by John T. and E. T. Hartwell brothers, progenitors of the present members of the company. The business was removed to Vincennes in 1893. The products of the factory are hickory handles of every description, including hand shaved ax handles, machine made ax, pick, sledge hammer and other handles, many of special pattern for a particular trade, as California, England, etc. They ship by car load lots to California and throughout the

Indiana Handle Company.

The Indiana Handle Co. is an incorporated concern for the manufcture of handles. Its officers are James A. Taylor, president, Geo. W. Caldwell, vice president; O. J. Mobley, secretary; T. R. Welch, treasurer. The organization was effected in May, 1901 and soon thereafter operations were begun. The company having leased the idle hub and spoke factory, renovated it and replaced its machinery with new and improved handle machines. They make shovel, fork, rake and hoe handles, using ash timber only. They employ thirty-five hands in the mill, which force is increased to fifty by the men employed in the woods and on the roads. They ship their product to all parts of the United States and to England. The present output of the factory is about 1,200 to 1,400 dozen handles per week.

The Hartman Manufacturing Company.

The Hartman Manufacturing Company is the outgrowth of a business established in 1889 by C. R. Hartman, for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The growth of the business was such that an incorporated company with enlarged capital was formed in 1891, of which J. H. Rabb, now deceased, was president, Fred Harsch, secretary and treasurer, and C. R. Hartman, superintendent. The present officers of the company are Edward Watson, president; Louis A. Meyer, secretary and treasurer; William M. Willmore, manager; W. Louis Schmidt, superintendent.



The company manufactures riding and walking two-horse cultivators for corn, cotton and tobacco and a full line of rolling coulters for breaking plows. It makes a superior quality of goods which find litle difficulty in meeting all competition wherever introduced and they are making steady progress over a rapidly expanding territory. The goods are sold strictly on their merit and the management never fear any fair test in any field.

At present the number of men employed in the factory averages about forty. They have three traveling men and a trade which embraces the states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, which are pretty thoroughly covered. The annual business is in the neighborhood of $100,000, bidding fair to show a large increase for the current year.

Vincennes Galvanized Iron Works.

Peter Rockford McCarthy, proprietor of the Vincennes Galvanized Iron works, was the second of a family of seven children born to Michael McCarthy in Parish Fackle, County Clare, Ireland, the date of his birth being March 10, 1849. After the death of Mr. McCarthy's mother, his father, with his seven children, Peter R. then being twelve years of age, came to America, residing one year thereafter at Hoboken, N. J. He then removed to Washington, Ind., and thence to Leavenworth, Kansas, where, the father later lost his life in a railroad accident. Mr. McCarthy, having received a good common school education in Ireland, became a locomotive engineer and was in that capcity employed for eight years on the O. & M. railway. After that he had charge of a fire engine in the Vincennes fire department and while thus employed was elected city treasurer in 1879. To this office he was re-elected



in 1881, serving two full terms, thereby being disqualified under the law for re-election. Before the expiration of his second term of office he had established his present business to which he now gives his undivided attention, and which has reached large dimensions, exceeding $50,000 per annum, and including contracts reaching into a number of states, his specialties being galvanized iron cornice, roofing, etc. In politics Mr. McCarthy is an uncompromising Democrat and has long been an influential member in the councils of the party. He served four years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee and has attended every state convention of his party since he became a voter. He was doorkeeper of the National Democratic convention which, in 1892, nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. Mr. McCarthy has been for nearly twenty years a trustee of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral. He is president of Vincennes branch, No. 256, C. K. of A., and is also supreme mustering officer of the U. R. C. K. of A., and has been president of the state organization of C. K. of A. He is a member of Vincennes Lodge, No. 291, B. P. O. E. of which he was recently chosen E. R. by unanimous vote. He was a charter member of the Vincennes Board of Trade.

Mr. McCarthy was married April 4, 1871, to Miss Mary O. Dubois, of Vincennes, a niece of Jesse K. Dubois, who was for eight years state auditor of Illinois, and a cousin of Senator Fred Dubois, of Idaho. They have seven children living and two dead.

Henry Watson.

Henry Watson was born and reared in Vincennes. He was educated in the schools of the city. His first employment after leaving the schools was with Thomas Lampert in the lumber business. He was afterwards for four years a salesman in the general store of G. Weinstein & Co. He then engaged in tin and galvanized iron work with his father, Mr. John Watson, who conducted the business at No. 123 North Second Street, the present location of his business. In 1890 he became proprietor of the business by purchase from his father and has since conducted it at the old stand. Mr. Watson is a careful and conscientious workman and spares no pains to render satisfaction to his custom. That he does so is evidenced by a growth in business in which he may well take an honest pride. Mr. Watson was married in 1890 to Miss Emma Acker. They have three children.

James T. Orr.

James T. Orr manufacturer and dealer in saddlery, harness, etc., is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1835, and is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His parents, James T. and Catherine Orr, came to America in 1837, and settled at North Vernon, Indiana, whence in 1843, they came to Vincennes. In 1852, at the age of 17 years, he became an apprentice to the saddler's trade in Louisville Kentucky. At the end of three years he returned to Vincennes and embarked in business for himself and has continued in the business here since that date, building up a large and profitable trade. In politics Mr. Orr has always been a Democrat and in religion a Catholic. He was at one time president of the Vincennes Draw Bridge Company, which constructed the wagon bridge over the Wabash at this place and operated it for a number of years as a toll bridge, and has been prominent in other public enterprises of magnitude. In 1885 Mr .Orr was elected county commissioner and served acceptably for six years. Also served seven years as councilman from the third (now) first ward. He is one of the oldest business men in the city in point of time actually in the harness, and has always been recognized as a man of the strictest integrity and honesty.



Mr. Orr was married in 1872 to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas P. Beckes. They have four sons and one daughter.

F. A. Thuis Estate.

The business of the F. A. Thuis estate, dealers in harness and saddlery, was established by Francis A. Thuis, now deceased, in 1882, on First, between Main and Busseron Streets, and was removed to 111 Main in 1887. Mr. Thuis had built up a fine business and was in prosperous circumstances when death overtook him in 1898. Mr. Louis Thuis, the eldest son, who

was attending medical college at the time of his father's death, immediately left school to take charge of the business for the benefit of the estate and has since conducted it most successfully. Francis A. Thuis, the founder of this business, was born in Diedam, Holland, in March, 1837, and came to this country with a brother when seventeen years of age, in 1854. Landing at New York, he went thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained some three or four years and then came to Vincennes. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he promptly enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry as a musician and subsequently as a private in the Ninety-first Indiana, gallantly serving his adopted country till the close of the war.

Mr. Thuis was married to Miss Mary J. Page, of Vincennes in 1866, and to the union were born five sons. Louis E., Francis Eugene, Charles A., Joseph G., now deceased, and Silas Leo, and two daughters, Johana E. and M. Elizabeth.

Garrett R. Recker.

Garret R. Recker, successor to Convery & Recker, conducts a general foundry and machine shop at Eighth and Hickman Streets, has one of the most complete plants in the state, conveniently arranged and supplied with modern machines of every kind demanded by his trade. His shops employ from 14 to 20 men and do everything in the line comprehended in a general founder and machinists' business. Mr. Recker is not only a thorough master-machinist but a very careful superintendent and permits no work to go out of his shop that is not fully up to the requirements. It was thus that a fine business was built up by the firm of Convery & Recker, to which Mr. Recker succeeded on the death of Mr. Convery in January, 1902.

Garret R. Recker was born in Vincennes March 2, 1865, and was educated in the city schools. At the age of 15, in 1880, he entered the machine shop of Clark & Buck to learn the trade of machinist and continued in their employ until the year 1893, thirteen years. In that year he and August Convery, also an employe of Clark & Buck for many years, formed a partnership and established a small shop near the corner of Eighth and Hickman. The business grew from year to year until they were finally, in 1900, compelled to erect the large brick building now occupied, and a cut of which appears herewith.

Mr. Recker was married February 7, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Ritman, of Newton, Ill. They have four sons and two daughters.



GARRETT R. RECKER'S MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

John B. Page.

J. B. Page was born in Vincennes, June 13, 1847. He became an apprentice to the harness and saddlery trade with the firm of Page & Orr about 1862, completing his apprenticeship in 1866. He then entered the employ of Page &

Orr as a journeyman and continued with them until the dissolution of the firm in 1873, after which he was employed by his father until 1882, when he became proprietor of the busi-



ness by purchase. Mr. Page's large experience in the business makes him a thoroughly competent man in every department. He has his full share of the trade and we do not hesitate to say that all who trade with him get full value for their money. Mr. J. N. Page, son of our subject, is with him and has been for five years and is a thorough master of the trade. He operates a Landis harness sewing machine which Mr. Page has recently added to his equipment and which does work equal and even superior to hand work. This work, as all of Mr. Page's work, is fully guaranteed. He invites all who are interested to call and inspect this new harness machine and will gladly show them how it works. Mr. Page appreciates the patronage of his friends, is at all times genial and pleasant and glad to receive callers whether purchasers or not. When absent his son will be found abundantly able to represent him whether in the salesroom or otherwise.

Mr. Page was married, April 23, 1873, to Miss Mary L. Broullette, of Vincennes, and has two children, Mrs. W. A. Courter and J. N. Page, both of the city. Two children died in infancy.

Broadway Mills.

The Broadway Mills, owned and operated by Christian Hoffman, have a capacity of 350 barrels first grade flour per day, which is sold throughout the country. They employ steadily from eight to ten men.

Atlas Mills.

J. & S. Emison, proprietors. Established 1880. Large dealers in grain. In 1901 this firm handled between 400,000 and 500,000 bushels of wheat.

Vincennes Elevator.

The Vincennes Elevator Co., south-east corner First and Broadway, was organized in 1898. Does a general grain and elevator business, owning the steamer Vincennes and barges. Samuel A. Jordan, A. G. Jordan, A. M. Jordan.

Enterprise Stove Company.

The Enterprise Stove Company was organized in 1888. It is an incorporated company of ample capital. The officers are: President, Edward Watson, vice president, Eugene Hack; secretary and treasurer, George Thompson. Their product is stoves, heating and cooking, gas stoves, ranges and steel ranges. The factory is located at the corner of Eleventh and Nicholas streets and employs about seventy-five men, including five traveling salesmen. The company enjoys a large trade, covering Indiana, Illinois, Western Ohio and Eastern Kansas.

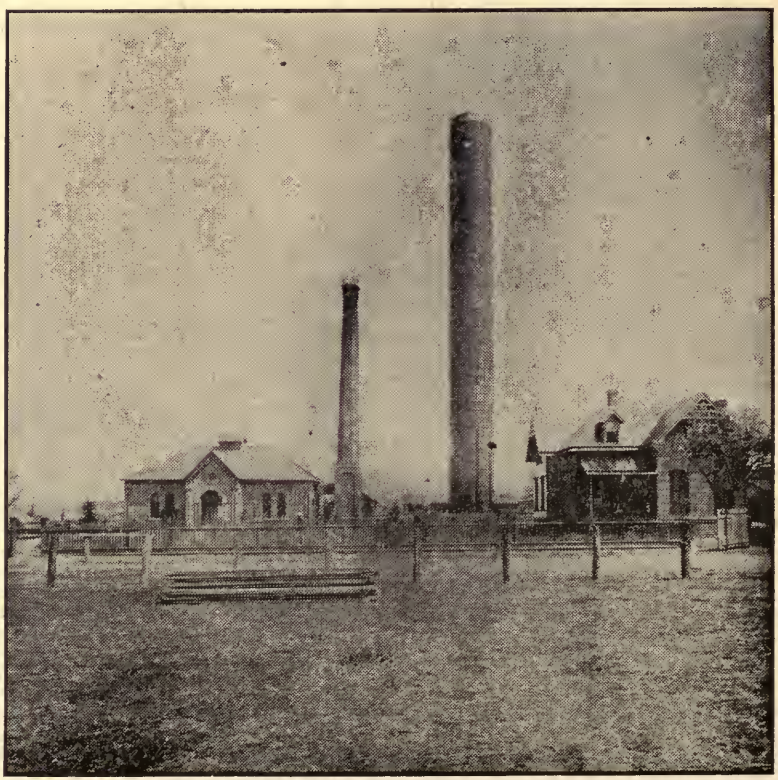




INTERSTATE DISTILLERY—Chestnut Between Lyndale and Reel

VINCENNES WATER SUPPLY CO.

The Vincennes Water Supply Company was formed in 1886, the name at that time being Bullock & Mercer, No. 11 Wall street, New York. About 1890 the property passed into hands of Walter Wood, 400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. There is, however a considerable amount of the stock held in the city. These works are on the standpipe system, also having direct pressure. The stand-pipe is one of the highest in the United States, being 200 feet high. It is 22 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 575,000 gallons. There are in use three compound condensing pumps, two high pressure duty, pumps each of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, and one low pressure service pump of 3,000,000 gallons capacity. The filter system is that of the Continental Filter Company, of New York, called the subsiding and gravity system. The capacity is over 2,000,000 gallons daily, there being six subsiding tanks of 35,000 gallons each. The consumption of the city has run 500,000 to 1,700,000 gallons daily.





PLANT OF VINCENNES NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.
Sam Lyons, Pres.; Chas. Bierhaus, Vice Pres.; John Hartigan, Treasurer. Manufacturers of Jewelry and Novelties. Employ 125 people.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

H. Brokhage & Sons.

The firm of H. Brokhage & Sons, dealers in dry goods, clothing, gents' furnishings, carpets, &c, is composed of Herman Brokhage and his two sons, John T. and Louis A.

Herman Brokhage, the founder of the business, senior member of the firm, was born in Essen, Grand Duchy of Oldenberg, Germany, August 2, 1845. Emigrated to this country, coming direct to Vincennes, in 1866, when twenty-one years of age. His first employment here was with Theodore Huslag, an uncle, who had long been established in business here, in one of the buildings now occupied by the firm of H. Brokhage & Sons. He later entered the employ of J .B. La Plante & Brother, with whom he remained thirteen years. After this he again became a salesman for Mr. Huslag, with whom he remained until the death of the latter in 1889, when he bought the stock and has continued the business to the present time having admitted his sons into partnership with him in 1900.

Brokhage & Sons is one of the enterprising and progressive firms of Southern Indiana. Without bluster or braggadocio this firm has gone steadily forward, enlarging and developing a business that has reached mammoth proportions. Its stock now occupies two large build-



ings three stories high. They have a commodious passenger elevator and other modern appliances that betray the enterprising spirit

that animates them, and it is pleasing to note that the growth of their trade keeps pace with the enlarged investments and improvements.

Herman Brokhage was married in 1875 to Miss Clara Delfman, of Vincennes. They have two sons, those named as members of the firm.

Gimble, Haughton & Bond.

The firm of Gimble, Haughton & Bond is composed of Chas. L. Haughton, Frank M. Bond and Jacob Gimbel. The firm was organized in December, 1899, buying the dry goods department of I. Joseph & Sons, occupying numbers 202-4 Main Street.

Charles L. Haughton was born at Niagara, New York, and came West in 1867, spending some three or four years in various parts of Minnesota, Iowa and the South-west. In the winter of 1872 and 1873, he came to Oaktown, Knox County, and was for a year or so employed by a brother who was in business there. Embarked in business for himself at Oaktown in 1874, forming a partnership with Elias De Lashmutt, under the firm name of Haughton & De Lashmutt, doing a business in general merchandise. In 1876 Mr. Haughton bought his partner's interest and continued to conduct the business till December, 1899, when he sold it and came to Vincennes, forming the partnership first above named.

Mr. Haughton took in marriage Miss Emma C. Pugh, daughter of Dr. J. W. Pugh, of Oaktown. They have four children. Two daughters, Daisy H. and Mary S., now students at De Pauw University, and two younger children at home.

Frank M. Bond was born and reared in Oaktown, Ind., and was for a number of years in the employ of Mr. Haughton at that place. He was subsequently for ten years connected with the First National Bank of this city, as teller, resigning that position January 1, 1900, to engage actively in the present business.

Jacob Gimbel was born and reared in the City of Vincennes and after leaving college conducted a business for his mother prior to the formation of the firm of which he is at present a member.

The enterprise, energy and progressive business methods which have characterized the "Busy Corner" since the advent of this firm, have resulted in a business of which they may well be proud.

J. C. Cohen.



Julius C. Cohen was born in the City Neuemburg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1848, and came to America in 1864 and to Vincennes in 1877. His first employment here was as salesman for I. H. Libshutz and subsequently for other firms in the city. In 1885 Mr. Cohen embarked in business for himself at No. 106 Main Street. His business was attended with marked success from the start and in 1891 Mr. Cohen bought and occupied the beautiful and commodious three-story building at No. 312 Main, now occupied by him, a cut of which appears elsewhere, one of the best in the city. By close attention to the wants of his patrons and judicious management, he has built up and holds an enviable custom in clothing and gents' furnishings. Mr. Cohen was married Dec. 18, 1871, to Miss Ellen Keenan, of Louisville.

T. F. FRANKE.

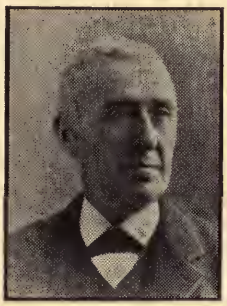


Theodore F. Franke, merchant tailor, was born at Covington, Ky., and received his education in the schools of Cincinnati. In 1887 he went to New York City, where he learned the cutter's trade, which he afterwards followed for a time in Cincinnati. Coming to Vincennes February 1, 1891, he entered the employ of B. Kuhn & Co., and remained with them until in July, 1901, he bought the merchant tailoring business they had theretofore conducted. He continued to conduct it at the old location until at the first of December, 1801, he bought the business which had been established by John A. Kapps, at 303½ Main Street, where he is now driving a thriving trade. Mr. Franke is a young man of steady and industrous habits and gives close

attention to the wants of his customers. As a cutter and fitter he has no superior and finds no difficulty in retaining the patronage of a customer once gained. No one ever said he did not get good value for his money when he dealt with T. F. Franke.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

S. Risch.



Sebastian Risch was born in Bernolsheim, Canton Brumath, Alsace, Sept. 7, 1834. Immigrated to this country in 1854, landing at New Orleans in March of that year. Shortly after landing he came to Evansville, where he remained about nine months, returning to New Orleans in December of the same year. Here he remained four mouths, coming to Vincennes in the spring of 1855. He worked for a short time on a farm and then engaged in making shingles for some months, following this work with a further engagement on a farm for some fifteen months in the years 1855-6. In January, 1857, he took a position with L. D. Smith, grocer. After fifteen months, in 1858, he entered the geenral store of Roseman & Stewart, with whom and their successor, J. H. Rabb, he remained until 1867, when he removed to a farm near Vincennes. Failing health, due to a bodily injury, compelled him to give up this work after fifteen months and he returned to Vincennes in 1868. He was then for four years toll-keeper at the wagon bridge over the Wabash. In August, 1873, he opened a boarding house at Eleventh and Main. This business was successful and a few years later, in 1877, Mr. Risch embarked in a general merchandise business at No. 112 Main Street. In November of the same year he bought the store of Joseph Laugel at the corner of Tenth and Main, which he has since conducted most successfully. Mr. Risch's genial and pleasant manner has made him a host of friends, while a ready accommodation of his customers and substantial inducements to trade have built up and retained a very large custom. Mr. Risch was married May 13, 1862, to Miss Mary Heller, of Vincennes, with whose companionship he has been blessed to the present time. They have eight children, three sons, John A., Anthony M. and Joseph, being in business for themselves in the city. Two others, Henry and Lawrence, are in the store with Mr. Risch at this time.

John A. Risch.



John A. Risch was born and reared in Vincennes. He is a son of the veteran merchant, Mr. S. Risch, of Tenth and Main Streets. He received his education in the schools of the city and entered the store of his father as a salesman, remaining in that position for fifteen years. In 1892 Mr. Risch embarked in business for himself at Second and Tecumseh Streets, where he is still to be found. He carries a general stock of merchandise, including groceries, dry goods, shoes and country produce, and has a large and growing trade. Mr. Risch's close attention to business and his methodical business habits, coupled with a genial and pleasant manner have enabled him to build up a most profitable trade. Notwithstanding the fact that in 1895 he suffered a heavy loss from fire, which destroyed his warehouses and a part of his store building, he now owns the handsome and commodious building in which he is located with a valuable lot adjoining, and carries one of the most complete general stocks in the city. Mr. Risch's high standing with his fellow merchants is evidenced by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Association of Retail Merchants on its organization in the summer and fall of 1901. He was made temporary chairman at the first meeting and on completion of the organization became its first president for one year.

John A. Louis.

John A. Louis was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, on the 25th day of October, 1837. He came to this country with his mother at the age of sixteen years. He remained in New York three years and spent two

years in Cincinnati, coming to Vincennes in 1859. Mr. Louis embarked in grocery business here October 6, 1859, and enjoys the distinction of being the only grocer of that date who has been continuously in business in the city to the present time. His first location was at Eleventh and Main. In 1862 he removed to the south corner of Fourth and Main, where he continued twenty-one years, removing to his present location, 1217 N. Second Street, in 1883. He carries a geenral stock of groceries and dry goods, and does a steady thriving business. Mr. Louis is a public-spirited citizen and ready to lend a hand to whatever tends to help the city forward. He is vice president of the Vincennes Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. Louis was married in 1860 to Miss Catherine Sachs. They have six children living and five dead.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Bierhaus Brothers.

The wholesale grocery house of Bierhaus Brothers was established in 1890 by William C. and Edward Bierhaus, sons of Edward Bierhaus, senior, of E. Bierhaus & Sons. It commenced business in the building at the south corner of Second and Broadway, now occupied by the Koh-I-Noor Laundry. In the fall of 1891 the business was removed to Nos. 207-9 North Second street. In the course of the next two years its growth was such that it became necessary to add to their capacity and No. 211 was occupied and a year later 213-15 were included. Continuing to prosper, they decided to erect the mammoth building now occupied at the corner of Second and Perry streets, a handsome brick structure eighty by two hundred feet with five stories and basement, provided with railroad switch, elevators and every modern convenience for handling their immense traffic with ease and dispatch. Ground was broken for this building in the fall of 1900, and it was completed about a year later.

Mr. John W. Crook was admitted to membership in the firm November 1, 1890, and Edward Bierhaus withdrew in May, 1897, to enter the retail trade in the city.

The trade of Bierhaus Brothers extends to the southward a distance of 150 miles and over a large radius in every direction from Vincennes. They employ six traveling men and have an office force of fifteen.

W. C. Bierhaus, the senior member, was born and educated in Vincennes and was for a number of years employed in the wholesale house of E. Bierhaus & Sons. He was married in January, 1888, to Miss Lottie Watkins, of Mt. Carmel. They have two children living and have lost one by death.

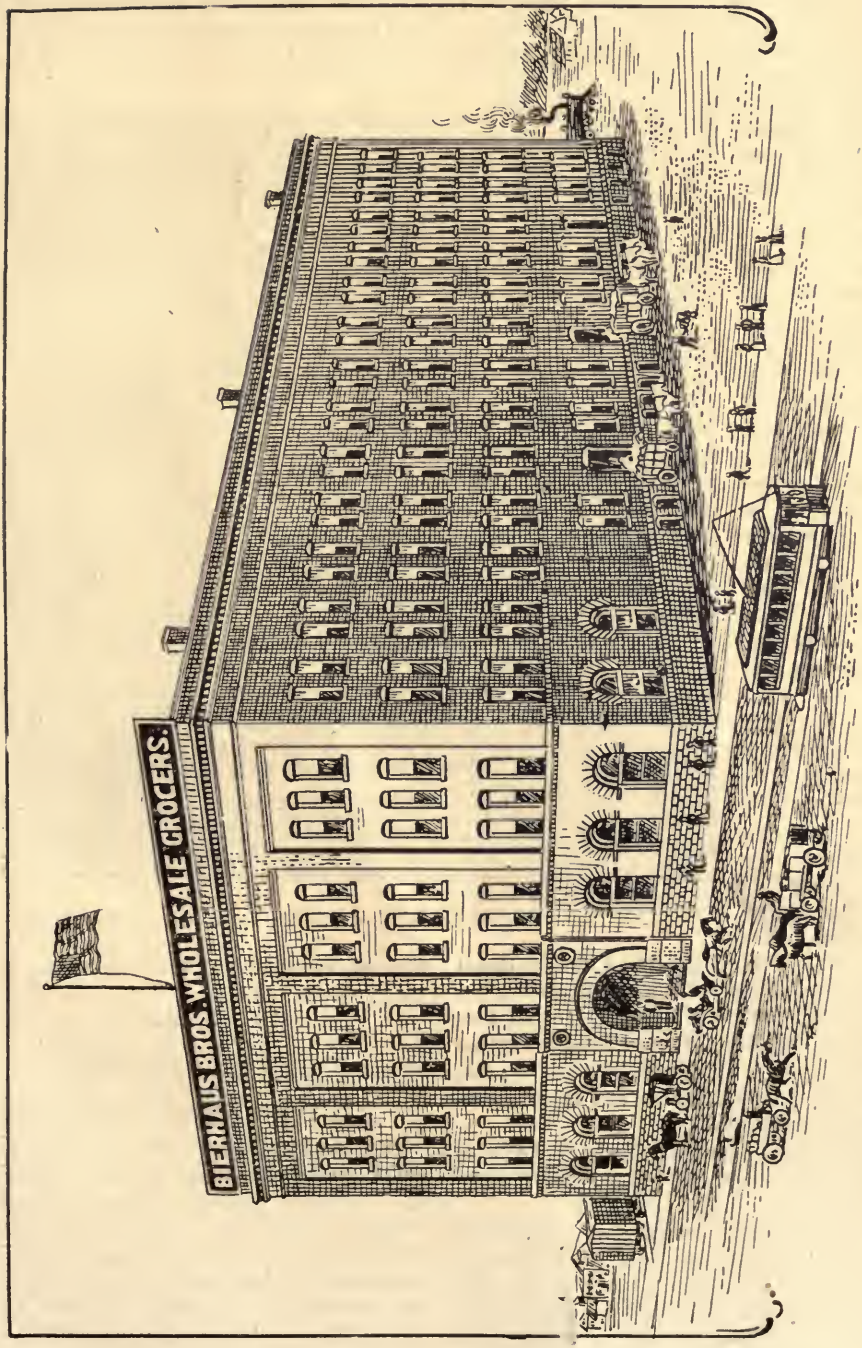
John W. Crook was born at Dover Hill, Ind., May 9, 1865. He attended the public schools, but the loss of both parents compelled him to leave school at the age of fifteen years and make his own livelihood. His first employment in the way of business was at Russellville, Ill., where he was engaged with T. J. Ford and J. A. Leonard & Co. He came to Vincennes July 17, 1882, and became bookkeeper for J. E. Sullivan, remaining with him until the following February, when he became bill clerk for E. Bierhaus & Sons. In July, 1883, he became a traveling salesman for this firm and continued in that position until November 1, 1890, when he bought an interest in the firm of Bierhaus Brothers, and has since traveled for his own house, making a total of nineteen consecutive years in that capacity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic, K. of P., T. P. A. and U. C. T. fraternities.

Mr. Crook was married May 9, 1888, to Miss Effie Broyles, of Russellville They have one daughter, Hazel Gretchen, and one son, Harry Francis, twelve and ten years of age respectively.

E. Bierhaus & Sons.

The firm of E. Bierhaus & Sons, grocers and packers, is one of the old and solid concerns of Vincennes.

Edward Bierhaus, Sr., the founder, was born at Elberfield, Rhein, Prussia, Aug. 4, 1832. Came to this country, direct to Vincennes, with his parents, in 1849, at the age of 17 years. His first employment was at the old American Hotel on the site of the La Plante House, corner First and Main Streets. In 1853 he embarked in a general merchandise business at Freelandville, with a capital of $200. In 1865 returned to Vincennes and engaged in pork-packing, conducting in connection therewith a retail grocery store. In 1878 he bought the wholesale grocery of Gimbel Brothers and admitted a son to partnership under the firm name and style of E. Bierhaus & Son, the junior partner being Chas. Bierhaus. Later



NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF BIERHAUS BROS.—Erected 1901. Second and Perry

Fred Bierhaus was admitted and subsequently John Bierhaus became interested. The firm is now composed of Charles and John Bierhaus.

The present handsome and commodious building at the east corner of Fourth and Main Streets was erected in 1886. A cut of the building will be found herewith.



E. BIERHAUS & SONS—Wholesale Grocers and Packers. Fourth and Main

Charles Bierhaus, senior member of the firm of E. Bierhaus & Sons, was born in Freelandville, Ind., Feb. 13, 1855, and was educated in the schools of Vincennes. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he entered his father's store and has been intimately connected with the business ever since. He was for three years traveling salesman, beginning when seventeen years of age. Besides this business, Mr. Bierhaus has large interests in various other important concerns of the city, being a director of the First National Bank, president of the Vincennes Electric Light and Power Co., and the Vincennes Mutual Fire Insurance Co., director of the Wabash Mutual Insurance Co., The Vincennes Novelty Works, the Vincennes Board of Trade and other prominent local institutions.

Mr. Bierhaus was married Sept. 27, 1878, to Miss Helen Busse, of the city. They have two daughters.

John Bierhaus, junior member of the firm of E. Bierhaus & Sons, was born in Freelandsville, Ind., Dec. 31, 1865, and received his education in the schools of Vincennes from the High School of which he was graduated in 1882. Immediately after leaving school he entered the store of his father and has been actively connected with the business since. He was for eight years bookkeeper and was on the road as salesman one year. Mr. Bierhaus was married Nov. 22, 1888, to Miss Anna Gibson, of Vincennes. They have two sons and three daughters.

RETAIL GROCERIES.

Bratton-Racey Grocery Co.

The Bratton-Racey Grocery Company was established September 19, 1901. The members are J. Frank Bratton, William S. Racey and Thomas F. Palfrey. The company purchased the stock of James Hedden, deceased, and continued the business at his old stand in the Bishop block, at the west corner of Fifth and Main streets. Messrs. Bratton and Racey were both largely experienced in the business, the

former having been for fourteen years and the latter for seven years with Watts Bond, a large general merchant at Oaktown. Mr. Racey was subsequently for five years in partnership with



James Hedden, under the firm name of Racey & Hedden, in a grocery business at this same location. Immediately before the formation of this company, Mr. Bratton was for eighteen months in the grocery business at No. 423 Main street, as a member of the firm of Bratton & Bouvy, and the stock carried by this firm was combined with the Hedden stock. The Bratton-Racey Company carries an immense stock embracing everything that belongs to this line of business and have a trade excelled by few retail grocery stores in the State.

J. Frank Bratton, of the Bratton-Racey Grocery Company, was born in Xenia, Ohio, November 3, 1867. He came to Oaktown, Ind., in 1886, and immediately entered the general store of Watts Bond as a salesman, remaining there for fourteen years until March, 1900, when he embarked in business in Vincennes as a member of the firm of Bratton & Bouvy. In 1888 Mr. Bratton was united in marriage with Miss Leelah H. Wortman, of Oaktown. They have three children.

(For biographies of Messrs. Racey and Palfrey see Racey-Palfrey Shoe Company.)

W. F. Recker.



William F. Recker was born in Vincennes September 16, 1862. He was educated in the schools of the city. His first employment after leaving school was as salesman in the store of Ernest Baker, at Seventh and Main streets, in whose employ he remained for more than ten years. He then, October 1, 1889, embarked in business for himself at the south corner Fourth and Main streets, where he has continued to the present time. Uniformly courteous and obliging to his custom, he has built up a strong and profitable trade. Mr. Recker was married in 1891 to Miss Emma Hickman, of the city. They have one son and one daughter.

Jacob W. Cassell.



Jacob W. Cassell was born on a farm near Alexandria, Madison county, Ind., December 23, 1840. Attended the public schools and later the Northwestern University, of Indianapolis. Subsequently took the full course of the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, Pa. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Cassell's father bought a farm three miles below Vincennes, now known as the Henderson farm. This farm our subject conducted till the fall of 1874, when he came to the city and established a grocery business at No. 213 Main. In 1879, Mr. Cassell's business had grown to large dimensions and he bought and removed to his present location, No. 123-5 Main street, where he has since been continuously. Mr. Cassell's business devloped rapidly and he has for many years done a wholesale and retail business in produce, groceries, etc. Prior to Cleveland's second administration he did a business as high as $75,000 per annum. Mr. Cassell had always been a Democrat in politics until the second administration of President Cleveland. Even then party ties were so strong

that in 1896 he voted for Bryan. In 1900, however, he burned his bridges behind him and supported McKinley. For ten years Mr. Cassell served as appraiser of lands for the school fund. He owns thirteen hundred acres of land in Lawreuce county, Illinois, adjacent to the town of Billet, which place he platted and dedicated.

Mr. Cassell was in 1874 married to Miss Alice J. Turner, of Clay county, Kansas. They have five children.

Christian W. Schultz.



Christian W. Schultz was born in Prussia, May 18, 1850, coming to this country with his parents when eight years of age. They came direct to Freelandville, where he attended the parochial schools one year. In 1863 wheu thirteen years of age, he entered the employ of Peter Pomil, a merchant of Vincennes, with whom he remained eighteen years, until 1881, when he embarked iu business for himself ou Second and Shelby street. Here he continued for two years, when in 1883, his business having prospered he bought the lot at north corner of Second and Shelby and erected a substantial brick store and dwelling in which he has since conducted a thriving business. Mr. Schultz was in 1871, married to Miss Sophia Laue, of Vincennes. They have two children living.

J. Herman Twietmeyer.



J. Herman Twietmeyer was born in St. Louis December 20, 1873, and removed with his parents to this city in 1883. He was educated in the schools of Vincennes and immediately after leaving school entered the store of his father, Mr. Frederick Twietmeyer, with whom he remained for a period of twelve years, till August 18, 1901, when he established his present grocery business at the east corner of Seventh and Seminary streets. His long experience with his father, who is one of the most thorough business men of the city, has equipped our subject with a knowledge of the business in which he is engaged and with the demands of his trade which insures him a successful career, an earnest of which already appears in the handsome beginning he has made.

Mr. Twietmeyer was married in 1897 to Miss Emma Weigelt, of the city.

M. Halter.



Michael Halter was born in Vincenues February 28, 1862. He was educated in the schools of the city. His first employment was in the wholesale grocery store of L. B. Smith, where he was engaged when 22 years of age and where, being of a steady and industrious turn, he remained fourteen years. He then in 1898 entered the employ of Frank Krack, in a new grocery store established at the corner of Tenth and DuBois streets. He continued in Mr. Krack's employ till in March, 1898, when he bought the business and has since continued to conduct it at the same place, where he carries a large and complete stock and enjoys a good, healthy trade in groceries, notions, etc. Mr. Halter is a thorough business man and close attention to business, coupled with fair dealing, has given him a strong hold on his trade.

Mr. Halter was married in 1890 to Miss Theresa Bohnert. They have one son.

Lawrence S. Bey.



Lawrence S. Bey was born in Vincennes, August 10, 1872. He was educated in the Catholic schools of the city and after leaving school was first employed when about fifteen years of age, in the woolen mills of Fyfield & Lee. Two years later he entered the employ of Jacob W. Cassell, wholesale and retail grocer, with whom

he remained two and a half years. Following this he was with Bey Brothers, Seventh and Main street, for nine years. In 1898 he embarked in grocery business at Seventh and Hart streets, which he continues to conduct. Lawrence Bey carries one of the most complete lines in the city, which is always kept in first-class shape. Catering to the best class of trade he has built up an excellent custom which he holds by an ever anxious solicitude to meet its wants.

Mr. Bey was married, September 29, 1896, to Miss Mary Fritsch, of the city. They have one son.

CONFECTIONERS.

William W. Cassell.

William W. Cassell, confectioner and caterer, No. 306 Main, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., March 16, 1860. Was educated in the schools of that city and learned the trade of candy maker, which he followed for some years there. There he was married in 1884 to Miss Wilhelmina Knollenberg of Jacksonville. They have one son living.

Mr. Cassell came to Vincennes in 1891 and soon afterward formed a partnership with J. J. Dawson, under the firm name of Dawson & Cassell, and they embarked with small capital in the ice cream and confectionery business. The business was successful from the start, and grew rapidly in proportions. At the end of one year Mr. Cassell bought the interest of his partner and has since conducted the business with profit and credit to himself, seeing it grow year by year from a small retail business to a wholesale one of large dimensions, especially in the departments of ice cream and candies of his own manufacture. Being of a studious and experimental turn Mr. Cassell makes many confections of his own compounding that have grown into great favor. To the end that his goods may at all times be pure and wholesome he makes not only his candies but also the extracts, flavorings, sirups and colors that enter into them. Long since the demands of his trade required the installation of a power plant, to which he has been compelled to add from time to time as requirements of the business dictated, until it is now most complete. His wholesale trade extends over a radius of 75 miles or more and his chief consideration has not been its extension but rather its detention within the bounds of his capacity, his chief desire being to cater to the local trade.

An idea of the extent of his trade may be drawn from the fact that his consumption of ice during the summer season reaches from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds daily.

Rumor & Son.

The business of Rumer & Son, candles, confectionaries, cigars, ice cream, etc., 220 Main street, was established in 1893, on a capital of $185, of which $100 was borrowed. It has grown and flourished from the first and now has reached proportions which rank it among the prominent businesses on Main street. With a stock and fixtures averaging from $3,000 to $4,000 and a weekly business of from $200 to $600, the Messrs. Rumer have no cause to complain that prosperity has not come their way. This is one of the Vincennes houses that discounts its bills.



Samuel Rumer was born in Vincennes October 18, 1851, and was educated in the city schools, being graduated from the High School. While yet a school boy he was employed in the Fyfield & Ernshaw woolen mills in vacation time. After leaving school he learned telegraphy, which he followed at various points for nine years. He was also for several years in the employ of Mass & Watson in the Union Depot Cafe. He was afterward deputy sheriff for a period of seven years. He was elected a member of the city council but resigned at the end of thirteen months to become marshal, filling an unexpired term. About the year 1890 Mr. Rumer removed to Florida, but not liking the country remained only a short time. Returning to Vincennes he became proprietor of the livery stable at the corner of Seventh and Fairground avenue. Disposing of this, he, in 1893, embarked in his present business. He was subsequently on the police force, first as patrolman and afterwards as sergeant, but the demands of his business compelled his resignation.

Mr. Rumer was married October 16, 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Shouse, of Harrison township, Knox county. They have seven children, of

whom Harry, the eldest, is junior member of the firm of Rumer & Son.

Harry Rumer, junior member of the firm of Rumer & Son, was born in Vincennes January 15, 1874, and attended the city schools. His first employment after leaving school was with C. C. Jones, traveling passenger agent of the O. & M. railway for one year. He was then eighteen months in the office of the O. & M. railway, the last six months at Washington, Ind. Subsequently he worked four years for the Hartman Manufacturing Company, and two years at Kixmiller's brickyard. After this and up to the date of the establishment of the present business he was employed in the confectionery and fruit store of W. A. Miller.

Mr. Rumer was married April 20, 1897, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Heller, of Vincennes. They have two sons.

LUMBER.

Edward F. Tindolph.

Edward F. Tindolph was born at Olney, Ill., September 29, 1871. In 1871 his parents removed to Vincennes.



After leaving the public schools he entered the Vincennes University, from which he was graduated in 1891. He immediately became secretary and superintendent of the Citizens' Electric Railway, a position which he held for six years, until after the death of his father, Allen Tindolph, in 1894. In 1896 his interests in the Vincennes road were sold, when he accepted a similar position with the Springfield Railway Company, of Springfield, Ohio. A year later Mr. Tindolph bought an interest in the Virginia Hotel, at Indianapolis. After two years he sold his interests in Indianapolis and became manager of Hotel Emory, at Cincinnati, Ohio. This position Mr. Tindolph resigned to return to his old home in 1900. In January, 1901, he established his present flourishing lumber business at the corner of St. Clair street and B. & O. S.-W. railroad. He has always been a Republican in politics and an earnest party worker. In recognition of his services to the party as well as his high standing as a man and citizen, he was, January 11, 1902, appointed by Governor Durbin a member of the Metropolitan Police Board of the city, for a term of three years.

Mr. Tindolph was married to Miss Lucile, daughter of Mr. G. W. H. Roush, of Vincennes, in 1896.

Robert O. James.

Robert O. James was born in Wabash county, Indiana, March 19, 1850, and educated in the common schools and at the Seminary of South Wabash, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1871. After leaving school he engaged in farming until twenty-seven years of age. He then embarked in mercantile business at Logansport, Ind., where he remained three years, when failing health compelled him to dispose of his business and the next year was devoted to regaining his health, with entire success. In 1881 he became agent for the D. M. O. & S. railroad at Des Moines, Iowa, which position he held for about five years. Resigning this agency he spent the winter of 1885 and 1886 with his parents in Wabash county, Indiana. In the spring of 1886 he became a partner in a private bank at Hugoton, in South-west Kansas. He remained in this business four and a half years. Disposing of his interest there in the fall of 1890, he spent the winter of 1890-91 in Wabash county, and in the summer of 1891 bought a flouring mill at Eldorado, in South-east Kansas. This business he continued till the fall of 1895, when he dsposed of it and after a few months spent at Wabash, Ind., came to Vincennes in May, 1896, and invested in a large tract of timber land. He has since been engaged largely in lumber and saw mill business, shipping the product of his mills over a wide territory.



Mr. James was married May 9, 1878, to Miss Mary P. Leedy, of Remington, Ind. They have one son, Rolin R., now twenty-two years of age and a student at Earlham College, where he will complete the full classical course next June.

DRUGGISTS.

City Hall Drug Store.

One of the oldest and best known business houses in the city is the City Hall Drug Store, established in 1867 by H. J. Watjen, a pharmacist of large experience. The store was first located in Odd Fellows' block, at the corner of Second and Broadway, where it remained for twenty-one years. In 1888 it was moved to the corner of Second and Main, into the building now occupied by the German National Bank. Here it remained till 1895, when it was removed to its present location, corner Main and City Hall place. Mr. Watjen brought with him to the business not only long years of experience, many of which had been spent in careful and thorough study of the science, but well formed business habits, which have resulted in the building up of a magnificent trade. Fifteen years ago Mr. Watjen's eldest son, Woodville C. Watjen, took up the study of pharmacy under his father's direction and soon became one of the most thorough and skilled pharmacists in the city. For the past two years the business has been under his management entirely the father having let his mantle fall upon the shoulders of the son, who wears it with a grace that shows him to be of the parent stock.



INTERIOR VIEW CITY HALL DRUG STORE, 320 MAIN

The trade of the City Hall Drug Store is, as it should be, one of the very best in the city.

Dr. R. G. Moore.

Ruben G. Moore, M. D., wholesale and retail drugs, paints, toilet articles, etc., 221 Main street, is one of the business men of the city who may be said to be old in the business in Vincennes, having been steadily engaged here for more than a third of a century. Dr. Moore was born within six miles of Indianapolis in 1837 and came to Vincennes in 1866. Apparently his long service has not rendered business distasteful to him, for one may confidently expect to find the doctor at his desk at all times during business hours.

Dr. Moore was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah B. Burns, of Moore's Hill, Ind. They have one son, Dr. M. G. Moore, of the city, and two daughters, Mrs. John W. Neptune, of Thorntown, Ind., and Mrs. William Evans Jenkins, of Richmond, Ind.

Victor Schoenfeld.

Victor Schoenfeld was born in Budapest, Hungary, May 19, 1846. Came to America in 1872. The first year after his arrival he spent at Cincinnati; then went to Indianapolis, where he was in business for six years, coming to Vincennes in August, 1879. He went into business at once, conducting a notion store at 207 Main street. He remained at that location nine years, removing to



present location, No. 211 Main, in 1888. He carries a complete stock of proprietary medicines, wall paper, shades, paints, etc., and a variety of notions and toys and enjoys a thriving trade.

Mr. Schoenfeld was married in 1879 to Miss Rifka Wile, of Vincennes. They have two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Elvira.

Photo by Shores



Watjen's Wonderful Cat, "Mascot"

John M. Duesterberg.

John M. Duesterberg, druggist, 624 North Second street, was born, reared and educated in Vincennes. His first employment after leaving school was with H. E. Peck, druggist, in 1861. He remained with Mr. Peck and his successors, Messrs. Luck & Patton, over four years. He was then for three years in the employ of J. D. Lander, druggist. In 1868 he embarked in business for himself, opening a drug store near the old passenger depot in North Vincennes After two years he sold this store and bought an interest with Landers. In 1874 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Duesterberg opened a store at No. 325 Main street. A year or so later this was removed to No. 316 Main. In 1879 he sold this business and was for a time out of business. In 1883 he opened up a new stock at the corner of Second and Scott. Here he remained ten years. In 1893 he built and occupied his present building at 624 North Second. Mr. Duesterberg was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Rikhoff, of Vincennes.



BAKERS.

Planke Bros.

The firm of Planke Bros., bakers and confectioners, 502-4 Main street, is composed of Frederick W. and Henry E. Planke, both who were born in Westphalia, Germany, the former September 11, 1862, and the latter January 11, 1869. Frederick Planke came to this country direct to Knox County in 1881. He lived on a farm during the first four years after his arrival. In 1886 with a brother, William, now deceased, he established a business at No. 311 Main, but after a few months removed to the present location. William Planke died in October, 1895, and later Henry E., who had arrived from Germany in June, 1889, became a member of the firm.

Frederick W. Planke was married in 1886 to Miss Annie Spangle, of Knox county. They have two children.

Planke Brothers have fitted their bakery with modern machinery and have every appliance calculated to improve the quality or lessen the cost of production and their product gives universal satisfaction. They are large dealers in candies and confectioneries and in season manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail immense quantities of ice cream, in which their trade has had a steady and rapid growth for several years past.

Herman Boog.

Herman Boog was born in Brunswick, Germany, May 28, 1864, and came to America in 1888 at the age of 24 years. In 1890 Mr. Boog came to Vincennes and engaged with Frank Mitchell as baker. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Henry Bergmann and established a bakery at Seventh and Hart streets. In 1895 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Boog established his present business at 9 South Fourth street, where he has had a steady growth and now conducts one of the largest

bakeries in the city, equipped with modern steam machinery.

Mr. Boog was married in 1892 to Miss Lina Ahlborn, of Celle, Germany. They have two children living and have lost one by death.

MILLINERS.

G. R. Harvey.

Geo. R. Harvey was born in Kingston, Tenn., May 14, 1818. When George was two years of age his parents removed to a farm in Washington county, Ind., where he remained until twelve years of age. He then entered the employ of a merchant tailor in Salem and there learned the tailor's trade. He remained here five years and then established himself in business at the small town of Bono, in Lawrence county, near the Washington county line. Here he commenced business in 1833 and continued it till 1847. In the latter year on account of failing health, due to his confining occupation, he disposed of his business and for an open air occupation chose flat boating and engaged in this occupation on the east fork of White River, following it for a period of two years. Finding himself then in fairly good health he removed to Vincennes, where he embarked in business as a merchant tailor, combining with it a book and stationery business. After two years he sold the tailoring department and confined himself to the book and stationery business. Very soon thereafter in partnership with James A. Mason and L. L. Watson, under the firm name and style of Harvey, Mason & Co., he, about 1853-4, bought the Vincennes Gazette, in connection with which the book and stationery business was subsequently conducted. In 1859 they sold the Gazette to Col. C. M. Allen and Dr. H. M. Smith and later in the same year sold the book store to Major Gould and Dr. Shepard. Mr. Harvey was then for two years engaged in an auction and commission business, embarking, in 1861, in millinery and ladies' furnishings and the manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's wraps. This business grew to large proportions and Mr. Harvey did a business running as high as 40,000 to $50,000 a year, making nearly all the goods in those lines sold in this section. In these lines he has continued to the present time, but with advancing years has dropped some features of the business entirely, and has ceased to push the remainder with his erstwhile vigor, being satisfied with a quiet, little business that provides a comfortable living for himself and family. When at the height of his prosperity in the manufacture of ladies' wraps, etc., Mr. Harvey employed five to six tailors and from fifty to sixty needle women.



Our venerable subject recalls the fact that when he came to Vincennes there were in active business in the city fifty-two men. Of these he is now the only one in business. The only other one living is Mr. Christian Eberwine, of 503 Busseron street.

Mr. Harvey was married April 12, 1849, to Miss Laura B. Brace, of Haysville, Dubois county, Ind., who is still living and assisting in the business.

Robert M. Glass.

Robert M. Glass was born in Lewistown, Pa., and educated in the schools of that city. He came to Vincennes in 1879 For a period of seven years he was employed as a salesman by B. Kuhn & Co., and I. Joseph & Sons. In 1885 Mr. Glass embarked in business for himself, buying the millinery business of J. T. McJimsey, theretofore established at 15 North Second street, where he has continued in business to the present time. Mr. Glass carries one of the most complete lines of millinery in the State and having at all times the best trimmers obtainable, enjoys the cream of the city's millinery trade.



Mr. Glass was married in 1885 to Miss Fannie E. Collins, of the city. They have two children.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, ETC.

Mrs. E. J. Loten.

The business conducted by Mrs. Eleanor J. Loten at 416 Main street, was established by John Loten, about 1856. Mr. Loten was born

in England and came to this country with his father in 1853 to a farm near Grayville, Ill. He had learned the trade of house painter and decorator in England and in 1854 came to Vincennes, where he followed his trade for a time and then established a paint and paper store on Fourth street, between Main and Busseron. He later bought two Main street lots of Dr. Hitt and erected buildings, one of which is yet occupied by the business conducted by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor J. Loten, nee Roberts, to whom he was married in Hull, England, in 1851. Mr. Loten dying in 1876 Mrs. Loten succeeded to the business, which she has since conducted most successfully, having added to it a fine line of pictures, frames and ornamental goods, in which she deals largely.

Charles W. Helle.

Charles W. Helle, dealer in pictures, mouldings, wall paper, paints and window shades, 219 Main street, was born at Freelandville, Knox county, August 11, 1866. His father died when he was but five years of age, and his widowed mother removed soon after to Vincennes, where he attended St. John's Evangelical school and subsequently the public schools. Necessity compelled him to seek employment at an early age and he found it mainly in stores until he decided to learn the trade of paper hanger, which he did with Henry Miller. In 1887 he went to Cincinnati and became foreman of the freight house of the C., H. & D. railroad, in which position he remained for six years. He then followed his trade of paper hanger for five years. Returning to Vincennes in 1898, he bought of J. J. Dawson the business which he has since conducted.

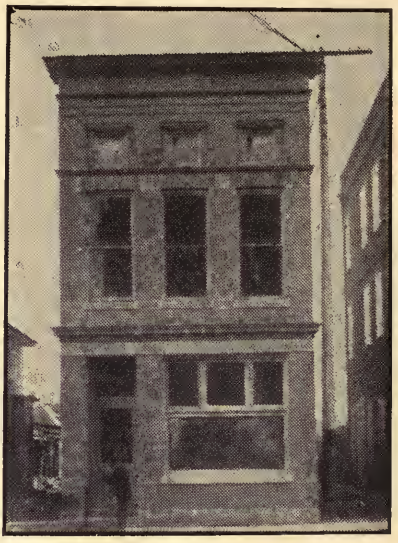


Mr. Helle was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Hays of Cincinnati.

BICYCLES, REPAIRS, ETC.

White Bicycle Company.

The White Bicycle Company, bicycles, repairs and general repair work, 202 North Seventh street, is the outgrowth of a business established in the spring of 1897, by George M. White and Lafayette LeGros, under the firm name of George M. White. The firm continued unchanged till December 1, 1901, when Oliver



Mrs. Loten's New Building, Telephone Exchange, Fourth, Between Main and Busseron

Pierson bought the interest of Mr. White and the present firm was formed, consisting of Mr. LeGros and Mr. Pierson, and the name "The White Bicycle Company" adopted.

The White Bicycle Company handles a large line of the best wheels made, and are exclusive agents for the Crescent and one or two other high grade wheels. They also handle a full line of specialties and repairs and do all kinds of repair work, including enameling and nickeling, under a full guaranty.

Oliver Pierson, of the White Bicycle Company, was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 13, 1836. After leaving the public schools, young Pierson took an academic course at Martinsburg and there attended college for a time. He afterward learned the trade of chair maker but did not long follow it, taking up that of house painting, emigrating in 1857 to Marshall county, Illinois. Here he taught school one year and then returned to Ohio. While in Illinois he met and won Miss Martha Fountain, of Marshall county, and in 1860 returned and married her. He then followed school teaching in Ohio one year, after which he returned to Wenona, Ill., where he followed the trade of

house painting for some five or six years. From there he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was engaged in the manufacture of window blinds. Here he remained till the fall of 1882, when he removed to Wabash county, Ind., and engaged in the saw mill business. In this he continued till 1892, when he engaged in the same business in Knox county and continued it till the year 1899.

Mr. Pierson is a skillful mechanic and well versed in everything pertaining to saws and saw mills. At filing and re-hammering saws he has few superiors and his trade in this line is quite large. Mr. Pierson is the father of two sons and two daughters.

Lafayette LeGros was born at Allendale, Wabash county, Ill. When he was six or seven years of age his father removed to Bridgeport, Lawrence county, Ill., where he attended the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he engaged to learn the trade of miller and was for several years employed in a large flouring mill at Bridgeport. Having a natural mechanical turn he quickly obtained an expert knowledge of the trade and was placed in entire charge of the mill at an early age. Finding his health suffered from the occupation, however, he gave it up and came to Vincennes in 1892 and was employed in a bicycle repair shop. In 1894, he accepted a position in a large mill at Davenport, Iowa, which, however, he was compelled to give up on account of his health, after one year. Returning to Vincennes he took charge of a bicycle department for C. Scott & Son. Later he was offered and accepted the formanship of a large bicycle repair shop at Atlanta, Ga. In 1897, with George M. White he established a general bicycle business, of which the present "White Bicycle Company" is the outgrowth.

E. B. Hunter.

E. B. Hunter was born at Newberry, Green county, Ind., but his father dying when our subject was quite small, he was placed with his grandmother on a farm near Washington, Davis county. When fourteen years of age, striking out for himself, he went to Mattoon, Ill., where he remained until 1875. Here young Hunter learned milling and the machinists trade. Leaving Mattoon he spent one year in Terre Haute. Coming to Vincennes in 1877, he took charge of the milling department of a starch factory for a time and subsequently of flouring mills at Bridgeport, Ill., and at Vincennes. In 1890 Mr. Hunter opened a bicycle store, coupling with it a bicycle repair shop, which has since developed into a general machine and repair shop, wherein Mr. Hunter's superior talents are in great demand. Recently Mr. Hunter has become proprietor of the "Racket Store" for some years conducted by Mrs. Barlow in an adjoining building, which has been connected by an archway. Energy, enterprise and skill have combined to build up for Mr. Hunter a business of large proportions and which is apparently destined to a much larger growth. Mr. Hunter was married December 11, 1879, to Miss Esther A. Thomas, of Washington, Ind., who died Sept. 27, 1899, leaving four children. He recently married Miss Anne Barrows.

COAL AND ICE.

L. A. Frederick.

Louis A. Frederick, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, 1115 Main street, was born in Louisville, Ky., October 20, 1858, and received his education in the schools of that city. At the age of twenty years, in 1878, he entered the shops of the Indianapolis car works and learned the trade of car builder and subsequently became car inspector on the Pan Handle railroad and remained in the employ of the Pennsylvania system for fifteen years. In 1885 he came to Vincennes as inspector for the I. & V. railroad and continued to hold the position here until 1892. In the mean time he had built up a flourishing coal business, to which he has since devoted his entire time and attention building up a wholesale and retail business of large proportions. He handles the Jackson Hill and Princeton, two of the best grades of coal to be had in this market.



Mr. Frederick is an "old reliable" among Republicans, and though in no sense a seeker after office he was in 1894 the Republican nominee for trustee of Vincennes township, and notwithstanding a normal majority of over five hundred in favor of the Democrats, his popular-

ity was attested by the fact that he was beaten by only 89 votes. He is a member of the M. E. church and also of a number of fraternal and beneficiary societies, including the Odd Fellows, K. of P., Uniform Rank K. of P., of which he is captain; Modern Woodmen and Ben Hur. He is also a member of the Vincennes Board of Trade.

Mr. Frederick was married, January 16, 1885, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James L. Lowe, of Indianapolis. This union has been blessed by nine children, of whom six sons and one daughter are living. He resides with his family on his farm of forty acres just east of the city limits.

John D. LaCroix, Coal and Ice.

John D. LaCroix, dealer in coal and ice, was born in Vincennes, April 5, 1856. He obtained his education in the schools of the city and in early life was employed as a salesman in the dry goods store of his father in the city. Soon after the death of his father, he, in 1877, formed a partnership with Hugh Bowen and embarked in the grocery business at 309 Main street, under the firm name of LaCroix & Bowen, combining with it a coal and ice trade. At the end of one year he bought his partner's interest and continued the business until 1890, when he disposed of the grocery store in order to devote his entire time attention to the other branches of the business, which had grown to large proportions, erecting an office which he still occupies, at 18 South Third street.

Mr. LaCroix was married June 5, 1889, to Miss Mary Brackette, of St. Louis.

John A. Henderson.

John A. Henderson was born in Vincennes, August 18, 1842. His mother dying in his infancy he was placed in the care of relatives in Parke county, Ind., where he remained till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company "I," First Indiana Cavalry. With this company he served three years, being mustered out July 4, 1864, and saw much hard service. He was in the second battle of Bull Run and was with Grant before Petersburg. His command took an honorable part in a number of hard fought battles and many skirmishes. In 1867 Mr. Henderson came to Vincennes and formed a partnership with Irvin Wilkinson in a tin and stove business. After about two years he sold his interests here and went to Nashville, Tenn., where he took stock in a cotton compress company and became assistant superintendent of the business. Afterwards returning to Vincennes he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company with which he remained eleven years as waybill and money clerk. In 1880 Mr. Henderson embarked in coal and ice business at corner of Third and Scott streets, where he is still located. Mr. Henderson was married October 20, 1869, to Miss Hannah R. McClure, of Vincennes. They have one son and one daughter.

Edwin L. Ryder.

Edwin L. Ryder was born near Lebanon, Ky., May 20, 1846. He was educated at Iowa College, Davenport, Iowa.



He learned telegraphy and was first employed at South Charleston, O., on the Little Miami railroad. For some years he continued with this road occupying various positions as operator and agent. He was night manager for the Western Union at Cincinnati, Ohio, when the Rebellion came and was made operator at Camp Dennison, near that city, when troops began to mobilize. Mr. Ryder attempted to enlist but was rejected on account of being an operator, his services in that capacity being urgently required. He subsequently made a second attempt with a like result. In 1866 Mr. Ryder came to Vincennes as train dispatcher for the O. & M. railroad. After one year he was made train master of the western division and subsequently of the entire system from Louisville to St. Louis. Later he became assistant general superintendent of the road. In 1874 he resigned this position to become division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads, with headquarters in St. Louis. In 1885 he resigned this position and returned to Vincennes, embarking in a coal business and sack exchange, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Ryder was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Wise, of Vincennes, now deceased. He has one daughter, Mrs. William C. Breed, of New York City.

SHOES.

George Klein.

George Klein, dealer in shoes at 329 Main street, was born in Alsace, at that time French territory, in 1833. He came to this country at the age of 19 years, landing at St. Louis, where he remained about eight years, following the trade of shoemaker. He spent also three years at Bentonsport, Iowa, whence he returned to St. Louis, coming to Vincennes in 1868. Working for a time as a journeyman at his trade he, in 1869, established a business of his own at 323 Main. The business flourished and was in 1878 removed to its present location, where it has since been continued.



Mr. Klein was married in 1864 to his present wife, who was Miss Lena Heybeck, of Germany, whither he had returned on a visit. They have four children.

Racey Palfrey Shoe Co.

The Racey-Palfrey Shoe Company is composed of Wm. S. Racey and Thomas F. Palfrey and was formed in December, 1899.

Wm. S. Racey was born on a farm near Oaktown. In 1868 he took a position in the general store of Watts Bond, of Oaktown, and remained with him seven years. In March, 1895, he formed a partnership with James Hedden and embarked in the grocery business at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, Vincennes. In December, 1899, Mr. Racey sold his interest in the grocery store and formed a partnership with Thomas F. Palfrey in the shoe business, which they have since conducted at 218 Main street. Mr. Racey was married in October, 1889 to Miss Maggie E. Shepherd, of Oaktown. They have two children living.



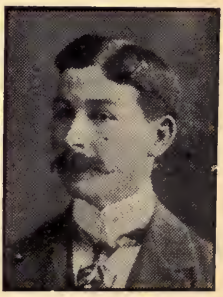
Thomas F. Palfrey was born in Detroit, Mich., and educated in the schools of St. Louis, to which city his parents removed when Thomas F. was a small boy. In 1889 he took a position with the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, in which company he soon after became a stockholder and traveling salesman and remained in that connection for ten years, withdrawing in December, 1899, to enter the shoe business. Mr. Palfrey was in 1894 married to Miss Mary L. Burrell, of St. Louis. They have three children.



(Messrs. Racey and Palfrey are both members of the Bracton-Racey Grocery Company.)

Chas. E. Shepherd.

Charles E. Shepherd was born on a farm in Knox county near Oaktown. When he was quite small his parents removed to Sullivan county, where he was reared and educated. He remained on the farm until twenty years of age, when he took a position with Racey & Hedden, grocers, with whom he remained for several years. He became a salesman for the Racey-Palfrey Shoe Company in September, 1901.



T. Ray Cross.

T. Ray Cross was born and reared on a farm near Vincennes, attending the schools of the city, including one year in the high school. In 1896 he entered the employ of Racey & Hedden grocers, Fifth and Main, and remained there until the death of Mr. Hedden, in the fall of 1899, which resulted in closing the business temporarily. In October, 1901, he became a salesman in the shoe store of the Racey-Palfrey Shoe Company, where he is now employed.



HARDWARE.

W. H. Weed.

William H. Weed was born in Grayville, Illinois, May 5, 1863, and received his general education in the schools of that city. He afterwards attended Eastham's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1880.



He first embarked in business at Fairfield, Illinois, where he conducted a hardware store for a few months, removed to Grayville, where he was in business about two years before coming to Vincennes in 1887. Here he first occupied the storeroom at 214 Main street, where he remained twelve years, moving into the large double stores at 410 and 412 Main in 1899, remaining here to the present time.

Mr. Weed handles a general line of builders' hardware, stoves, furnaces, tinware, tools, wire, roofing, etc., and has built up a fine business and a reputation for fair dealing that is as broad as the territory over which Vincennes trade extends.

Mr. Weed was married at Grayville, Illinois, in 1884, to Miss Mary B. Spring. They have one son.

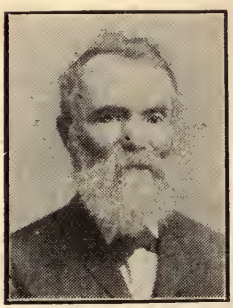
N. Smith & Sons.

The firm of N. Smith & Sons is one of the oldest in the State of Indiana, dating back to the year 1817, when Nicholas Smith ,the founder, and father of the present proprietors, came to Vincennes from Cincinnati, being originally from Newark, N. J. He established himself as a blacksmith, subsequently adding a tin shop and in 1834 putting in a line of stoves. Mr. Smith, in 1828, bought the property, then vacant, where the business now stands, No. 313 and 315 Main street, together with that at Nos. 317 and 319 Main, and about the year 1860, erected the building now occupied by H. Brokhage & Sons, and in 1864 that occupied by the present firm of N. Smith & Sons.

The firm was originally composed of the father, Nicholas Smith, and his two elder sons, G. Foster and C. C. Smith. The two sons withdrew from the firm in 1856 and embarked in business together at Terre Haute, where C. C. Smith is still engaged, G. Foster being now deceased. After the withdrawal of his sons Mr. Smith continued alone till the year 1864 when Edward H. and John A. Smith were admitted to a partnership and the old name has continued to the present date, though the elder Smith died in the year 1871, and the business has been conducted with marked success by the last named brothers. The line includes everything in heating and cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, tin work of all descriptions, steam, hot water and hot air furnaces, mantels, roofing, guttering, etc. The growth of the business has recently compelled the addition of a large ware room in the rear to accommodate it. Besides their business, the Messrs. Smith are large owners of valuable real estate in the city. They are enterprising and public spirited men and ready at all times to lend a helping hand for the advancement of the city E. H. Smith was a charter member of the board of trade and is a director in the First National Bank.

P. Eluere & Sons.

The firm of P. Eluere & Sons is one of the oldest houses in the city and owes its beginning to a small repair shop started by Prosper Eluere, in the year 1842, on Broadway between First and Second streets. Born in Rennes, France, in 1812, Mr. Eluere learned the trade of gun and locksmith and became an expert in general repair work. Emmigrating to America and coming direct to Vincennes in the year last above mentioned, he established himself in business as stated and as his talents were recognized and his business and capital grew, he put in a line of guns and sporting goods, adding to it other lines as his trade demanded, from time to time, until he carried a great variety of goods, representing a large investment. Mr. Eluere was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Louise Bayard and to the union were born five sons, Edward, Samuel, Louis, Prosper, Jr., and William, and three daughters, Misses Emma, Frances and Elizabeth. Before many years the business of Mr. Eluere had outgrown its quarters, and its char-



acter and dimensions demanded a better location. Accordingly he removed to 305 Main street where he continued to conduct it for many years to the date of his death in 1891. Two years prior to his death Mr. Eluere associated with himself in the business his three sons, Prosper, Louis and William, who had grown up with it, and they now conduct the business. P. Eluere & Sons is not only one of the oldest but one of the largest retail businesses in the city. They carry an immense line of hardware, cuttlery, guns, sporting goods, notions, toys, etc.

The Messrs. Eluere are skilled mechanics and in their repair shop do in the most skillful manner all kinds of repairs in metal. Born, reared and educated in Vincennes, they are known as careful and reliable business men, whose word is as good as their bond, and is taken by their customers at its face value.

MARBLE.

Peter J. Burns.

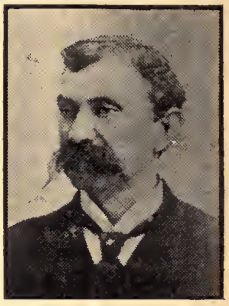
Peter J. Burns, of the Standard Monument Works, 14 South Second street, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 9, 1854. He was educated in the schools of Louisville, Ky., and at St. Mary's Academy, of Floyd county, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1871. He learned the trade of marble cutter at Louisville, Ky., and followed the trade as a journeyman marble cutter for about ten years, traveling for a marble firm during an interval of four years. Mr. Burns, in 1885, embarked in business in Vincennes with E. M. Salyards as a partner, under the firm name of Salyards & Burns. This partnership was dissolved after two years and Mr. Burns went into business alone. The present firm was organized in 1896. Mr. Burns is a thorough master of the mechanical side of his business, is a designer of ability and taste, and having a broad acquaintance in this section his firm enjoys a large and profitable custom. He has done much work of the higher class for wealthy and distinguished people of this and other cities.



Mr. Burns was married October 3, 1882, to Mrs. Mary Walter, of Jeffersonville, Ind. They have one daughter.

E. M. Salyards.

Edward M. Salyards was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, March 12, 1845. When he was eight years of age his father removed to Orleans, Ind., where the son grew to young manhood and where at the age of 16 years he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and remained in the service till the close of the war, four and a half years, seeing much hard service and being engaged in many battles of importance, among them Shiloh, Champion Hill, Mississippi, and Vicksburg, Miss.



After the war he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington for eighteen months. After leaving school Mr. Salyards learned the trade of marble cutter with his father at Orleans and has followed it ever since. He first went into business for himself at Madison, Ind. From there he went to New Albany where, with a partner, he conducted a large business for ten years. In 1885 he engaged in business in Vincennes, where he has continued to the present time. Mr. Salyards was married at Bloomington, Ind., in 1867, to Miss Eleanor Anderson. They have four children.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Ora J. Hartley.

Ora J. Hartley was born at Hillsboro, Ind., in 1874. He received a good education in the schools of Crawfordsville. After leaving school young Hartley learned telegraphy and followed the vocation of telegraph operator for three years. He was then for three years with H. L. Steers, undertaker, in Terre Haute. He came to Vincennes in February, 1901 buying the inter-



est of John Weber in the undertaking business of Karaschefsky & Weber, the firm becoming Karaschefsky & Hartley. Mr. Hartley is a thorough master of the undertaker's profession and in every way a good citizen and business man. His firm is doing a good business.

Mr. Hartley was married October 15, 1901, to Miss Lida Swain, of Vincennes.

Dexter Gardner & Son.

The firm of Dexter Gardner & Son, undertakers, 427 Main street, dates back to 1816, when Andrew Gardner, a native of Boston, Mass., arrived in Vincennes and established a furniture and undertaking business. About 1840, Andrew Gardner associated with himself his son, Elbridge G. Gardner, who had for a number of years had practical charge of the business, and the firm became Andrew Gardner & Son. After the death of the Elder Gardner, in 1860, the business was continued by the son in his own name. The latter conducted a factory for the manufacture of furniture as a feeder for the business and this was on a large scale for those days. In 1884 Elbridge G. Gardner associated with himself in the business his sons, Dexter and Edward, under the firm name of E. G. Gardner & Sons, and so continued till 1892, when the business was divided between the two sons, Edward taking the furniture business, which continued in the name of E. G. Gardner & Sons, and Dexter continuing the undertaking business. In 1899 George E., son of Dexter Gardner, was admitted into the business and the firm became Dexter Gardner & Son.

The firm of Dexter Gardner & Son has long been one of the leading undertaking firms of Southern Indiana and has done a large business in the city and vicinity. The father, Dexter Gardner, died February 8, 1902, and the firm as now constituted is composed of the heirs of Dexter Gardner and George E. Gardner. George E. Gardner is assisted in the management of the business by his sister, Miss France D. Gardner, who is a practical funeral director and embalmer.

George Elbridge Gardner was born and reared in Vincennes and educated in its schools. After leaving school he was for nearly two years in the railway mail service, after which, in 1891, he entered the employ of Stanley & Co., undertakers, of Memphis, Tenn. He remained with them six years, returning to Vincennes in 1867. He was then employed by his father until he became a member of the firm as above stated. Since the death of his father Mr. Gardner has been appointed the Democratic member of the Metropolitan Police Board of Vincennes, succeeding his father, a position for which he had the hearty endorsement of Republicans and Democrats alike.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF GARDNERS

Mr. Gardner was married in 1897 to Miss Ella Whittig of Vincennes. They have an interesting little daughter of five years and an infant son.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

E. E. Shores.



Elmer E. Shores was born at Waverly, Iowa, July 2, 1862. Came to Vincennes 1876. Was graduated from the Vincennes High School in 1880. Taught school two years. He then studied crayon work and in 1883 opened a studio for this class of work in St. Louis. To this he subsequently added photography. Here he remained, conducting a successful business till the year 1892, when he came to Vincennes and established his present business. Since September, 1895, Mr. Shores has been traveling for the W. A. Seed Dry Plate company, of St. Louis, having charge of eight states for that concern. In the mean time his business here is in competent hands and receives much personal attention from the proprietor. The business here has been eminently successful, being one of the largest in the state, turning out every class of photography known to the craft.

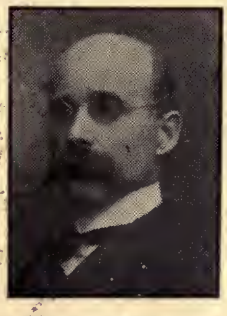
Mr. Shores was, in 1883, married to Miss Anna Bloom, of Vincennes. They have two daughters.

Edward S. Clark.



Edward S. Clark was born at Assumption, Christian county, Illinois, and educated in the schools of Taylorville, attending the high school of that city. He remained in Christian county, part of the time on a farm, until 17 years of age, when he went to Indianapolis, where he learned photography and has since followed that profession. He remained seven years in one of the leading Indianapolis galleries then spent two years in a Chicago gallery. From Chicago he took a tour through Wisconsin, making views for the Wisconsin Ledger, of Milwaukee. Returning to Indianapolis, he was again employed in a leading gallery for some two years, after which he embarked with a partner in business at Noblesville. After near two years sold this business and returned to Indianapolis where he was employed for about five years, coming to Vincennes in 1899 as operator at E. E. Shores' gallery, where be has since been employed. Mr. Clark is a pastmaster of the art and has given excellent satisfaction to the patrons of this establishment. Much of the finest engraving in this work is from negatives taken and pictures finished by Mr. Clark.

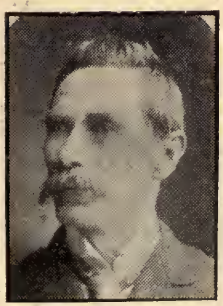
Martin V. Presnell.



Martin V. Presnell, photographer, was born and reared in Vincennes and educated in the public schools. Mr. presnell engaged in the business of photography in 1883, and has followed it continuously since. He has been near five years at his present number, 207½ Main. He has made it a point to keep abreast of the imprivements in photography and his work shows him as a thorough master of his profession.

A number of the portraits in this volume are from photographs from his studio.

I. E. Townsley.



Isaiah E. Townsley was born on a farm in Fountain County, Ind., in 1847. Was educated in the schools of that county and remained on the farm until 32 years of age. In the winter of 1864-5, when in his 17th year, Mr. Townsley enlisted in the 150th Indiana Volunteers and served to the end of the war. In 1882 he came to Vincennes and embarked in business as a photographer, in which business he has since been engaged. Mr. Townsley is devoted to his calling and makes a superior line of work. Many of the illustrations of this volume are from photographs made by him. Mr. Townsley was married October 30, 1889, to Miss Eliza Harris, of Vincennes.

Cassius E. Todd.

Cassius E. Todd was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1879, and educated in the schools of Fredericktown in that state. After reaching manhood Mr. Todd spent several years on a farm. Coming to Vincennes in 1897 he engaged in the lumber business with his father at the corner of Third and Scott Streets, under the firm name of W. J. Todd & Co. After three years in this business he took up the business of photography, to which he had previously given much attention. After spending some months in the gallery of J. S. Thompson he bought the business in April, 1901. Mr. Todd is an industrious and capable young man and can at all times be found at his place of business, 308 N. Second Street, ready to take a good photograph for a reasonable price. Mr. Todd was married March 28, 1899, to Miss Hayth Hudson, of Vincennes.



ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.

John Hartigan.

John Hartigan was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1850. He came to this country with a sister in 1865, direct to Evansville, where he remained about thirteen years, removing to Vincennes in 1878. Mr. Hartigan received his education in Ireland. He learned the trade of stone cutter in Evansville, which he followed as a journeyman for about eleven years. He then established a tombstone and monument business in Vincennes, which he conducted for seven years, then becoming a contractor in which he is still engaged. While he does not, as a rule, furnish plans, he does so in some instances when the work is entirely of stone.



Hartigan Office Building, Second, bet. Main and Vigo.

Mr. Hartigan has erected a large number of important buildings in Vincennes, either in whole or in part, including a number of fine residences and public buildings. Among the latter are the West End School, an addition to the Vincennes University, etc. He was also contractor for the residences of Mr. John Smith, E. Bierhaus, J. B. La Plante and many others. Other important buildings he has erected are the electric light plant at corner Eleventh and Church Streets and the stock house, bottling department, etc., of the Eagle Brewery. In addition to his contract business Mr. Hartigan is a large dealer in Portland cement. Mr. Hartigan is a public spirited man, and has always been found ready to lend a hand to any enterprise that tends to the advancement and development of the city. He has borne an important part in securing to Vincennes a number of industries, prominent among which is the Vincennes Novelty Works, of which he is treasurer. He has now in hand some important enterprises which will be of great benefit when developed.

Mr. Hartigan was married in 1873 to Miss Barbara Snyder, of Evansville. They have two sons living.

Stephen Arnold.

Stephen Arnold, contractor and builder, 426 Church Street, was born in Alsace, France (now a German province), July 18, 1846, and there received his education and also learned the trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker in a most thorough manner, according to the requirements of continental Europe. Soon after attaining his majority he entered the French army, where he served for a period of four years. It was during his service that the Franco-German war occurred and in this he saw most interesting service. He



was in a number of hard-fought battles, in one of which he received a German bullet in his left shoulder, suffering a severe wound. This was in the battle of Gravelotte, the most important and terrible battle of the war, and one of the greatest ever fought In this battle 175,000 French were engaged and their loss in killed and wounded exceeded thirty thousand. It occurred on the eighteenth of August, 1871.

Soon after the close of the war, Mr. Arnold came to America, direct to Vincennes, making the trip from Strasburg, France, to Vincennes in eleven days. He has since coming here followed the occupation of contractor and builder, and his services have always been in demand as one of the most thorough and reliable masters of the builder's art. He has done the woodwork on many of the finest residences and other buildings in the city.

Mr. Arnold and family are members of St. John's German Catholic congregation and he is a member of Branch 533, Catholic Knights of America, and also of the Uniform Rank. He is a director in the German Mutual Insurance Co., of Vincennes.

Mr. Arnold was united in marriage October 24, 1873, with Miss Mary Memering, of Vincennes, who is a native of Hannover, Prussia, and who had preceded him to this country several years. They have five children living and five dead. The living are four sons, John, Frank, Herman, Aloisius and one daughter, Miss Catherine. Four children died in infancy and early childhood and one son, Joseph, at the age of eighteen years.

W. H. Moore.

William H. Moore, contractor, was born in Richland County, Illinois, May 4, 1854, and was educated in the schools of that county. His first employment was as water boy to a construction gang on the O. & M. Railway. Later he became a newsboy on the same line. He then became a fireman and received his engineer's license at the age of twenty-two years. He subsequent- joined the bridge gang and continued in this line of construction work for twelve years with the O. & M. and was then made inspector of bridges for the entire line from Cincinnati to St. Louis and also on the Springfield branch of the road. In 1886 he resigned this position and became a general contractor in building and street work in East St. Louis. He came to Vincennes in 1898, and has been engaged in the same line here since that time. Since coming to Vincennes he has executed a number of important contracts in the city and vicinity, his latest being the handsome new depot of the Terre Haute Brewing Co., on First Street.



He has also built a large amount of fine sidewalk. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of Malluch Court, No. 45, T. B. H., of this city.

Mr. Moore was married in February, 1877, to Miss Mary Alice Courter, of Wabash County, Ill. They have two sons.

D. W. Norton & Co.

The firm of D. W. Norton & Co., general contractors, is one of the strong and substantial firms added to the business fraternity of Vincennes lately. They have secured office accommodations and permanently located with J. S. Spiker, at 408½ Main Street, where they will be pleased to confer with any person, firm or municipality having work in their line, whether a large or small amount is to be done, such as ditching, grading, paving, excavating, sewer construction, sidewalk building, etc. The firm is composed of D. W. Norton and J. W. Landrum and has been for a number of years largely engaged in this line of work. They are familiar with every detail, are abundantly responsible and make a point of complying strictly with the requirements of their contracts. Among the contracts executed by this firm in the past two years are the following:



Cement sidewalks and curbing at Mattoon, Illinois, amounting to $20,000; street paving at Champaign, Illinois, to the same amount; street paving at Lebanon, Ind., to the amount of $50,000; a sewage system at Martinsville, Ind., $50,000; large contracts for sewers, excavations, cement work, etc., at Terre Haute and elsewhere.

and cement sidewalks and curbing on Eighth, Ninth, First and Busseron Streets in Vincennes, to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars, the latter executed during the summer and fall of 1901.

They do not ask their patrons to take their work on faith, but make a positive and unequivocal five years' guaranty on all contracts executed by them. During the past year their relations with the city and business men have been so pleasant and their bearing has been so universally business-like that they have taken a high place in the estimation of our people, by whom they are welcomed to our midst as a valuable acquisition to the business world.

Thomas Campbell.

Thomas Campbell, architect and builder, corner First and Perry Streets, was born in Ireland April 1, 1851, and came to this country with his parents at the age of three years. His father located on a farm in Richland County, Ill., six miles south of Olney, where young Campbell grew to manhood. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to John Barlow, of Olney, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he continued to work at his trade in Olney for one year, coming to Vincennes in 1873. He worked here as a journeyman carpenter for several years, embarking in his present business in 1892. Mr. Campbell furnishes plans for the greater part of his work and has to his credit many fine buildings in this city and neighboring towns. Among these are the First M. E. Church of this city, which is shown elsewhere, the business block at north corner Main and Third Streets, that at 207-17 North Second, residence of Fred Bierhaus, on Fifth, between Perry and Seminary, residence Guy McJimsey, 414 N. Sixth the Christian Church at Lawrenceville, C. P. Church at Monroe City and M. E. Churches at Shoals, Worthington, Carlisle and Farmersburg, Ind. Also superintended the $50,000 addition made to the Grand Hotel in this city in 1900 Mr. Campbell displays a taste in design and a genius in his plans that renders his work popular. He is a careful superintendent, permitting no deviation from specifications and the only difficulty he experiences is in meeting the increasing demand for his services. Mr. Campbell was married in 1876 to Miss Lucinda Matters, of Vincennes. They have two children living and one dead.

LIVERY.

William Simpson.

William Simpson, livery, 15-21 North Third, opposite Grand Hotel, was born on a farm four miles east of Vincennes, Feb. 18, 1869. He attended the public schools and subsequently Vincennes University, almost completing the course of that institution. He remained on the farm till 1891 and was for four years subsequently a full partner in the Knox Nuseries. In December, 1895, he accepted a position in the hardware and implement house of Simpson, Emison & Laue. Here he remained over four years till, in 1900, he bought the livery and boarding stable at the above numbers, which he has since conducted.



Mr. Simpson is not only a genial and pleasant gentleman, but an energetic and progressive man and the business under his management has shown material advancement, and the number of its customers has greatly increased.

Frank Green.

Green's livery stable, Broadway near Busseron, was established by William Green, who came to this country from Somersham, Huntingtonshire, England, in 1831. After some years spent as a driver of stages, mainly on the Evansville and Terre Haute line, during a considerable part of the time making Vincennes a stopping place, he, in 1836, in partnership with Samuel Emison, established a livery business in Vincennes. They continued in partnership till 1855, conducting a livery and stage business. Their stable was on the east corner of Second and Broadway. The stable was built on its present site in 1863 and the business has had a continuous existence since. With his advancing years, Mr.



Green, the elder, found in his son Frank a steady and reliable business man on whom his mantle could fall with no fears that it would not rest on worthy shoulders. Since 1890 Frank has conducted the business uninterruptedly, save for a period of two years during which he resided in Indianapolis. Under his management Green's Livery has always done its full share of business. Familiar with every detail, Mr. Green permits nothing but the most faithful attention from his employes and the best service to his patrons.

John F. Mail.

John F. Mail, proprietor of Mail's livery, was born in Johnson township, Knox county, July 14, 1860. He was educated in the schools of the county and engaged in farming on obtaining his majority. Having a good business head as well as the necessary energy and push, Mr. Mail's farming operations were eminently successful and he soon accumulated a competence. In August, 1891, he bought the Caney livery, boarding and sale stables, at 22 South Sixth street, which he continues to conduct. Mr. Mail has probably the largest and most commodious buildings in the city and is always to be found at his post ready to accommodate his trade, which under his management is showing a healthy growth.

Mr. Mail was married in 1885 to Miss Annie Johnson, of Johnson township. They have four children.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

J. S. Spiker.

Jacob S. Spiker was born in Clay County, Illinois. Coming to Vincennes in 1883, he entered the Vincennes University and was graduated therefrom in 1887. The following year he was elected surveyor of Knox County. After serving very acceptably to his constituents for something over three years, Mr. Spiker resigned the office for the purpose of taking a special course in civil engineering at Purdue University, which he did. After leaving the university Mr. Spiker, in 1893, opened an office in Vincennes for the practice of his chosen profession, also prepared an index to the Knox County records for the purpose of abstracting titles, in which his office has done a large business, notwithstanding the fact that the increasing demand for his professional services has compelled him to leave this branch mainly in the hands of his associates.



Mr. Spiker is a thorough master of his profession, a careful and exacting superintendent, permitting nothing short of perfect compliance with specifications in work which he supervises. He has been employed very largely in the construction of levees, drainage ditches, roads and bridges, and so favorably has he become known through the excellence of his work that his services are in demand in an ever broadening field. He has been compelled to call in the aid of a number of assistants. To a considerable extent his services have been in demand as consulting engineer in matters pertaining to heating and various structural work. Mr. Spiker was in 1898 elected a member of the City Council from the Third Ward and has been one of the most careful and serviceable members of that body. Mr. Spiker was married October 23, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Hollingsworth, of Vincennes. They have one son.

A. C. Spiker.

Augustus C. Spiker was born in Clay County, Illinois, July 1, 1872. When he was twelve years of age his father removed to Stoddard County, Missouri (his mother having previously died), and here he grew to manhood, being employed on the farm and as salesman in a store. His father dying in 1891, he came to Vincennes in May of that year and attended Vincennes University during the school year of 1891-2. He then, in the fall of 1892, entered Purdue University, which he attended for four years and from which he was graduated in June, 1896. His class record having given him a high standing with the authorities, he was at once appointed an instructor in practical mechanics and drawing, a position which he held for two



years, in the course of which, on the production of a satisfactory thesis, he received the master's degree of C. E. In 1898 Mr. Spiker came to Vincennes and opened an office for the practice of his profession.

In January, 1901, he was engaged to engineer and superintend the construction of a large system of drainage in Stoddard and New Madrid Counties, Missouri, and has been engaged there since, completing contracts aggregating over $351,000. On the seventh of January, 1902, he let an additional contract for $87,000 worth of work which will begin soon. His thorough mastery of his profession places him in position to take charge of all sorts of construction work and the care with which he supervises work entrusted to him entitles him to the consideration of all who have need of the services of a competent and faithful civil engineer.

Mr. Spiker was married, Sept. 26, 1900, to Miss Mabel Loten, grand-daughter of Mrs. E. J. Loten, of the city.

LAUNDRIES.

Koh-I-Noor Laundry.

The Koh-I-Noor Laundry was established in 1880 and become the property of Mr. S. S. Burnet by purchase in 1891. The Koh-I-Noor is supplied with a most complete equipment of the most modern and approved machinery throughout, and under the efficient management of Mr. S. S. Eastham gives universal satisfaction to its large and increasing custom. Besides its city patronage it has a large list of patrons in the territory adjacent and tributary to Vincennes. It gives steady employment at good wages to twenty-five to thirty people.

Stephen S. Burnet, proprietor Koh-I-Noor Laundry, was born in Orange, Cayahoga county, Ohio, April 8, 1834. He received his education in the public schools and at Hyram College, Hyram, Ohio. His first employment in a business way was in a wholesale liquor store at Nashville, Tenn. He came to Vincennes in 1862. Later he was many years engaged here in furniture business and subsequent to this in lumber and the manufacture of boxes, which he continued to about the time he purchased the laundry, as noted above. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of Honor and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Burnet was married in 1868 to Miss Kate Nance, of Putnamville.

Ivory Steam Laundry.

The Ivory Steam Laundry was established in 1899 by Pomil & Purcell and was successfully conducted by them until sold to the Merchant Brothers, present proprietors, in October, 1901. It is equipped with modern machinery of the best makes and is able to turn out a large amount of first-class work, giving excellent satisfaction to its custom, which is by no means confined to Vincennes, extending over a wide radius of the surorunding territory.

The Merchant Brothers are young men of excellent parts, full of energy and closely attentive to business. Both are native to the city and no one stands fairer than they in the estimation of the people.

Since taking charge of the Ivory Laundry the Merchant Brothers have added not a little to its equipment and capacity by putting in a number of modern machines of the most approved pattern. They have further improvements in contemplation and are determined to make the Ivory one of the very best plants in the state.

John A. Merchant, the senior member, took a course in stenography and, after two years in the employ of the McJinsey Buggy Company, entered the division freight office of the B. & O. railroad, in 1894. After one and a half years here he was in 1896 transferred to the Springfield, Ill., office, where he remained until October, 1901, when he resigned his position to become an active partner in the Ivory Laundry.

Foster B. Merchant found his first employment after leaving school as driver for the Ivory Laundry and has thus been with it from the first day it ran to the present. He is familiar with every branch of the business and has become expert in the operation of some of the machinery.

INSURANCE, ETC.

Albert P. DeBruler.

Albert P. DeBruler was born on a farm in Pike Co., Ind., July 4, 1842. Was educated in the public schools and enlisted in the army at the age of 17 years, joining the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry and remaining to the end of the war, serving four years and two months. Was

a corporal when mustered out. His regiment belonged to Wilder's brigade and was a part of the time attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, but a part of the time acted independently. It belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, was in the battle of Chickamauga, and passed through the famous Atlanta campaign. Mr. DeBruler was wounded at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865, and still carries the ball. He was taken to a rebel hospital at Montgomery, where he remained till the close of the war.

After the war Mr. DeBruler spent several years trading on the river and then went into planing mill business at Petersburg. Disposing of this business he returned to the river for a time. Was subsequently two years in marble business at Petersburg and was Deputy Sheriff of Pike County two years. Came to Vincennes in 1881 and embarked in Real Estate and Insurance business in which he has continued ever since. Mr. DeBruler represents six fire, one life, one accident and one live stock company and does a good business, being recognized as a thoroughly reliable and responsible man. He has a clientele which has remained steadily with him through a long term of years.

Mr. DeBruler was married July 6, 1886, to Miss Harriet A. Long, of Wheatland, Ind.

Milton P. Ghee.

Milton P. Ghee was born at Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 3, 1822. He was educated in the schools of that place and at Lord's Seminary, Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Ghee came to Vincennes in 1845 and became a teacher in the schools of Knox Co. In 1847 he was married to Miss Sophia Langdon, of Palmyra Township, who still survives and with whom, in 1897, he celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Soon after marriage he became Deputy Auditor of Knox Co., under Abraham Smith, in which capacity he continued to serve till 1854. In 1856 he bought an interest in the Daily Gazette and a book and stationery business run in connection therewith under the firm name and style of Harvey, Mason & Co., the other members of the firm being George R. Harvey, still of the city, and James A. Mason, now deceased. Mr. Ghee was city editor and advertising manager of the Gazette. About 1859 the paper was sold to Dr. Hubbard M. Smith and Hon. C. M. Allen and Mr. Ghee was retained in the same capacity till the paper later passed under the control of Wm. Denny, in 1860.

In 1860 Mr. Ghee became Deputy United States Revenue Collector, under Hon. H. B. Shepard, which position he held for some six or seven years, until the close of Mr. Shepard's term of office. In 1869 he became United States gauger of distilled spirits and so remained until 1874. In the meantime he had established himself in a fire and life insurance business and subsequent to that date devoted himself exclusively to this line.

Mr. Ghee was in 1854 admitted to the practice of law, but followed the profession but a short time. His first vote was cast in 1844 for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for President. He continued a member of the Whig party till the formation of the Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856, and adhering consistently to the tenets of that party ever since. Mr. Ghee was the Republican nominee for representative in the legislature from Knox Co., in 1898, and his popularity is attested by the fact that he ran something like 400 ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Ghee has four children, one son and three daughters.

Col. George W. McCoy.

George W. McCoy was born in Knox County, Ind., and attended the schools of the county.



He remained on the farm till 1879, when he entered Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1884, taking the degree of B. Sc. On leaving college Mr. McCoy came to Vincennes. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar, but has not actively practiced his profession, having devoted himself principally to the business of fire insurance, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1889 Mr. McCoy was appointed Captain of Co. A, First Regiment, I. N. G., and in 1892 became major of the same regiment. In December of the same year he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. On the declaration of war against Spain, in 1898, the

First Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States as the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Indiana Volunteers, and Col. McCoy went with it to the field. After the close of the war Colonel McCoy was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and still holds that commission.

Col. McCoy was married Nov. 19, 1885, to Miss Gernand, of Danville, Ill. They have no children living, having lost a son and a daughter by death in infancy.

Wm. L. Te Walt.

Will L. TeWalt was born in Vincennes, Sept. 3, 1865, and was educated in the schools of the city, including the university, which he attended for a number of years. He subsequently entered the Terre Haute Commercial College and was graduated therefrom in 1882. His first business was that of breeder of blooded trotting and racing stock, imported German coach horses and high grade saddlers, at the same time conducting a successful livery business.



In 1884 he established the Wabash Valley Stock farm, which became famous for the quality of stock it produced. This business he continued till 1892. When he went west and spent one year at Monte Visto, Colorado, as a broker in mining stocks, and also doing a real estate and loan business. Returning to Vincennes in 1893 he established his present real estate and insurance business, buying an insurance bnsiness theretofore conducted by Mr. Fred Hall. He has since added to the business until he now does every species of insurance known to this section. He represents seven of the leading fire companies, also Tornado, Steam Boiler, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Life and Accident. He also represents the Fidelity and Deposit Bond Co. His insurance lines have had a steady and satisfactory growth and Mr. TeWalt stands exceptionally high in insurance circles, adjusting losses for his companies in Southern Indiana and Illinois. In the other side of his business, that of real estate and loans, Mr. TeWalt has been equally a marked success. He has handled much valuable property in a way which denotes his peculiar abilities in this direction and to give most excellent satisfaction to his clients, and he has reason to pride himself on the character of the clientele he has built up. In the midst of his large business he has yet been able, through his thorough system, to find time to execute numerous trusts imposed upon him in the way of Guardianships, Administration of estates and executorships, in all which capacities he has served most satisfactorily.

He is a member of a number of fraternal and beneficiary orders, in most of which he holds responsible official positions. He is scribe of Mallnch Court, No. 45, Tribe of Ben Hur, Record and Finance keeper, Vincennes Tent, No. 149, K. O. T. M.; chairman of the committee on credentials of the Suprece Council of American Plowmen, of Logansport, Ind. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity of Vincennes, and is director and treasurer of the Wabash Building and Loan Association.

Mr. TeWalt was married Sept. 3, 1884, to Miss Alice, daughter of Dr. John Williams, of Olney, Ill. They have one daughter, Miss Leona.

Maitland A. Claycomb.

Maitland A. Claycomb was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, Nov. 10, 1863, removing to Knox County, Ind., to make his home with his grandparents on the death of his mother, in 1869. He was educated in the schools of Knox County, remaining on the farm until 23 years of age, when he engaged in a mercantile business at Giro, Gibson County, securing and naming the postoffice at that place. Remaining here but six months he removed to Monroe City in May, 1887, where he continued in business till September, 1900, when he sold his store and came to Vincennes, where he ably represents the Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Claycomb has always been an earnest worker in the cause of Democracy and was in 1896 elected to the state legislature to repre-



sent Knox County, and re-elected in 1898, serving with ability in the sessions of 1897 and 1899. Mr. Claycomb was married in 1899 to Miss Barbara M. Marchino, daughter of Baltzer Marchino, of Vincennes. They have two children.

John Selby.

John Selby was born on a farm in Spencer County, Ind., where he remained until nineteen years of age. After leaving home he spent one and a half years in Indiana University at Bloomington. He was then for two years connected with a gents' furnishing store at Mount Pulaski, Ill. After some years spent in various occupations he embarked in the work of life insurance, engaging with the New York Life Insurance Co., at Evansville. For this line of work he showed a special talent and was eminently successful from the beginning. Was placed in charge of the Vincennes field in July, 1900, where he has since been engaged with an energy that has proven most profitable to himself and his company, and has easily distanced all competitors. About the first of the year 1902 he was made manager of a district composed of a number of counties, with headquarters at Vincennes.



Carlin Utterback.

Carlin Utterback, general agent of the National Surety Company, was born in Clay County, Illinois, where he received a common school education, after which, a three years' mixed course in the Vincennes University.

He became a resident of Vincennes in 1888, since which time he has engaged in the book and stationery, insurance and surety bond business successively, having now the general agency of Southern Indiana for the National Surety Company, of 346 Broadway, New York, and transacting a general surety business through a local board, composed of George W. Donaldson and Charles Bierhaus, Vice-Presidents; Clarence B. Kessinger, Attorney, and himself Resident Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Utterback has built up a profitable business and is recognized as one of the leading surety bond men of this section of the United



States. He is also actively engaged in the development of the natural advantages of the city, and improvements in the North Side, where he has valuable real estate interests, having recently platted and annexed a subdivision of 130 desirable residence building lots, where many beautiful cottages are now in course of construction.

Mr. Utterback was married to Miss Elizabeth Broulette, of Vincennes, October, 1887, and to them have been born one son, Ben, and three daughters, Esther, Catherine and Ruth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. A. Thuis.

Frank A. Thuis, bottler of soda, cider, seltzer and other "soft" drinks, 15 South Third Street, was born in Vincennes, November 11, 1859. He attended the schools of the city, inculding the High School and Vincennes University. After leaving school he was for a time employed in R. J. McKenney's Bank and then entered the employ of his father, Mr. H. F. Thuis, who conducted a confectionery and bottling works. He was later admitted to a partnership in the business and became sole proprietor in 1895, by purchase from his father. Mr. Thuis enjoys a large city trade and also ships largely over a

radius of twenty to thirty miles. His goods have a reputation for purity and excellence that makes them popular wherever used.

Mr. Thuis is a leading member of the Improved Order of Red Men of the city, and has held all the important offices of Peankeshaw Lodge, No. 108, of the city. He has for ten years held the office of "Chief of Records" save when filling another office incompatible therewith. He has been for many years chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee. Mr. Thuis was, in November, 1884, married to Miss Mary Raben, of St. Wendel, Posey County, Ind., who conducts a prosperous millinery business at No. 217 Main Street. They have three sons and one daughter.

John B. Zuber.

John B. Zuber was born in Vincennes, May 9, 1858. He was educated at the German Catholic Parochial Schools till ten years of age, when he went to regular work, driving a team. This he continued to do for several years, assisting to support a widowed mother. Later he worked some two or three years in the poultry house of Bierhaus & Sons. He afterwards became weighmaster at the Baltic Mills, then owned by Louis Schliep. Here he remained for six years, when he embarked in the butcher business with his brother Joseph, in 1890. In 1895 Mr. Zuber bought his brother's interest in the business and now conducts two shops, one at 523 Main, and the other at 913 N. Seventh Street. He has his own large and well appointed slaughter house, where his meats are dressed in the very best manner. Mr. Zuber was married in 1878 to Miss Elvira Lovell, of Henderson, Ky.



A. M. Yelton.

A. M. Yelton was born in Butler, Pendleton County, Ky., and received his education in the schools of that town. After leaving school he learned telegraphy, soon acquiring great proficiency, so much so that at the age of twenty-one years he became train dispatcher on the M. & O. Railroad. This position he held for three years. In 1874 he came to Vincennes as agent for the C. & V. and I. & V. Railroads, now the Big Four and Pennsylvania. He continued as such agent for seventeen years, until he entered upon the duties of clerk of the Circuit Court to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket, in 1890. As circuit clerk Mr. Yelton gave eminent satisfaction, being at all times courteous and obliging, and his nomination and election to a second term was accomplished without great effort on his part.

Mr. Yelton is the Democratic nominee for alderman of the Third Ward in the pending campaign.

Mr. Yelton was married, Dec. 14, 1875, to Miss Carrie J. Shaw, of Alexandria, Campbell Co., Kentucky. They have two sons and one daughter.

J. C. Wagner.

John C. Wagner was born in Knox County Nov. 8, 1857, and came to Vincennes in 1872. Learned the jeweler's trade with Bitterman Brothers, who conducted a business at No. 206 Main Street. He remained with this firm four years, the last two of which were in Evansville, whither they removed. Mr. Wagner then followed his trade at Freelandville about two years. In May, 1878, he took employment with Perry Tindolph, with whom he remained till 1889. In February of the latter year he formed a partnership with E. J. Julian, under the firm name of Julian & Wagner. Their business was located at the corner of Third and Main Streets. This partnership was dissolved in December, 1898, and in the following February Mr. Wagner established his present business at 429 Main, where a uniform courtesy and a careful study of the wants of his patrons has led to a most satisfactory development, and where he carries a large and elegant line of watches, clocks, jewelry, sterling silverware, cut glass and similar goods usually carried by the jewelry trade.



Mr. Wagner was married in 1884 to Miss Elizabeth Briggs, of Evansville. They have two children.

W. H. Propes

William H. Propes, manager of the Vincennes branch of the Terre Haute Brewing Co., was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, and received his education in the schools of Lawrenceville. His first business experience was as an undertaker in the employ of his father, who was in business in Lawrenceville. Here he remained six years till offered his present position in 1892. Since coming to Vincennes in that year Mr. Propes has built up for his company a fine trade, which has necessitated the erection during the past year of the fine new depot on First Street, which is shown elsewhere. He has taken a high standing among the business men of Vincennes.



W. A. Reiman.

William A. Reiman, florist, 104 Sycamore Street, was born in New York City, Feb. 21, 1851, and educated in the schools of that city. After leaving the public schools he attended the Free Academy of the city, from which he was graduated in 1872. His first employment was with the banking house of Kidd, Pierce & Co., fiscal agents of the Wabash Railway. A. Boody, president of the railway, was also a member of this concern and through him Mr. Reiman was, when only twenty-two years of age, made a passenger conductor on that road, an occupation which he followed on this and other roads for twenty years, his last position of this kind being on the Frisco, out of Fort Smith, Ark. This he resigned in 1892, to become special agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Company on the Texas lines. This, after some years, he resigned to assume the management of the Vincennes Calorific Brick and Tile Co., in which he was financially interested. After two and a half years with the company, he bought the green houses and good will of John A. Balmer, which he has since conducted with the exception of two years during which he was again on the road for the Fidelity & Casualty Co. Mr. Reiman has a taste for this line of business and under his management it has had a steady growth which has compelled him constantly to enlarge his houses and increase his facilities, until he now has one of the most complete plants in the state, and a constantly increasing outside demand for his product.



Mr. Reiman has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Louise Bakeman, of Syracuse, N. Y., to whom he was married in 1875. Her death occurred in 1885. He was married to Mrs. Fannie B. Callender, of Vincennes, Dec. 15, 1898. They have one son.

R. J. Greenhow.

Richard J. Greenhow was born in Vincennes Feb. 3, 1845. He was educated in the schools of the city, completing his education at the Vincennes University, from which he was graduated in 1860. His first employment was as clerk in the Vincennes postoffice under Dr. H. M. Smith. He subsequently engaged in book and stationery business, buying the business of Capt. Watson when the latter enlisted in the army. The business was resold to Captain Watson on his return from the war, and on the appointment of Mr. Greenhow to a clerkship in the paymaster's department at Washington. He was subsequently a clerk in the Pension Bureau. After two years he was assigned to the Commisary Department of the South and afterwards on the Western frontier, being stationed at Forts Fletcher and Riley, while the famous Custer's Seventh Cavalry was being organized. Mr. Greenhow was well acquainted with all the officers of this famous but ill-fated command. In 1868 he returned to Vincennes and was connected with the construction of the I. & V. and C. & V. Railroads under Colonel C. M. Allen, and subsequently became agent for these railroads, in which position he remained for some years. For the past twenty years he has been



engaged in business as a grain dealer. He is the Vincennes correspondent of Gill & Fisher of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. Greenhow was married in November, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth B. Hays, of Gosport, Ind. They have two sons.

Samuel Riddle.

Samuel Riddle was born in Warrick County, Ind., and educated in the schools of that county. He learned the barber's trade in Oakland City and there followed it for a period of ten or twelve years. He came to Vincennes in 1896 and soon after became proprietor of a leading shop. This business he disposed of in the spring of 1901, and after prospecting for a time for another location decided there is no place like Vincennes, and acordingly bought his present business, at No. 516 Main, where his old friends have quickly found him out.



Mr. Riddle was married April 29, 1890, to Miss Ida M. Richardson, of Oakland City. They have two children.

H. J. Hellert.

Henry J. Hellert was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1845. He attended school there until 14 years of age. Came to America with his parents in 1860, at the age of 15 years. They came direct to Vincennes, where Henry obtained employment at various occupations for a time and then was for some years in the employ of the E. & T. H. Railroad, at first on a work train, and the last two years as fireman. In 1866 he embarked in the saloon business at Eleventh and Main Streets, a year later moving to 1003 Main. In 1868 he erected the building at the corner of Tenth and Main Streets where he has since continued in business. In 1870 Mr. Hellert added a grocery department which he continued to conduct for ten years. In 1880 he began the business of bottling Hack & Simon's beer, which he continued for 16 years. In the spring of 1895 he embarked in the wholesale liquor trade, in which he has since done a thriving and profitable business at Tenth and Main, and later also at 6 and 8 North First Street, having bought, in 1899, a business long conducted there by S. Gimbel, and after his death by his heirs.



Mr. Hellert was married in 1870 to Miss Lucy Althoff, of Vincennes. They have two sons living and one daughter recently deceased.

A. S. Reel.

Abe S. Reel was born in Palmyra Township, Knox County, Indiana, Oct. 22, 1843. Was educated in the schools of the county and at Otterbein University of Westerville, O. Though but eighteen years of age when the war of the Rebellion broke upon the country, he was early to the front, enlisting in the Seventh Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, in 1861. He continued in the service till the end of the war. The Seventh belonged to the artillery brigade commanded by General Terrell, who was killed at Perryville, Ky. It took an active part in nine battles of considerable importance, including Shiloh, Chickamauga and Stone River, and in 168 skirmishes, more or less bloody. In the last battle in which it was engaged, Jonesboro, Ga., the brigade lost every third man.



Mustered out of the army in December, 1864, Mr. Reel entered Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, where he remained two years and then returned to the farm. While remaining on the farm Mr. Reel devoted much of his time to saw milling for ten or twelve years; also to tubular wells. He removed to Vincennes in 1895, embarking in business as a plumber and contractor. Later he bought the building at 114 Main Street, where the business is located.

Mr. Reel has always been prominent in church work. Was for twenty years an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and for five years in the Presbyterian Church, of

which he is still a member. Was for three years county superintendent of Sunday school work and three years township superintendent.

He was, in December, 1901, elected commander of Jeff. C. Davis Post, No. 16, G. A. R., of the Department of Indiana, located at Vincennes.

Mr. Reel was married Jan. 2, 1867, to Miss Martha V. Pea, his present wife. They have five daughters.

Joseph Kitchell.

Joseph Kitchell was born in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1851, and attended the schools of that city. When twenty years of age he came to Indiana and located at Patoka, where he learned the trade of shoemaker and followed that occupation till 1876, when he removed to Vincennes, where he has since resided. Mr. Kitchell has recently patented a device to take the place of the hook fastener, so largely used on shoes, and his invention is highly commended by shoe men, many of whom believe it will displace the hook and thus prove a most profitable discovery. Our subject has always been a stanch Republican and one of the most faithful workers in the party.



Mr. Kitchell was married in May, 1882, to Miss Lizzie Flood, of Vincennes. They have one son and one daughter.

E. Yunghans.

Emil H. Younghans was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 13, 1855. Came to America in 1871, to Vincennes in 1876, having spent the intervening time at Terre Haute. Mr. Yunghans learned the trade of cigar maker in Germany and established his factory here in the year 1876 in a small building on the present site of the Vincennes Implement & Carriage Co. In 1877 he removed to a building at 325 Main Street, where he remained till 1883, when he purchased the lot and erected and occupied the building at present in use, at 409 Main. Mr. Younghans employs an average of five men in his factory and manufactures a number of popular brands of high grade cigars, including "Little Cubans," "No. 150," etc. He also makes a number of private brands for jobbers and other dealers, in which line he has quite an extensive and growing trade.

Mr. Younghans was married in 1878 to Miss Julia Kolb, of Vincennes. They have a family of ten children living.

H. S. Latshaw, D. D. S.

Dr. Henry S. Latshaw, dentist, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, May 14, 1846, and when about eight or nine years of age removed with his mother to Evansville, Ind., where he attended the public schools for a time, but being compelled by circumstances to support a widowed mother and three younger children, his educational acquirements are chiefly due to his own persevering labors at leisure moments and the assistance of a friend. At the age of 17 he took up the study of dentistry under Dr. Isaiah Haas, of Evansville, under whom he studied for seven years, the kind-hearted doctor knowing the stern necessities of his case, paying him a small salary, contrary to the usual practice in such cases, increasing it from time to time as his increasing usefulness warranted. At the age of twenty-two years Dr. Latshaw struck out for himself, going to Carlisle, Ind., where he met and on June 8, 1869, married Miss Nannie E. Sullivan. The doctor continued to practice his profession with success at Carlisle till 1881, when he removed to Petersburg, Ind., where he engaged in drug business, having a half interest in two stores. He was doing a prosperous and promising business, when misfortune overtook him and in a twinkling the accumulations of years were wiped out by fire. About 1884 he came to Vincennes and for about ten months was in charge of a drug store for W. A. Markee, after which he again took up the practice of dentistry, which he has continued to the present time, building up a large practice.



Dr. Latshaw is a member of a large number of fraternal and beneficiary societies, in all of which he is prominent. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, member of the Encampment, U. R. K. P., Daughters of Rebecca, I. O.

R. M., A. O. U. W., Tribe of Ben Hur, The Escenic Order and the Noble Order of Buffaloes, being a charter member of Herd No. 1, and, as the doctor says, "last but not least, a Prince of the Orient." He is P. C. and Rep. of Dioscuri Lodge, No. 47, K. of P., and has held the office of Master of Finance since January, 1893. Has been financier of Vincennes Lodge, No. 29, A. O. U. W., since January, 1893, keeper of the Wampum in I. O. R. M., since 1897. He also held the office of keeper of tribute of Malluch Court, T. B. H., one term, and is now drill master of the degree team of that court.

Dr. and Mrs. Latshaw have two children living, Mrs. A. J. Firnhaber, of Evansville, and Frank H. Latshaw, of the city.

McJimsey's Opera House.

The McJimsey Opera House is the successor of Green's Opera House, which was first built in 1860 by William Green. The building was burned in 1885 and rebuilt by Mr. Green the same year. The property was bought by J. T. McJimsey and name changed, in 1885. It has a seating capacity of 1250, including the balcony. The stage is large and commodious, being 45x75 feet and fitted with every modern convenience for the proper staging of the drama and the convenient shifting of scenery. The auditorium is elegantly finished, decorated and furnished and its acoustic properties are all that could be desired.



The manager, Mr. Frank Green, is a veteran, having been for twenty years manager of this house, save during an interim of two years, when he was a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. Green knows a good thing in the way of a dramatic organization when he sees it and bears well in mind the demands of his patrons, so that Vincennes has no dearth of that which is really good in the way of entertainment. Careful of a well earned and well established reputation for discernment and veracity in connection with the stage, Mr. Green does not recklessly advertise that as good which is in reality indifferent and the patrons of McJimsey Theater have learned to rely with confidence on his recommendations. No city of its size in the United States enjoys a higher class of theatrical performances than does Vincennes.

John Hack.

John Hack was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1842. Came to this country with his parents when five years of age, settling at Adrian, Mich., where our subject attended the public schools, and made his home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 47th Ohio infantry, and was mustered into the United States service June 15, 1861, and remained in the service till Aug. 20, 1864. While engaged in running the rebel blockade at Vicksburg, May 3, 1863, Mr. Hack, with his command, was captured and lay in Libby prison until Oct. 14, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment two days before the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which he participated. From here his regiment went to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, wintering at Chattanooga. In the Atlanta campaign, which followed, Mr. Hack's command was in more than a dozen battles during the ensuing six months. He was mustered out before Atlanta, Aug. 2, 1864, after three years and two months' service. Returning to Adrian, Mich., he went to work in a machine shop and followed his trade for a number of years. In 1876 he came to Vincennes as foreman of the old O. & M. round house, where he remained eleven years. During this time he served four years, 1885-89, in the City Council, from the Fifth Ward. On the building of the water works Mr. Hack erected the machinery and served as engineer for a time. He then accepted a position as foreman of the machine shops of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, at Trenton, Mo., where he remained eleven years, returning to Vincennes in October, 1900, to embark in the oil business. He is proprietor and manager of the Vincennes Oil Co., which is doing a lively and growing business at wholesale and retail.



Mr. Hack was married Oct. 24, 1864, to Miss Dell F. Cooley, of Adrian, Mich. They have two daughters and one son.

Frank Lieberman.

Frank Lieberman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1854, and was educated in the schools of that city and those of Evansville, to which place his parents removed when he was eleven years of age. He there learned the trade of bookbinder, which he followed for six or seven years. In 1875 he came to Vincennes and established himself in business as bookbinder and stationer, first at 403 Main Street, soon after removing to 504 Main, where he remained eight years, removing to his present location, 506 Main, in 1884. In addition to stationery Mr. Lieberman deals in pictures and frames and kindred specialties. His bindery, which turns out a large variety of first-class work, is often taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the demands made upon it.

Mr. Lieberman was married in 1881 to Miss Sarah Kapps, of Vincennes. They have one son living and one daughter dead.

Wm. Davidson.

William Davidson, books and stationery, 425 Main Street, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Oct. 24, 1833. After receiving a good education in the schools of that county he learned the jeweler's trade and with his widowed mother and brother, when in his twentieth year, he came to America, locating in Darke, one of the Western Reserve counties, Ohio. He worked at his trade for a time at Sidney, Ohio, and then, after spending some time in travel, took an engagement with the firm of Clayton & Jenkins, of Cincinnati, the largest wholesale jewelers in the West at that time. Here he remained two years and then came west on a call to Princeton, Ills., where he worked at his trade for about one year. From there he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, arriving there by stage in March, 1856. Here he remained till February of the following year, when he decided to turn with the tide to Kansas. He embarked in business at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had a flourishing trade for over seven years. Mr. Davidson relates that he became a citizen of that state, and there cast his first vote, which was done viva voce. In 1864 he disposed of his business there and, finding himself possessed of a goodly sum of money, looked about for a time and finally decided to locate in Vincennes. On Oct. 24, 1864, the 31st anniversary of his birth, he bought a book and news business which had been established at 217 Main Street. After a short time he removed to No. 207 Main Street. Two or three years later he rented the store at No. 314 Main Street, where he continued in business something like thirty years, until Jan. 1, 1901, when he removed to his present location, No. 425 Main, where he handles a general line of school and miscellaneous books, school supplies, blankbooks, stationery, etc., and in addition conducts a general news agency, handling the dailies and all the standard magazines and periodicals.

Mr. Davidson was married, Jan. 17, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Piquett, of Cincinnati, who departed this life on the 2d day of October, 1901, leaving two daughters.

CITY OFFICERS.

George E. Greene, Mayor.

George E. Greene, mayor of the city, was born and reared in Vincennes. His father, George E. Greene, bought the Western Sun in 1854, and continued to publish it until his death, in 1870. Mr. Greene attended the public schools and also St. John's College, Dayton, Ohio, and Cecilian College, near Elizabethtown, Ky. He entered the office of the "Sun" in 1873, where he learned the trade of compositor, which he followed in Vincennes, varying it with reportorial and editorial work, until 1882, when he accepted a position on the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky. Here he remained one year. Returning to Vincennes he was engaged in newspaper work until 1886, when he was elected city clerk, and to this office he was twice re-elected. In 1894 Mr. Greene was elected mayor of the City of Vincennes and re-elected in 1898, being now in the eighth year of his service as mayor. Mr. Greene is an able man and has made a conservative and safe chief magistrate, while at all times ready to do whatever may be done for the advancement of the interests of the city.



Thomas Eastham, Treasurer.

Thomas Eastham was born in Nelson County, Ky., February 25, 1835. After leaving the public schools of Bardstown he attended St. Joseph College, of the same place. His father was engaged in the stage business, conducting a line from Louisville to St. Louis, via Vincennes, and after leaving school our subject identified his interests with those of his father. Vincennes being the half-way point and therefore a convenient one for headquarters, they removed to this place in 1851. They conducted a daily line, one coach arriving, one departing every twenty-four hours from each end of the line. The time to St. Louis was thirty-six hours, frequent changes of horses being made at relays of ten or twelve miles each, along the route. This business was continued till 1858, when the O. & M. Railroad going into operation rendered it unprofitable. It required no less than 300 horses to meet the demands of the line. Messrs. Eastham & Son subsequently conducted a livery business for a time and then embarked in the lumber business, having large saw and planing mills to which was later added a furniture factory. Mr. Isaac N. Eastham, father of our subject and senior member of the firm, dying in 1868, the latter continued the business some thirteen years longer, till 1891, when it was discontinued and property sold to the O. & M. Railroad, whose freight depot was erected on its site.

Mr. Eastham then retired to his farm near the city, where he remained till the year 1896. In the spring of 1897 he was elected treasurer of the city, which office he still holds and to which he has been renominated by the Democratic Party in the pending campaign.

Mr. Eastham was married in 1861 to Miss Jane Burnet, of Vincennes. They have four children.

Daniel Bonner, President Met. Police Bd.

Daniel L. Bonner was born at Montfort, Grant County, Wisconsin, March 12, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Carlyle, Illinois, to which place his father had removed, and at McKendree College, of Lebanon, Ill. He became a teacher and taught in the schools of Illinois for a period of four years, after which he came to Vincennes and was for one year book-keeper at the Atlas Mills. He was then book-keeper five years for E. Bierhaus & Sons, wholesale grocers, subsequently traveling one year for the same firm. He then became a traveling salesman for Hulman & Co., importers and jobbers, of Terre Haute, and has since continued in that connection. He is also largely engaged in the general merchandise business, owning and conducting a store at Decker, Knox County, and another at Hazelton, Gibson County, Indiana.

Mr. Bonner has always been a staunch and uncompromising Republican in politics and a worker in behalf of the party principles. He has on several occasions been pressed forward by his friends for high political preferment, being strongly endorsed for Bank Examiner in

Photo by Shores



CITY HALL—Built 1886, Fourth and Main

1896, and in 1898 came within one and one-half votes of being the Republican nominee for Congress, Judge Gardner, of Washington, having won the nomination by that narrow margin. His merit was in some degree recognized by



Gov. Durbin, who in 1901 appointed him metropolitan police commissioner for three years. On the organization of the board Mr. Bonner was elected chairman and has continued to hold that position to the present time.

Mr. Bonner was married in 1877 to Miss Aratine Ludington, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one son, Leonard, who is manager of the Hazelton store, and two daughters, Miss Anne Lucile, now in college, and Miss Clara Bernice, at home.

(For biographies of Messrs. Gardner and Tindolph, the other members of the board, see under business heads elsewhere.)

Thomas L. Robertson, late Capt. Police.

Thos. Robertson was born in Vincennes, Nov. 4, 1854, and attended the schools of this city. After leaving school he worked for a time on a farm. He then learned the printer's trade, working at the case for some nine years. In 1888 he became riding deputy sheriff under Dr. McDowell. This position he resigned after two years to become deputy city marshal under Frank Johnson, in November, 1890. This position he filled most acceptably for over seven years, when he was, in 1898, elected to the office of marshal. He was in the midst of his first term in this office when, by the passage of the metropolitan police law, the office was abolished and he was by the commissioners made captain on the new force, May 1, 1901. Captain Robertson has a clean record as a police officer, being sober, active, fearless and efficient, and deserves well at the hands of the appointing power. The captain is the regular Democratic nominee for city clerk in the ensuing May election.

Captain Robertson was married in 1880 to Miss Emma Sellers. They have three daughters.

(Since the above was written, Captain Robertson has resigned the captaincy and is making the race for city clerk with strong prospects of election.)

Ayers J. Taylor.

Ayers J. Taylor was born in Jassamine County, Kentucky, Oct. 5, 1849. His father, who was a slave-holder, disposed of his slaves and other property and removed to Boone County, Indiana, in 1854, and here the son was reared and educated. In 1863, at the age of 14 years, he enlisted in the 116th Indiana Volunteers and served thence to the close of the war of the Rebellion, having twice re-enlisted, and seeing some hard service. His first active service was in the campaign for the repulsion of Morgan from Indiana. After the war Mr. Taylor was for nineteen years connected with a circus and with it visited every section of the union. He came to Vincennes in 1890. After tending bar for some years he embarked in saloon business for himself in 1895. In 1896 Mr. Taylor became an independent candidate for member of the City Council from the First Ward, but was defeated by a small plurality. In 1898 he was the regular Democratic nominee by almost two to one majority, and was elected by a majority of thirty-eight votes in the election a few weeks later, in a ward that had been very close in previous elections. In the council Mr. Taylor is always active, energetic and eloquent in advocacy of measures which meet his approval, and often takes the initiative in important legislation.



Mr. Taylor was married in 1880 to Miss Hulda Carr, of Providence, R. I.

Jere Hershey, City Engineer.

Jere Hershey was born in Martinsburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1839. He moved with his parents to Wabash County, Illinois, when a small boy, and received his education in the schools of that county. For ten years Mr. Hershey taught in the schools of Wabash and Lawrence Counties Ill., and Knox County, Ind., coming to Vincennes in 1865. He was one year with Chas. S. Kabler, civil engineer, and then became county surveyor for one year. In May, 1871, he was elected city engineer and has held the office continuously since that date, having been many times re-elected. His official services have given eminent satisfaction.



Mr. Hershey was in 1863 married to Miss Martha J. Jackman, of St. Francisville, Ill. They have one son living, Mr. Joseph B. Hershey, civil engineer, Vincennes, and who was for six years county surveyor of Knox County.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Frank Horsting, Trustee.

Frank Horsting was born at Coefield, near Munster, Westphalia, Prussia, January 31, 1831. He came to this country with his parents when fourteen years of age. They took ship at the port of Bremerhaven in a sailing vessel and were exactly eight months on the sea, arriving at the port of New Orleans. Soon after landing they came to Vincennes, where he has since resided. His father located on a farm near the city and Frank worked at various occupations, including six months in a tan yard conducted by John C. Holland. He finally learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for eighteen years.



He then embarked in saw mill business on the river front at the site of Harrison Park in Vincennes. This he continued for some years and then formed a partnership in the grocery business with Chas. G. Mathesie, under the firm name of Mathesie & Horsting. They were located at 205 Main Street. After about two and one-half years, Mr. Horsting bought his partner's interest. He continued the business for about seven years till 1884, when he sold the grocery and went into boot and shoe business, which he continued for two years. In 1886 Mr. Horsting was elected trustee of Vincennes Township and served four years in this capacity. He then engaged in the lumber business, which he conducted for four years. At the end of that time he closed this out and became a salesman in the grocery store of John Burke, and after the death of Mr. Burke he managed the store for Mrs. Burke until it was sold to Wm. Tromley in 1900. In November, 1900, Mr. Horsting was again elected trustee of Vincennes Township, the duties of which office now occupy his time and attention.

Mr. Horsting was married in 1856 to Miss Mary A Knirihn. They have nine children living and two dead.

Edward Weisert, J. P.

Edward Weisert was born in kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 21, 1839. He was educated at Heilbronn Government School. Came to this country with two sisters, in 1857, when 18 years of age. Landing in New York, they were met by Charles M. Weisert, a brother, who had preceded them and who was already located in Vincennes, where they soon after joined him. After about a month Edward departed for New Orleans, La., where he found employment and where he remained until the capture of the city by the government forces in 1863. Here he was a member of the French Legion, a home guard organized for the protection of the city in case of a negro uprising, Colonel Reauchereaux. After the capitulation of New Orleans, Mr. Weisert took ship for New York, but the vessel was pressed into service of the



government as a dispatch boat and sent to Key West and other points, greatly extending the voyage. Finally reaching New York, he remained there three years, two of which were spent in the Cooper Institute. He then spent one year in the oil regions of Pennsylvania as superintendent of wells for a large New York oil company. In 1866 he returned to Vincennes, where he has since resided. He was engaged in general merchandise and lumber business; was also largely interested in agriculture, owning and conducting four farms. In 1887 Mr. Weisert engaged in real estate and loans, which business he has followed to the present time. In the summer of 1901 he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Mr. Weisert was in 1867 married to Miss Elizabeth Gerard, of New Orleans, La., who departed this life Feb. 26, 1901. They had ten children, of whom seven are living.

E. A. Baecher, J. P.

Engelbert A. Baecher was born in Bavaria, June 22, 1845, and educated at the seminary of Eichstaedt, a government school, a certificate of graduation from which entitled the holder to a position in the government service for life.



Being graduated at the age of 18 years, he entered the government service, but after one and a half years' service decided to come to America. Reaching our hospitable shores in 1865, he decided to take a course of instruction in one of our schools, and accordingly entered St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania, where he passed the first year's work and was graduated in 1867. He taught three years in the schools of York, Pa., coming thence to Louisville, Ky., where he was principal of the Third Ward school for six years. From Louisville Mr. Baecher came to Vincennes and was for five years principal of the German Catholic schools. Was then for one season superintendent for the Western Mining Co. In 1881 Professor Baecher erected the brick store at the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, adding the remainder of Baecher Block in 1895.

Prof. Boecher was editor and proprietor of the Vincennes Post, published in both English and German, from 1892 to 1898.

Feb. 10, 1899, Prof. Boecher was appointed justice of the peace, an office which he has continued to fill most satisfactorily to the present time. He has made a record which has never been equaled in the county and probably not in the state. Of more than 1,300 cases heard and decided in his court, the squire has the satisfaction of knowing there have been but sixteen appeals from his decisions and of the cases appealed, not one has been reversed in the higher courts.

In the midst of a very busy life Squire Baecher has found time to cultivate a musical talent far above the average. He has produced more than 200 musical compositions, both vocal and instrumental, of a high order of merit.

Mr. Baecher was married at York, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Pheffer, on the 14th day of August, 1871, and they celebrated their thirtieth anniversary (or as the squire jocosely says, "the thirty years' war") in August, 1901. They have four sons and two daughters.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Louis C. Summit, Sheriff.

Louis C. Summit, sheriff of Knox County, was born in this county Sept. 19, 1861. Educated in the schools of the county, he remained on the farm on which he was born and reared, having bought the interests of the other heirs after his father's death, conducting the business till the year 1898, when he bought the Green livery stable on Broadway, between First and Second Streets, and removed to the city. This he conducted till 1900.

The campaign for the Democratic nomination for the shrievalty in the spring of 1900 was hotly contested, there being no less than six candidates in the field. Mr. Summit was nominated by a good plurality and was duly elected to the office in November following. He has always been a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian type. So ardent is his admiration of "Old Hickory" that his first son was named for the doughty old hero.



Mr. Summit was married Nov. 16, 1887, to Miss Mattie Traylor, of Petersburg. They have two children.

James F. Lewis, County Clerk.

James F. Lewis was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 29, 1853. When he was 12 years of age he took up his residence with a sister in St. Louis and received the principal part of his education in the schools of that city. After leaving school Mr. Lewis learned telegraphy, which he followed for fifteen years, largely on the L., E. & St. L. Railroad, of which he became cashier and paymaster. This position he resigned in 1882 and became book-keeper for Joseph Pollock, of the Broadway Mills, in Vincennes. After Mr. Pollock's death, Mr. Lewis succeeded to a partnership in the business, the firm being composed of Dawson Blackmore, of Cincinnati; Thomas Borrowman, of Vincennes; J. C. McKinzie, of Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. Lewis, under the firm name of Blackmore & Co. In 1892 Mr. Lewis retired from the mill, but continued to deal in grain till in February, 1899, when he entered upon the duties of the office of clerk of Knox County, to which he had been elected in November, 1898. Mr. Lewis was married, Feb. 3, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Pollock, of Vincennes. They have one son, Harry R. Lewis, of the firm of Daily & Lewis, attorneys.



James D. Williams, Auditor.

James D. Williams was born on a farm in Harrison Township, Knox County, Aug. 25, 1863. After leaving the public schools he attended Purdue University for several years, taking a special course. He engaged in farming, which he has continued to the present time, though, of course, since his election to office, he has resided in the city. Mr. Williams is a breeder of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs and has some of the highest prize winners in the United States.



Mr. Williams has always been a stanch and consistent Democrat. He is a grand-son of Hon. James D. Williams, who was governor of the state, 1877-1891, dying just before the expiration of his term of office.

Mr. Williams was married in September, 1885, to Miss Martha A. Nicholson, of Steen Township, Knox County. They have five sons and one daughter.

Charles A. Weisert, Treasurer.

Charles A. Weisert was born in Vincennes on the seventh day of January, 1860. He was educated in the city schools of Vincennes and was graduated from the St. Louis University in June, 1878. He was first employed as book-keeper for his father, Mr. C. A. Weisert, wholesale grocer and pork packer. After the death of the latter, in 1880, he became timekeeper for constructors of Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and later for the Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently for ten months he was engaged on the coast and geodetic survey, in the employ of the United States government. The appropriation for this work having been exhausted and the work ceasing, Mr. Weisert



turned his attention to the business of expert book-keeper and accountant. In November, 1891, he was appointed deputy auditor of Knox County, under C. H. DeBolt, which position he held for four years. During the year 1896 Mr. Welsert was clerk of the Democratic State Central Committee, to the duties of which position he devoted almost his entire time. On the election of W. H. Vollmer to the treasurership, in 1896, Mr. Welsert was made deputy treasurer of Knox County, which position he held until he succeeded to the office of treasurer, to which he was chosen at the election of 1900.

Mr. Welsert was married, Oct. 17, 1893, to Miss Julia O'Daniel, of Owensboro, Ky. They have one son.

Dr. Henry W. Held, Coroner.

Dr. Henry W. Held, coroner of Knox County, was born in Vincennes, July 30, 1870. He was educated in the schools of the city and attended Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1894, entering on the practice in Vincennes soon thereafter. Dr. Held is a Democrat in politics and was elected coroner on the Democratic ticket in 1898 and re-elected in 1900.



Dr. Held was married in June, 1895, to Miss Amelia Busching, of Vincennes. They have one daughter.

Peter Phillippe, Superintendent Schools.

Peter Phillippe, county superintendent of schools, was born on a farm near Bicknell, Knox County, March 6, 1863. Was principally educated in the schools of Bicknell. Became a teacher in the schools of Knox County, and followed that occupation for a period of eight years. He was elected superintendent of schools in June, 1891, and re-elected in 1899, having held over in 1895 and '97, by failure of the board to elect.



Mr. Phillippe is a thorough and accomplished educator and has devoted his time and talents to the schools of the county, to their great advantage.

Mr. Phillippe was married, May 15, 1897, to Miss Lettie A. Heuring. They have five children.

John M. Stork, Assessor.

John M. Stork was born in Knox County, near Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1863. He attended school in Petersburg, and also attended the Central Normal School at Danville. He became a teacher in the schools of Knox County and was so engaged for six years. In 1896, Mr. Stork was elected assessor, and came to the city the following spring to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. In June, 1898, Mr. Stork bought the interest of Robert Mayfield in the abstract business of Pennington and Mayfield, and has since been actively connected therewith.



Mr. Stork was married, Sept. 13, 1893, to Miss Anna Garner, of Keensburg, Ill. They have three children.

Frank P. Emison, Recorder.

Frank P. Emison was born May 20, 1864, and reared on a farm in Palmyra Township, Knox County, Ind., and was educated in the schools of that township and at Vincennes University. On leaving school, Mr. Emison returned to the farm, where he continued to reside until after his election to the office of recorder of deeds, in 1898. Mr. Emison has always been a consistent advocate of the doctrines of Democracy and a worker in the councils of the party, and as a reward for his services was, as already intimated, elected to the office of recorder of Knox County in 1898, an office whose duties he has dis-



charged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents of all parties.

Mr. Emison was, in 1894, married to Miss Mattie Root, of Vincennes, but a happy life of four years was rudely broken when death claimed Mrs. Emison on the 28th day of May, 1898.

John E. Rogers, Surveyor.

John E. Rogers, surveyor of Knox County, was born in Rush County, Ind., April 27, 1860. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Edwardsport, where he attended the public schools. He also attended the high school of Washington, Ind. He subsequently attended the Normal School at Danville, Ind., taking a thorough teacher's course. Mr. Rogers became a teacher in the schools of the county, teaching sixteen terms. In 1895 he embarked in the clothing business, which he continued till elected surveyor in 1898. In his early youth Mr. Rogers had a fondness for mathematics and took up the study of surveying when 14 years of age, devoting more or less time to it during the years spent in the school room.



Mr. Rogers was married in 1893 to Miss Lula Hill, of Lawrence County, Illinois. They have two children.

W. H. Pennington, County Attorney.

William H. Pennington was born in Palmyra Township, Knox County, Ind., June 18, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Vincennes and in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He taught school for ten years in Knox County, devoting his leisure time to reading law under direction of Cobb & Cobb. He was elected county superintendent of schools in 1883, and served four years in that capacity. In 1887 Mr. Pennington embarked with E. B. Milam in a book and stationery business, under the firm name of Milam & Pennington. This he disposed of at the end of two years, and in 1892 entered on the practice of law, which he has continued to the present time, combining with it an abstract business, which has reached large proportions. Mr. Pennington has always been a Democrat, and since 1896 has been chairman of the County Central Committee of his party. He has served as county attorney since 1897.

Mr. Pennington was married Aug. 21, 1880, to Miss Annie C. Shively, of Edwardsport, Ind. They have three children.

Frederick Samonial, President Board of Commissioners.

Fred Samoniel was born in Floyd Co., Ind., Dec. 31, 1839. When Fred was seven years of age his father removed to Louisville, where he grew to manhood and where he was educated. He learned the trade of harness maker which he followed for some years. In the fall of 1858 he removed with his father to Mt. Carmel, Ill., where his father established a tannery. Fred didn't take kindly to the tannery and accordingly followed various occupations for some years, including stage driving for more than a year. Subsequently he spent some time in Evansville, coming to Vincennes in 1863. His first employment here was as a teamster, which occupation he followed for about a year. He then for about the same length of time drove cattle for a firm of government beef contractors. He was then employed as driver for the Adams Express Co. for a year and by the American Express Co. for about the same time. In 1870 he became superintendent of teams for Frank Fay, who did a general transfer business. This position he held for five years. In 1876 he established himself in the transfer business in which he has since been engaged. In 1882 he was elected trustee of Vincennes township and re-elected in 1884, serving till 1887. In that year he embarked in the coal business in which he is still engaged. In 1894 he was elected county commissioner and has served continuously since that time. Mr. Samoniel has always been a consistent Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church.



Mr. Samoniel was, on February 13, 1873, married to Miss Bridget Quinn. They have four children.

Henry Frederick, Commissioner.

Henry Frederick was born Oct. 2, 1837, in Washington township, Knox County, Indiana, where he attended the public schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age, when he bought land near his father's farm and embarked in business for himself. On this farm he continued to reside until 1895, when he returned to Bruceville, where he now resides. Mr. Frederick was a successful farmer and succeeded in providing a comfortable competency for his declining years. He was elected County Commissioner in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. He had previously served as trustee of Washington township.

Mr. Frederick was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Hollingsworth, who died in 1894. He has two children.

John W. McGowen, Commissioner.

John W. McGowen was born in Gibson County, Ind., December 10, 1849. His father became a citizen of Knox County and young John attended the public schools of this county. His parents both dying when he was quite small, he was reared an orphan among strangers. But John had in him the metal that makes a way for its possessor, and, notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored he was able in 1877 to buy a farm in Johnson Township, on which he has since resided, making a comfortable living. In 1890 he was elected trustee of Johnson Township and held that office for five years. He was elected County Commissioner in 1898. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

Mr. McGowen was married in 1877 to Miss Ella G. Berdlow. They have four children.

NEWSPAPERS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Daily and Weekly Commercial.

The Vincennes Weekly Commercial was established in 1878 by S. F. Horrall & Sons, formerly of Washington, Ind., who moved here and established a republican newspaper. The Commercial was quite a success from the start, and in 1880 the Horralls established the Daily Commercial.

This paper had an active career during the presidential campaign in 1880. In 1881 the entire plant was sold to the Commercial Printing Co., a stock company organized of the leading republicans of Knox County, and the Messrs. Horrall retired from the field.

The new company took charge in February, 1881, and continued the publication of the Commercial until April, 1882, when the plant was sold to Thomas H. Adams, the present proprietor, who has been sole owner and publisher ever since.

The Commercial is issued in three editions, Daily, Weekly and Sunday. Shortly after Mr. Adams assumed control, the Sunday edition was started and has been in successful operation since.

The Commercial is recognized by the fraternity everywhere as one of the most successful county seat newspapers in Indiana. It has a good, substantial circulation, and is the Republican organ of Knox County.

There have been republican newspapers published in Vincennes at various times for over a half a century. During the war the republican organ was the Vincennes Daily Gazette. This paper was published for a great many years until its proprietors sold it to those who changed its name and afterwards published it as an independent newspaper.

In the 70s the republicans were without an organ for several years, until the establishing of the Vincennes Commercial in 1880 by Mr. Horrall. Since that time the republicans have had in the Commercial an active, energetic and aggressive organ.

Thomas H. Adams.



Thomas Henry Adams, publisher and proprietor of the Vincennes Daily and Weekly Commercial and postmaster of Vincennes, was born at the little town of Grand Rapids, on the Auglaize River, in Paulding County, Ohio, July 19, 1860. His father, Rev. Josiah Adams, was of English birth and was in the forties married to Miss Elizabeth Wykes, of Northamptonshire, England, soon afterwards coming to America.

Rev. Adams became a member of the Northern Ohio M. E. Conference and was engaged in the ministerial work in the bounds of this conference at the date of his death, in 1865.

Thomas H., on account of the limited resources of the family, was early compelled to leave school and seek employment to assist in the support of his widowed mother. He entered a printing office, where a natural aptitude and that energy and pluck which have characterized him in later life and enabled him to triumph over difficulties that would have conquered a less resolute spirit, came to his assistance and he advanced rapidly in his calling. At the age of sixteen he published a small weekly paper at the town of Edwardsport, in Knox County Ind. Later he became editor and publisher of the Lancaster Free Press and Republican, at Lancaster, Ohio. Here he met with reasonable success and, in 1882, purchased the Vincennes Daily and Weekly Commercial, becoming a resident of the city. Though its field in the beginning was a liimted one and its struggle for an existence in a democratic stronghold was a hard one, he was equal to the occasion, and now has one of the best newspaper properties in the state.

In addition to his newspaper, Mr. Adams is largely interested in a number of other business enterprises of considerable magnitude, including a popular proprietary medicine line. He has for a number of years been a member of the board of trustees of Vincennes University and is a trustee of the First M. E. Church of the city; was during the year 1901-2 president of the Pastime Club, the leading club of the city.

Though always active in politics and a leading member of the local committees, and at different tiines of the state committees, he has never been a seeker after political preferment, and has never held any public office until appointed postmaster by President McKinley, in 1897. He was in 1901 reappointed and continues to hold that office. He was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Second District in 1888 and 1890. He was also a member of the advisory board of the Republican State Committee in 1898 and 1900.

Mr. Adams was, in October, 1879, married to Miss Irene, daughter of J. Thornton Willis, of Knox County. They have one son, Chester W., who will this year be graduated from Culver Military Academy, and one daughter, Miss Dola.

Daily and Weekly Sun.

The Western Sun proudly dates its origin back to the early days of the 19th century, when, in 1804, Elihu Stout, a young man of energy and capability, transported an outfit on pack mules from Frankfort, Ky., and on July 4, of that year, issued his first edition of the "Indiana Gazette." Mr. Stout in 1807 lost his plant by fire and the paper was for a short time suspended, but, a new plant having been procured, it again appeared on the fourth of July, 1807, as the "Western Sun." Mr. Stout's connection with the paper continued, with the exception of one year, until 1845, when it was sold to John R. Jones. Mr. Jones and his brother William continued the publication till 1849, when it was for a time suspended. It was resuscitated under the name of "Jones' Vincennes Sentinel." It soon afterward became the "Indiana Patriot, in the hands of James J. Mayes. Later it again changed owners and became the "Vincennes Courant." In 1856 the plant was purchased by George E. Greene, a practical newspaper man, who revived the original name and soon placed it on a paying basis and continued its publication till his death, in 1870. In that year, by administrator's sale, the paper became the property of Gen. R. C. Kise, who, with Dr. Andrew J. Thomas, continued its publication till the death of Gen. Kise, in 1873, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Alfred Paton, by whom, three years later, it was sold to Royal E. Purcell, who has since owned and conducted it with marked success. The Daily Edition of the Sun was established by Mr. Purcell in 1879. The Western Sun is a seven-column, eight-page paper and the daily a seven-column, four-page paper. It occupies a three-story brick building at 119 Main Street, owned by the proprietor.

Royal E. Purcell.

Royal E. Purcell was born in Knox County, Ind., July 26, 1849, both parents likewise being natives of this county, his grand-parents having immigrated from Virginia. After leaving the public schools Mr. Purcell taught in the schools of the county for a time and afterwards attended Hanover College, from which school he was graduated in the year 1874, taking the degree B. Sc., receiving the degree of A. M. in 1883.

He studied law for a time, but his purchase of the Western Sun in 1876 led him into the journalistic profession, so that he has since devoted his entire time to that line of work and with eminent success. Publishing a leading organ of his party (Democratic), Mr. Purcell has of necessity been high in its councils and was in 1898 elected to the state senate. In the senate he was an untiring worker and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of



a number of bills, among them the bill to reimburse the Vincennes University for funds diverted from it to state uses. The bill was, however, subsequently vetoed by Governor Mount, was again introduced at the session of 1900 and passed the Senate but failed in the House.

Mr. Purcell was a member of the City Board of Education, 1891-3, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Vincennes University, also of Hanover College. He was in 1883 a member of the World's Fair Board for Indiana. He was chosen a member of the executive committee of the National Editorial Association, and president of the Indiana Editorial Association in 1899. He was postmaster at Vincennes in 1893-97.

Mr. Purcell has been twice married: first to Miss Mary Pidgeon, of the city, who died in 1880. In December, 1886, he was married to Miss Georgie Wise, of the city. They have five children.

W. B. Purcell.

William B. Purcell, son of William and Sophia (Beckes) Purcell, was born in Knox County. He attended the common schools during winter and worked on the farm during summer months. Later he taught school. He was married to Miss Mary D. McCord, of Vincennes, in August, 1874. He located on a farm and continued with marked success in this business till 1886, when he moved to Vincennes to accept the business management of the Vincennes "Sun," a position he still retains. Mrs. Purcell died July 24, 1894. Mr. Purcell's family consists of four daughters, Misses Mabel, Robertine, Della and Mary. Two children died in infancy.



Aside from his duties in the management of a newspaper, Mr. Purcell is extensively engaged in farming, owns a large area of fine farming land in the vicinity of this city and drives out weekly to look after his landed interests, all of which he manages in a practical and profitable way.

Daily and Weekly Capital.

The Vincennes Weekly "Capital" was established by George M. Cook in the spring of 1899, its first edition bearing date February 24, and was issued from 207 Main Street. Early in the following year Mr. Cook formed a stock company with an authorized capital of ten thousand dollars and interesting a number of prominent citizens of the county, began the publication of the Daily "Capital," an evening paper, of which the first edition was issued on the 26th of February, 1900. The capital had much to contend with in making its way into the esteem of the people of Vincennes, but the manager, Mr. Cook, succeeded in placing his paper on a sure footing, where it is a recognized force in the business affairs of the city and county. On the fifth of March the Capital became the property of a company composed of Perry D. Green, Frank W. Curtis and John R. Du Kate, who have been connected with it in editorial and reportorical capacities, Mr. Curtis since its inception.

Perry D. Green.

Perry D. Green was born in Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 2, 1876, and was educated in the Vincennes University. In 1894 he removed to Indianapolis and in 1895 accepted a position in the clerical department of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In this department he held several positions. Mr. Green resigned July 6, 1901, and two days later associated himself with the Vincennes Capital. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Green and belongs to a family that is well known throughout the southern part of the state.



THE NEWSGATHERERS

The names of the newsgatherers above, reading from left to right, beginning at top of cut, are as follows: A. B. Broullette, Commercial; J. R. DuKate. Percy D. Green, Capital; Joseph I. Muentzer, Sun; Frank W. Curtis, Capital; George Piel, Democrat; L. V. Tucker, Sun; R. F. Weems, Commercial.

Within a few weeks after the above cut was made radical changes in the relations of a number of the young men to their papers have occurred. Messrs. Curtis, Green and DuKate have become proprietors of the Capital, and Messrs. Weems. Tucker and Piel have severed their connection with their papers. Mr. Weems had been 19 years with the Commercial, and Mr. Tucker a number of years with the Sun.

Frank W. Curtis.

Frank W. Curtis was born Sept. 8, 1868, at Albion, Ill., and after graduation from High School served apprenticeship in the Albion Journal office; later was employed as foreman on the Mt. Vernon Register, and for one year managed the publication of the News at Lawrenceville, Ill. He became a resident of Vincennes in 1899, and has served as city editor of Daily Capital since its first number. In 1898 was married to Miss Flora Andrus, a talented musician and teacher, of Mt. Carmel. Mrs. Curtis has been teacher in the free public kindergarten ever since its establishment in Vincennes.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are active members of the Presbyterian Church and because of their musical talent are prominent in the club and social circles of the city.

John Ralph DuKate.

John Ralph Du Kate was born in Wheatland, Ind., March 24, 1881, and is a son of Dr. John B. Du Kate, a prominent physician, who removed to Vincennes in 1895, and has since resided here. Ralph attended the public schools here, including the high school, and subsequently the university. In October, 1900, he took a position as reporter on the Daily Capital and has been connected therewith since that date.

The Knox Co. Democrat.

The Knox County Democrat, Weekly, was established in 1893. It is Democratic in politics. The publishers are Messrs. Gerard and Quigle. It has a good circulation throughout the county.

The National Era.

The National Era, the Populist organ of Southern Indiana, is published by A. L. Harbison, who has for a number of years been prominent in Populist circles. It was established in 1890. It has been an able and industrious exponent of the doctrines of that party.

A. V. Crotts.

Alfred V. Crotts was born in Jackson County, Ind., and educated in the schools of Vincennes, to which city his father removed. Mr. Crotts learned the printer's trade with the Western Sun when conducted by Mr. George E. Greene, continuing his connection there for ten years. In 1879 Mr. Crotts bought the plant of the old Vincennes Times and established a job business, which he has continued to the present time, building up a fine patronage in this and adjoining counties. Being himself a thorough master of the printer's art and a thorough business man, he has been able to meet the demands of his custom in a way that has resulted in a constant and healthy growth. He now has one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped job offices in Southern Indiana. Keeping abreast of the times in all that pertains to the business, including styles and type faces, he is never at a loss to meet the requirements of a patron. He has a large battery of jobbers run by power and all other needed machinery, and is always ready to meet any competition.

H. B. Hitt.

Harvey Brace Hitt was born and reared in Vincennes and educated in its schools. His



first experience in a business way was as a carrier on the Vincennes Daily Commercial, a morning paper, and the stuff of which he is made is exemplified in the fact that, beginning this not over pleasant work at the age of nine years, he continued it for a period of nine years. Being possessed of a mechanical genius and a desire to earn money for himself, he, in 1892, when but a small boy, organized the "Hitt Printing Company," interesting in the venture some of his juvenile friends and using a room in his father's residence as an office. Working between school hours under Harvey's supervision, and by dint of industry at solicitation as well as in doing the work, they built up a trade that brought them not a little income. In 1901, having added to the business that of the manufacture of rubber stamps, the company rented office room in the Bishop Block under the name of The Hitt Printing and Rubber Stamp Co. The business flourished to such an extent that they were compelled to seek enlarged quarters and they are at present occupying large and commodious rooms above the postoffice, at Second and Busseron Streets. Radical changes having been made in the firm. Mr. Hitt is now in full control and management of the busi-

ness. Mr. Hitt's success is an example of what may be accomplished by pluck and perseverence, coupled with a head for business.

PHYSICIANS.



DR. KNAPP'S SANITARIUM

Especially equipped for treating diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Twenty beds, modern operating and office rooms, Turkish and Electric Baths, Massage Treatment. Corner Fourth and Broadway.

Dr. L. M. Beckes.

Dr. Lyman M. Beckes was born on a Knox County farm, July 26, 1862. He attended the district school during the winter and worked for his father on the farm during the summer, until eighteen years of age. In September, 1880, he entered the Vincennes high school, taking the latin course. From this school he was graduated June 15, 1883, with a high record of scholarship on account thereof being valedictorian of his class.



The next day after graduation young Beckes accepted a position on the staff of the Daily Sun. This he filled acceptably during the summer months, but having a well-formed purpose, in the following October he entered Chicago Medical College and began the study of medicine. At the close of his first term here he became a student under Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of Indianapolis. This resulted in his matriculation at the Indiana Medical College, of which his preceptor was a leading professor. From this school he was graduated in March, 1887, and was chosen president of the Sydenham Society of the Indiana Medical College. In his struggles to this date Dr. Beckes had mastered all difficulties and had twice been honored as valedictorian, but now began the real struggle, the battle of life. The result is so well known it is unnecessary here to say more than that the doctor's victories and triumphs did not end with his school life.

In 1896, at a time when the doctor was overwhelmed by an extensive practice, he cast it aside and went east, devoting another year to study and research for the latest and most advanced ideas and practice as taught by eminent physicians in the hospitals and polyclinic of New York City. Before returning home, accompanied by Mrs. Beckes he crossed the Atlantic and made a tour of England, Scotland, France and Belgium.

On his return home he resumed his practice and the demand for his professional services has been all that he could desire, leaving him small leisure for the amenities of life.

Dr. Beckes is eminently practical and observing in his practice. During the past ten years he has devoted much time and energy to the perfecting of a remedy to be used by local application. He recognized this as of great import and believed it would be possible to perfect local medication to a degree that would result in great good. That he has met with abundant success many of our citizens can testify. Without entering into details, suffice it to say that he has perfected a local remedy (Zenol), which is as near a specific for inflammation as has ever been found for any disease. Unlike many discoveries in the field of medicine the doctor declined to reap a special personal benefit in a financial way by throwing about his discovery the protection of the patent office and gave the profession its full benefit by making public the formula.

Dr. Beckes has been several times honored by the appointing power. He was secretary of the City Board of Health for two years, examining surgeon on the pension board, a position which he resigned before going east in 1896, and county health official, a trust which he still holds. He also held the office of coroner for four years. He has been for many years and is now medical examiner for many of the leading life insurance companies. As an evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Beckes is held

abroad as well as at home, we mention the fact, generally known, that within the past year he has been offered several positions of trust and emolument, one of which was a high official position, carrying with it a salary of $6,000 per annum. None of these, however, offered any temptation to the doctor, even temporarily to divorce himself in any degree from his profession, to which he is as loyal and devoted as to the good woman he chose for the sharer of his life's joys and sorrows, when, May 25, 1891, he plighted his troth to Miss Helen L. Staub, of Terre Haute, Indiana. As in all other undertakings Dr. Beckes had succeeded, so in the matter of choosing his life partner he made no mistake. Brilliant, beautiful and womanly, she is an artist of acknowledged talent, and settled as they are in the beautiful home shown elsewhere, it need not be said they are happy, progressive and successful. Two beautiful children have blessed this union. The first, Irving Wadsworth, died in infancy, but Marlin Lyman, born April 6, 1899, serves to complete the happiness of this well ordered home, which is the culmination of a zealous and honorable struggle for some of the good things of life.

Dr. H. M. Smith.

Dr. Hubbard M. Smith was born at Winchester, Kentucky, Sept. 6, 1820, and was educated in the schools of that county. He left school at the age of fourteen years and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for some five or six years and then took up the study of medicine, bearing his expenses while reading by teaching in the public schools. In 1844 he attended the medical department of Transylvania University. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at New Liberty, Owen County, from there going to Warsaw, Ky.



After some two or three years he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which place he was graduated with honors in 1849. Immediately after leaving this school Dr. Smith came to Vincennes and entered upon the practice and has since been actively engaged here.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1846, to Miss Nannie W., daughter of Gen. Edmund Pendleton, of Clark County, Ky. Mrs. Smith died in 1895. Five children survive. Two of Dr. Smith's sons have attained distinction in the diplomatic service of the United States government. The doctor's eldest son, Edmund W. P. Smith, died while in the service as consel general, at Bogota, Columbia, South America, and acting minister to that country. Another son, Hubbard T., after having served as clerk in both the war and treasury departments, was appointed to a clerical position with the Behring Sea commission; was subsequently vice counsul at Paris, France, and later at Constantinople. In 1898 he was appointed vice consul at Kobe, Japan. From here he was transferred to Canton, China, in charge of the consul's office. On the appointment of Commissioner Rockhill he became his secretary, a position which he still holds. Dr. Smith was appointed postmaster of Vincennes by President Lincoln, in 1861, and continued to hold the office till 1869. He is president of the Board of Trustees of Vincennes University, being in point of service the oldest member of that body. He also held the position of examining surgeon under the pension bureau for about twelve years.

The doctor has always had a taste for literary pursuits, and in the midst of a busy professional career has found time to write much for publication, a number of the more prominent magazines and periodicals having made demands on his talent in this direction. In 1898 he published a delightful little volume of poems, entitled, "At Midnight and Other Poems." He is a charter member of the Western Writers' Association, whose annual meetings have been held at Winona, Minnesota, for the past eight years, having been held previously at Indianapolis. The conventions of this society form a delightful occasion of reunion for the members and usually cover a period of about five days.

The doctor is prominently identified with the medical fraternities, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is also the oldest living member, in point of continuous connection therewith, of the Masonic lodge of Vincennes, having joined the same by demit from the Warsaw, Ky., lodge in 1849.

Dr. S. Hall.

Dr. Silas Hall was born in Wood County, Va., now West Virginia, July 29, 1849. He was educated at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. He entered the Physio-Medical institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1875. Dr. Hall entered upon the practice in Ohio, but after a short time removed to Lawrenceville, Illinois, where he remained sixteen years. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course at Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He removed to Vincennes in 1893, where he has since practiced his profession, his practice in Vincennes and vicinity covering a period of more than twenty-five years. Dr. Hall was, in March, 1878, married to Miss Ella I. Flander. They have two daughters and one son.



Drs. Maxedon & Somes.

The firm of Maxedon & Somes, Dctors Thomas H. Maxedon and Joseph F. Somes, physicians and surgeons, was formed in January, 1900, for the general practice of medicine and surgery, giving special attention to female, rectal and chronic diseases; also diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. They have offices at No. 120 North Fourth Street, fully equipped for the treatment of all diseases in the line of their specialties.

THOMAS H. MAXEDON.

Thomas H. Maxedon was born near Paoli, Ind., Aug. 13, 1861. Received a general education in Paoli and Orleans high schools, after which he entered the Hospital Medical College, the medical department of the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated in June, 1887. After practicing his profession for a time at Heathsville, Ill., he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1891. In 1898 Dr. Maxedon visited Europe and received post-graduate instruction at Vienna, Austria. On his return he took a post-graduate course at Philadelphia. He entered upon the practice in Vincennes in January, 1899. The doctor is official surgeon to Post H., T. P. A.



Dr. Maxedon was married Sept. 26, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Duncan, of Flat Rock, Illinois. They have two children.

JOSEPH F. SOMES.

Joseph F. Somes was born in Vincennes, December 18, 1864, and educated in the schools of the city. After leaving school Dr. Somes was for seven years in drug business in the city. He then entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he was graduated in February, 1889. He first located at Lindsborg, Kansas, where he remained five years, returning to Vincennes in 1895. In 1900 Dr. Somes took a post-graduate course at New York Post-graduate Hospital, in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, which are his specialties.



Dr. Somes was married, January 5, 1892, to Miss Ray Lamer, of Lindsborg, Kansas. They have one son.

Dr. William T. Von Knappe.

Dr. Wilhelm T. von Knappe was born at Columbus, Ohio, September 15, 1845. His family were of the most aristocratic at the capitol of the Buckeye State. He is the eldest son of the Hon. Horace S. Knappe, the eminent journalist and historian who was editor of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" during the Mexican war, the first editor of the "Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Times and Sentinel," "Ohio Statesman," author of "The History of the Maumee Valley," etc., etc. He was named in honor of Dr. William Trevitt, chief surgeon on General Taylor's staff during the Mexican War, and afterwards auditor of state. He is a lineal descendant of Baron Wilhelm von Knappe, with the coat of arms of the Red Cross and the Imperial Eagle. His mother was the great grand daughter of Lord Robert Mac Gee Mac Brenton, of Scotland; coat of

arms, lion, thistle and star in a garland. Dr. Von Knappe was educated at Heyl's Female Seminary, Vermillion Institute, University of Nortre Dame du Lac, and University of Leipsic. He studied medicine with Drs. Trevitt & Daw-



son of Columbus, O., and was graduated at Starling Medical College; attended two six-months courses at Chicago Medical College and was graduated at the New York University. He spent a year in the hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Leipsic. While in Europe he had the distinguished honor of being presented to Queen Victoria and of attending a Masonic Lodge presided over by the heir apparent to the English crown.

He received a medal for bravery and skill in cholera, from the Royal Legion; was commissioned by Gov. Flemming of Florida, for success in the treatment of yellow fever; also held a commission under Gov. Claude Mathews, of Indiana. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church; an Ancient Uniformed Patriarch, I. O. O. F.; a member of Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P.; a member of the Royal Arcanum; a Past Commander of Knights Templars; a 32° Mason; a Mystic Shriner and an honorary member of the Masonic order of Pilgrim Knights of Jerusalem, Palestine.

The doctor is a convert to the Homeopathic school of medicine, in which he was graduated.

He was married at the Church of the Memorial, at St. Augustine, Florida, December 8, 1891. Mrs. von Knappe is a daughter of the American Revolution, and a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. J. H. Hammon, Optician.

James H. Hammon was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., January 30, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Union City and Winchester and in the high school of Seymour, Indiana.



After leaving the high school Mr. Hammon took a preparatory course in medicine under Dr. Porter, of Rush County, Indiana. He then attended the American College of ophthalomology, of Chicago, from which he was graduated. Later he took a special course under Dr. Runkin, of New York City, and another under Dr. Brown, of Philadelphia. He also mastered Savage's and Stevens' courses in eye-muscular work and Edward Jackson's work on skloscopy. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at Rushville, Rush County, Indiana, going from there to Indianapolis, whence he came to Vincennes on April 8, 1901, where he has since been located, at No. 207 Main Street, and where he has established an enviable reputation as an expert and reliable optician and a large and profitable clientele. He is also a practical grinder and is making preparations to manufacture everything in the line of optical goods.

Dr. Hammon was married on the fourth of April, 1898, to Miss Alberta M. Steward, of Shoals, Ind. They have an infant daughter.

LAWYERS.

James W. Emison.

James W. Emison was born at Bruceville, Knox County, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. After leaving the public schools he entered Asbury University (now De Pauw), of Greencastle, Ind., taking the full classical course. From this school he was graduated in June, 1882, with the degree A. B. In 1885 he delivered the master's oration at the

college commencement and the enlarged degree of A. M. was conferred. Mr. Emison also attended the law department of this college for a time, afterwards reading in the office of Captain George G. Reily, the distinguished Vincennes advocate. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and immediately formed a partnership with Captain Reily, under the firm name of Reily and Emison, which partnership continued till the death of Captain Reily, in February, 1899, this firm long being recognized as one of the leading law firms of the state. In the early days of his practice Mr. Emison served as city attorney and also as county attorney. He was secretary of the Knox County Fair Association for eight years, 1889-97.

Mr. Emison is a Republican in politics and has always been held in high esteem by the Republican leaders of the state. He was in 1884 chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. January 1, 1901, a partnership was formed between Mr. Emison and Judge W. W. Moffett, an able and distinguished lawyer, of Bloomfield, Indiana, the firm name and style being Emison & Moffett. Mr. Emison was married Nov. 27, 1890, to Miss Sada Rabb, of Vincennes. They have four children.

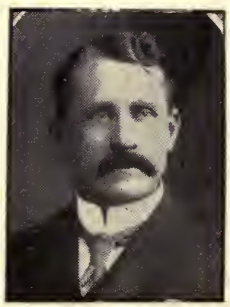
Judge William W. Moffett.

Wm. W. Moffett was born on a farm in Owen County, Indiana, Feb. 19, 1853. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school of Spencer, Ind., in 1876. Immediately entering the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, he was graduated therefrom in 1880, with the degree of A. B. Entering the law office of the distinguished firm of Franklin & Pickens, of Spencer, general solicitors for the I. & V. Railroad, he diligently pursued his studies under their preceptorship and was admitted to the bar in Owen County in 1881. Upon the dissolution of the partnership of Franklin & Pickens by the appointment of the former a member of the Supreme Court Commission, in 1881, Mr. Moffett formed a partnership with the latter, under the firm name of Pickens & Moffett. In 1883 he removed to Bloomfield, where he formed a partnership with his college classmate, Cyrus E. Davis, succeeding the old firm of Shaw & Bays, under the firm name of Moffett & Davis. This partnership continued with the name unchanged till 1894, when Mr. Moffett was elected judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Green and Sullivan. On account of a fixed understanding in the ranks of the Democracy in those counties that the judgeship should alternate between the two counties, Judge Moffett declined to be a candidate for re-election and retired from the bench at the close of his term, in November, 1900. In January following, he entered into partnership with James W. Emison, of Vincennes, under the firm name of Emison & Moffett. Judge Moffett has always been a Democrat and a leader in the party councils. The judge was married Oct. 27, 1884, to Miss Maggie Gray. They have two children.



Judge O. H. Cobb.

Orlando H. Cobb is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., where he was born Nov. 18, 1850. He is the eldest son of Hon. Thos. R. Cobb, who for ten years represented this district in Congress, but who was then a practicing attorney at Bedford, Ind. When Orlando was sixteen years of age the father, together with his partner, Judge Newton F. Malott, removed to Vincennes, where he resided to he time of his death. After leaving the public schools, Orlando entered the University of Indiana, taking the full scientific course, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1872, with the degree of B. Sc. He immediately entered the law department and was the next year graduated with the degree LL. B. By excessive application to his studies for a number of years Mr. Cobb had overtaxed his strength of body and left school in a low state of health. He therefore took a year's vacation and was admitted to the Knox County bar in May, 1874. Immediately thereafter he became a member of the law firm of Cobb, Robinson & Cobb, the other members being his father,



Hon. Thomas R. Cobb and William B. Robinson. This firm continued until 1876, when Mr. Robinson became clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, when the firm became Cobb & Cobb and so remained till the death of the senior member, after which Orlando Cobb continued the practice of the law alone, until elected judge of the Knox Circuit Court, in November, 1900, for a term of six years. In November, 1874, Mr. Cobb became deputy Prosecuting Attorney under Hon. John H. O'Neall, then Prosecutor of this Circuit, which position he held for four years. In November, 1888, Mr. Cobb was elected Prosecuting Attorney of this Circuit, and was re-elected in 1890, serving with distinguished ability for four years.

Mr. Cobb was married, Nov. 11, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Beckes, daughter of Thomas P. Beckes, a prominent farmer of Knox County, who afterwards was elected a commissioner of the county.

In the practice of his profession Judge Cobb has always enjoyed the confidence of the people in an unusual degree and his practice has been one of the most lucrative in this part of the state. As judge of the Knox Circuit Court he is making an enviable reputation for judicial fairness and acumen, and in the dispatch of business he has no superior on the Indiana bench.

Hon. Mason J. Niblack.

Mason J. Niblack was born and reared in Vincennes. He is a son of Hon. William E. Niblack, who for sixteen years represented this district in Congress and was on the Supreme bench of the state for twelve years. Mr. Niblack was educated in the schools of Vincennes and at Cazinovia Seminary, Cazinovia, New York. He also attended the Michigan University, for several years, and from the law department of that school was graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Niblack entered upon the practice of his profession in Vincennes as a partner of Judge F. W. Viehe, under the firm name of Viehe & Niblack. He was elected to the State Legislature for Knox County as a Democrat in 1886 and 1888, and for the counties of Knox, Gibson and Vanderburgh in 1890. Mr. Niblack was honored with the speakership of the House in 1889, and again in 1891 the duties of which position he discharged with distinguished ability. In 1897 Mr. Niblack became Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity for the state of Indiana. He has served as a member of the School Board for the City of Vincennes for five years, and is now the President of the Board.



Hon. S. W. Williams.

Samuel Wardell Williams was born at Mount Carmel, Feb. 7th, 1851. After leaving the public schools he attended Friendsville Academy, at Friendsville, Ill., being designed for the Presbyterian ministry. From this school he was graduated in 1867. Instead of entering the ministry, however, Mr. Williams read law with Cauthorn & Boyle, of Vincennes and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Prior to this date Mr. Williams had served as Deputy Clerk of Wabash County, Ill., for two years, coming to Vincennes in 1870. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Knox County, and served two years, 1878-80. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, member of the State Legislature from Knox County, and served from 1882 to '86. It was during the first term of President Cleveland that Mr. Williams, becoming dissatisfied with the course of his party leaders, embraced Populism, being one of the originators of the party. He has since been a leader in the state and national councils of that party. He has been a delegate to every national convention of the party, was chairman of the first state convention and of nearly all the subsequent conventions. Mr. Williams strenuously opposed the fusion with Bryan forces in 1896, and at the St. Louis Populist convention secured the reversal of the order of nomination, by reason of which Watson became the Populist candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Williams also seconded Watson's nomination. It was through Mr. Williams' efforts in the Legislature that Knox County was erected into a separate judicial district



He also introduced and succeeded in passing the first bill by a legislature to regulate the tolls and charges of corporations. It was known as the Williams Telephone Bill. This law was attacked in the courts by the corporations, but sustained by the Supreme Court. He was also author of a number of changes in the probate practice. He was four years chairman of the Democratic legislative caucus.

As a trial lawyer Mr. Williams takes first rank and at the time of this writing is President of the Bar Association of Knox County. He has been engaged in many of the noted jury trials of the past twenty-five years in Knox and adjoining counties, among them being the Berner murder case, the Carter case, the Horrall-Swartzel cases and the Johnson will case.

He possesses rare skill in the preparation of legal papers, is a good jury advocate and is unsurpased in the art of examining witnesses. He is noted for his fidelity to his clients and enjoys a large practice.

Hon. James S. Pritchett.

James S. Pritchett was born in Warrenton, Gibson County, Ind. After leaving the public schools he attended Vincennes University and Hanover College, of Jefferson County, Ind. He read law with Col. W. A. Jones, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1864. He first formed a partnership with Judge Harrison Burns, afterwards author of Burns' Index and Burns' Digest. This partnership continued for eight years, when Burns was appointed private secretary to Minister Geo. W. Julian. After Burns' return, the partnership was resumed and continued four years longer, when Mr. Burns removed to Indianapolis.

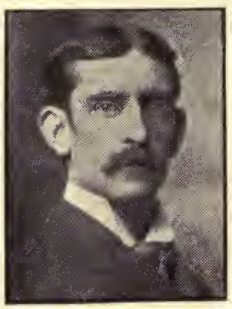


Mr. Pritchett was City Attorney for several years early in the fifties, also member of the Council, and in 1857 was chosen Mayor of the city, serving one term. In 1896 he was again elected member of the City Council and has served continuously since, having been re-elected in 1900. In the City Council Mr. Pritchett is an able and aggressive advocate of what he conceives to be the interests of the city and is one of the most powerful and influential members of that body. In politics he is a Democrat of Democrats. He enjoys a large and lucrative law practice.

Mr. Pritchett was married in June, 1888, to Miss Ella A. Wise, of Knox County, Indiana. They have three children.

Arthur T. Cobb.

Arthur Thomas Cobb was born in Vincennes, Ind., on the 27th day of February, 1871. After leaving the public schools he entered the Vincennes University, and the Indiana University, graduating from the law department of the latter in June, 1899, taking the degree LL. B. Was immediately admitted to the bar in Monroe County. On the 9th of June, 1899, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state, and before the United States District Court at Indianapolis.



Mr. Cobb is the youngest son of the Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, lawyer and politician. On the 20th of September, 1900, Arthur T. Cobb was married to Miss Catherine R. Collins, of Covington, Ky.

Hon. W. A. Cullop.

William A. Cullop, attorney at law, senior member of the firm of Cullop & Shaw, was born in Knox County, March 28, 1853. He attended the public schools and Oaktown Seminary and in 1874 entered Hanover College of Jefferson County, Indiana. Taking the scientific course, he was graduated from this institution in June, 1878, with the degree B. Sc. He soon after entered the law office of Cobb & Cobb, where he spent two years and was admitted to the practice before the Knox Circuit Court in June, 1880. January 1, following, he opened



an office and entered upon the practice.. In December, 1881, he formed a partnership with George W. Shaw, under the firm name of Cullop & Shaw. In 1884 Clarence B. Kessenger was admitted into the firm, which became Cullop, Shaw & Kessinger. In 1877 Mr. Kessinger went west, retiring from the firm, which again became Cullop & Shaw. In April, 1888, Mr. Shaw was appointed judge of the Circuit Court and Mr. Cullop continued the practice alone till August of that year, when Mr. Kessinger, returning from the West, again formed a partnership with Mr. Cullop under the firm name of Cullop & Kessinger. This continued till July, 1900, when failing health induced Mr. Kessinger to retire from the practice and Mr. Cullop was again alone until the following December, when Judge Shaw, retiring from the bench, again entered into partnership with him under the firm name of Cullop & Shaw.

Mr. Cullop was Prosecuting Attorney for the 12th judicial circuit from 1884 to 1886, and in 1890 was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was re-elected in 1892, and in the Legislature of 1893 was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. He was the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in 1894, but went down with his party in the landslide of that year, though leading the ticket by 147 votes. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1892 and was the Indiana member of the notification committee, appointed to wait upon the candidates and give formal notice of their nomination. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896. He was the Democratic nominee for Elector from this district in 1900.

Mr. Cullop, besides being one of the most active and successful members of the Knox County bar, has business interests of considerable magnitude. He is president of the Knox County Coal Company, operating at Bicknell, Ind., a director of the Hartman Manufacturing Co., agricultural implements, and is also a director of the Vincennes Board of Trade and Enterprise Stove Works. He is also a director of and attorney for the Wabash Mutual Insurance Company of the city.

Mr. Cullop was married in October, 1879, to Miss Kate, daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, and to this union was born one daughter, Miss Carrie. He was a second time married, July 28, 1898, to Mrs. Artie Goodwin, of Chicago, a lady of rare accomplishments and refinement and a popular leader of society. Mrs. Cullop is a royal entertainer, and their elegant home is one of the most delightful places where society gathers.

In 1900 Mrs. Cullop was signally honored by Governor Mount, who appointed her as one of the lady commissioners to the Paris World's Fair. She has recently been chosen a state delegate to the convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets at San Francisco in June, 1902.

Dailey & Lewis.

Charles E. Dailey was born on a farm near Olney, Ill., Oct. 9, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Olney, from the High School, of which city he was graduated in 1882. Soon after leaving school he entered the law office of Messrs. McCauley & Moutray, of Olney. He subsequently came to Vincennes and read law with Hon. Thomas R. Cobb. Was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Mt. Vernon, in 1889. He first entered upon the practice at Olney, whence, after four years, he went to Oklahoma, in 1893, remaining there three years. In 1896 Mr. Dailey returned to Vincennes and formed a partnership with Henry S. Cauthorn & Son, under the firm name of Cauthorn, Dailey & Cauthorn. This partnership was dissolved in 1900, and the present partnership formed with Harry R. Lewis in October of that year.

Mr. Dailey was married in 1894 to Miss May Jeanette Boyd, of Casey, Ill. They have two children.

Harry R. Lewis, son of James F. Lewis, was born in Vincennes. Attended the public schools and subsequently Vincennes University for several years. He also attended Kent College one year. He then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, passing by examination the first two years' work and completing the three years' course in one year, being graduated in 1899 with the degree LL. B. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar. After spending some months in the office of Cullop & Kessinger, in the following October he formed a partnership with Charles E. Dailey, under the firm name of Dailey & Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat in politics and an active field worker, having stumped the county in the interests of his party in 1900. Mr. Lewis

was married April 16, 1901, to Miss Kathern Milligan, of Washington, Ind.

The firm of Dailey & Lewis is a strong one and is rapidly forging to the front.

Hon. W. B. Robinson.

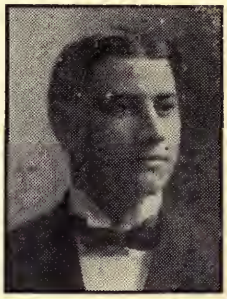
William B. Robinson was born in Knox County, near Wheatland, Sept. 9, 1839. He attended the public schools and later Lebanon Academy, of Lebanon, Ind. After being for more than a year superintendent of schools for Knox County, he entered Indiana Law School, at Bloomington, in 1866, and was graduated therefrom the following year, with the degree LL. B. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Vincennes. His first business associate was John M. Boyle, the firm name being Robinson & Boyle. Mr. Robinson's career as a lawyer was an honorable one. He soon took rank as one of the strong members of the Vincennes bar. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of Vincennes, and at the end of two years was re-elected, serving two terms as the city's chief magistrate. After his election he dissolved the partnership with Mr. Boyle and devoted almost his entire time to the duties of his office, in which he made a record for which he has no occasion to blush. Before the expiration of his second term as Mayor, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, under the name of Cobb & Robinson. This partnership and name continued until in 1873 Orlando H. Cobb, now Judge of Knox Circuit Court, was admitted into the firm, which then became Cobb, Robinson & Cobb. In 1874 Mr. Robinson was elected Circuit Clerk of Knox County, entering upon his duties in 1876. He was re-elected in 1878, serving two full terms. On his retirement from office in 1884, Mr. Robinson decided not again to take up the practice of the law and has since devoted himself to farming, stock raising and horticulture, in which he has been eminently successful. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Vincennes University for something like twenty years, being secretary of the board the greater part of the time.



Mr. Robinson was married, June 5, 1873, to Miss Maggie J. La Hue, daughter of ex-Sheriff James C. La Hue, of Knox Co. They have four sons and one daughter.

Major Thomas B. Coulter.

Thomas B. Coulter was born in Vincennes and educated in the schools of the city, having been graduated from the Vincennes High School in 1896. He then entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated with honor in 1898, taking the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and located in Vincennes, forming a partnership with Duncan L. Beckes, which still continues.



Mr. Coulter joined Co. A, First Infantry, Indiana National Guard, in September, 1891, and was made corporal in December of that year, and the following May, sergeant. In January, 1893, he was elected second lieutenant. In May, 1894, he was elected captain. His regiment being called into the service of the United States in the war with Spain, as the 159th Indiana Volunteers, Captain Coulter commanded his company during the campaign. In July, 1900, he was promoted to a majority, and still holds that commission.

Duncan L. Beckes.

Duncan L. Beckes was born on a farm seven miles south of Vincennes. Attended the public schools and was graduated from the Vincennes High School in 1896. He afterwards attended Butler College, of Indianapolis. He entered Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, and was graduated therefrom in 1898, with the degree LL. B. He was immediately admitted to the bar and opened an office in Vincennes, where he has since practiced his profession, having formed a partnership with Major Thomas Coulter in the fall



of that year, under the firm name of Coulter & Beckes. Mr. Beckes is a Democrat in politics and a party worker of no mean ability.

Hon. Thomas R. Cobb.

Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, father of Judge O. H. Cobb and Mr. A. T. Cobb, of the city, was a distinguished lawyer and politician. He came to Vincennes in 1869, from Bedford, Indiana, with his partner, Newton F. Malott, afterwards Judge of the Knox Circuit Court. Mr. Cobb had previously served as commissioner of the Indiana Militia, under appointment made in 1852. He served in the State Legislature from 1858 to 1866. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and was subsequently for ten years member of Congress from this district. He died in Vincennes, June 26, 1892.



Samuel Judah.

Samuel Judah, deceased, was born in the City of New York, in the year 1798. He was the son of Samuel Bernard Judah, a physician of that city, and Catherine Hart, his wife. Mr. Judah's grand-father came to New York from England about 1750, and became a large merchant there, and signed the compact against the importation of British goods, and was known as an ardent supporter of the cause of the patriots in the Revolutionary War.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1816, studied law in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and emigrated to Indiana in 1818, coming in a wagon train. He settled in Vincennes in 1818 or 1819, and commenced the practice of the law and soon gained prominence as a lawyer and politician, with a reputation throughout the state.

He married in 1825, Harriet, the daughter of Armstrong Brandon, of Corydon, Indiana, who was U. S. Postmaster, State Printer, and Editor of the Indiana Gazette, during the time Corydon was the capital of the state. The Brandons were of English ancestry and settled in Pennsylvania about 1680.

Samuel Judah was a member of the Legislature, from this county, in the sessions of 1828-1836-1839 and 1840, and speaker of the House in 1840.

He was United States District Attorney for Indiana, under President Jackson, and was chairman of the first state convention of the Whig Party, which resulted in the reorganization of that party, and the election of W. H. Harrison to the presidency.

We quote the following from the sketch of Mr. Judah in the Cyclopedia of Biography: "As a lawyer he was noted for his skill, learning and originality. Among his most celebrated cases are Knox County vs. The Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Company, in the U. S. Supreme Court, and the well known case of the Vincennes University vs. the State, thrice in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and finally in the Supreme Court of the United States. Through his whole life he was a great and constant student and reader. His racy and original wit, and brilliant conversation made his company much sought after. The Hon. Hugh McCollough, in his 'Men and Measures of Half a Century,' refers to him thus: 'Samuel Judah, the best read man and one of the ablest lawyers of the state.' He died in Vincennes in 1869."

The children of Samuel and Harriet Judah, who arrived at maturity, are Caroline, wife of Dr. John Mantle, of Vincennes, and Catherine, wife of Gen. Laz. Noble, all who are now deceased; Mrs. Alice Clarke, of this city, widow of Franklin Clarke, deceased; Samuel Brandon, of Vincennes; John M., of Indianapolis, and Noble B., of Chicago, both well known and prominent lawyers of their respective cities.

A. L. Harbison.

Abraham Lincoln Harbison was born in Parke County, Indiana, Feb. 8, 1872. He was educated in the schools of Crawford County, Ill., whither his father had removed when our subject was one year old. After teaching school eighteen months, Mr. Harbison, in 1894, took the management of the "National Era," a Populist organ, established four years previously by his father, Mr. D. T.



Harbison, in Robinson, Ill. Mr. Harbison was for a short time, beginning in 1892, a citizen of Kansas, and it thus happened that his first vote was cast for Hon. Jerry Simpson, jocularly termed "Sockless." Thus early embracing Populism, Mr. Harbison has been an ardent advocate and consistent expounder of its doctrines ever since. He has been a delegate to four state conventions and one national convention, that at Cincinnati, in 1900. Was sergeant-at-arms of the Populist National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. In addition to his party services as editor of its organ in this section, Mr. Harbison has been active on the stump in every campaign since and including 1896. Mr. Harbison was admitted to the bar in the year 1897, but did not enter upon the practice of law till January, 1901, when he opened an office at Second and Busseron and has since given exclusive attention to it.

In 1896, Mr. Harbison was married to Miss Mary E. Boyd, of Vincennes. They have one son.

Jospeh T. Randolph.

Joseph Todd Randolph was born in Knox County, Indiana, on a farm, in Johnson Township, March 26, 1878.



His father dying when he was but ten years of age, he was placed with a grand-father in Illinois, where he remained till sixteen years of age, when he came to Vincennes and attended the high school for three years, having a determination to make his way in the world. On the declaration of war against Spain Mr. Randolph enlisted in Company A, 159th Indiana Volunteers, and went with a true soldierly spirit into the field. After the war, returning to Vincennes, he took up the battle of life where he had laid it down to go to the service of his country. He read law with Hon. John Wilhelm for about eighteen months, supporting himself meantime by working as motorman for the Citizens' Street Railway Co. He subsequently read for a time with Prosecuting Attorney Hoover and was admitted to the bar in February, 1900. He remained in the office of Mr. Hoover till October, 1901, when he established an independent office in the Baecher Block. To Mr. Randolph's indomitable energy and industry alone is due the advancement thus far attained in his profession and we predict for him a successful future.

John T. Goodman.

John T. Goodman was born on a farm near Bicknell, Knox County, Ind., March 31, 1861. He attended the Bicknell schools and subsequently the Central Normal College, of Danville, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1880. He taught school in Knox County for two years. He read law with Cobb & Cobb in the office now occupied by himself over the postoffice, corner Second and Buseron Streets, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He first formed a partnership with Edward W. Cooper, which was dissolved by the reomval of the latter from the city. In October, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Cobb, Cobb & Goodman. This partnership was continued till October, 1886, since which time Mr. Goodman has had no partnership in the practice. He was City Attorney, 1889 to 1893. In 1892 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County and twice re-elected, serving six years. Mr. Goodman has always been uncompromising in his democracy. He was for ten years chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee. He is a lawyer of recognized ability. As a speaker he has a pleasing and forcible address, which gives him great power with the jury. He has a large criminal practice.



Mr. Goodman was married in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Fuller, of Bicknell, a daughter of George W. Fuller, who founded the town of Bicknell. They have three children.

Hon. S. B. Judah.

Samuel Brandon Judah was born at the family homestead, upon the farm, near Vincennes, upon Dec. 26th, 1845. His father was Samuel

Judah, a well known lawyer and politician of the early days of Indiana, and his mother was Harriet Judah, daughter of Armstrong Brandon, of Corydon, Ind., both mentioned in a foregoing article.

Samuel B. Judah passed his boyhood and youth upon the farm. He attended the Vincennes University for several years, under the instruction of Rev. R. M. Chapman, a noted teacher. He took a one-year course, at the Rennslaer Institute, Troy, New York, and then entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1865. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a deputy under his brother-in-law, the late Gen. Laz. Noble, clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which situation he held for two years. His next employment was as assistant assessor of internal revenue of the First District of Indiana, first under J. G. Bowman, now deceased, and afterwards under James H. McNeely, of the Evansville Journal, both who were assessors, and where he remained for about two years.

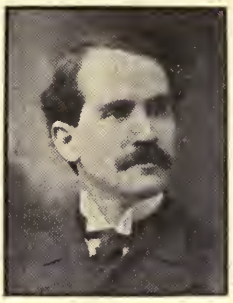
In 1871 the subject of this article married Miss Emily C. Burnet, daughter of Rev. Stephen Burnet, of this county, now deceased. The fruit of their marriage were two sons, Samuel, now deceased, and Charles B. Judah, a member of the law firm of Calverley & Judah, of this city. From 1875, and until the present time, Mr. Judah has had his residence upon Burnet Heights, near Vincennes, and for more than twenty years followed the business of farming and stock raising. He has also for many years been employed in the management as agent, administrator, executor and trustee of valuable and extensive estates, both real and personal, to all of which duties he has attended honestly and successfully, and to the satisfaction of the parties interested.

In the fall of 1898 it became necessary to have a branch office opened at Vincennes for the collection of internal revenue. Mr. Judah was appointed as deputy collector in charge of the office at this place by the Hon. David W. Henry, collector of internal revenue for this district, and up to the present time he has collected and paid over to the proper authorities over eight millions of dollars.

His motto is "A public office is a public trust, and to perform the duties faithfully and conscientiously."

Orestes C. Phillips.

Orestes C. Phillips was born at Millsboro, Pa., Nov. 14, 1875. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal school at California, Pa., in 1897. Studied Latin and Greek for a considerable time under the direction of Prof. Frehnfield. He entered the Tennesse college of law, near Nashville, in 1898, and was graduated therefrom in 1900 with degree LL. B. In the same year Mr. Phillips came to Vincennes, where he entered on the practice of his profession with every promise of marked success. In a recent edition, in its report of a damage suit in the Knox Circuit Court, the Daily Commercial, of Vincennes, said:



"The speech of C. C. Phillips, principal attorney for the plaintiff, was pronounced one of the most eloquent that has ever been heard at this bar. As a pleasing and forcible orator, Mr. Phillips certainly has few superiors of his age in the state."

Mr. Phillips was married September 20, 1901, to Miss Emily Fairhurst, of Vincennes.

C. G. McCord.

Chas. G. McCord was born in the City of Vincennes on the 21st day of March, 1851, and is the son of William R. McCord, deceased. He obtained his early education at Vincennes University and entered Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, in September, 1870. He was graduated from this institution in June, 1873. Upon his return home he entered the law office of Hon. F. W. Viehe, now deceased. In October, 1877, he formed a partnership with Col. C. M. Allen, for the practice of the law, remaining with him for two years, when he opened an office of his own. Having become especially interested in that branch of the law pertaining to



titles to real estate, he, in December, 1881, opened his present abstract of title office, in the Noble block, opposite the court house and has since that time given special attention to the law of real property and the preparation of abstracts of title. He is well known as a title lawyer and is regarded by the profession as an authority on all complicated legal questions relating to titles and an expert in the preparation of abstracts of title. Mr. McCord has a well selected library, especially bearing upon the law of real property and a complete set of abstract records that are widely known as one of the best in the state. His ambition has been to become proficient in law of real property and an expert in the examination of titles and in this he has been eminently successful.

John L. Buckles.

John L. Buckles was born in Knox Co., Aug. 23, 1854. After leaving the public schools he attended Danville College, taking about half the course. Read law four years under the preceptorship of present judge of Knox Circuit, Orlando H. Cobb, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Mr. Buckles served as deputy sheriff for five years, from 1887 to 1892, and was sheriff from 1892 to 1896. Mr. Buckles is also the efficient secretary and attorney of the People's Savings, Loan and Building Association, organized in 1889, with a capitalization of $1,000,000 and in that capacity has done much to forward the interests of home builders in Vincennes.



In December, 1901, a partnership was formed between our subject and Robert L. Buckles, under firm name and style of Buckles & Buckles.

John L. Buckles was married, in 1886, to Miss Mary Etta Yates, of Knox County. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

Hon. John Wilhelm.

John Wilhelm, attorney, is of German parentage and was born on a farm in Wabash Co., near Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 10, 1854. His father dying when he was but a small boy, John remained on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, with the exception of the years 1872-73, during which he was in business in Mt. Carmel. At the age of twenty years he took up the study of law, which he pursued for four years before applying for admission to the bar. He entered upon the practice of law in Vincenes, November 18, 1878. Mr. Wilhelmn's first appearance before the people as a candidate for office was in 1885, when he was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket, giving to the city a clean and able administration of the laws. Mr. Wilhelm is a leading member of the bar of Vincennes and is at preesnt city counselor.

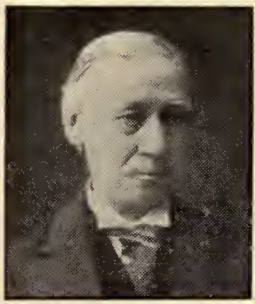
O. B. Williamson.

Oscar B. Williamson was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 12, 1872. His parents removing to Vincennes when he was small, he was educated in the schools of the city and was graduated from the High School in 1889. He then entered Earlham College, of Richmond, Ind., taking the mathematical course. He was graduated from this school in 1893, with the degree Bachelor of Science. After leaving College Mr. Williamson entered the law office of Reily & Emison, in this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and remained in the office of Reily & Emison until 1897, when he formed a partnership with J. S. Spiker for the purpose of conducting an abstract office, the firm name and style being J. S. Spiker & Co. This partnership continued until August, 1901, when it was dissolved. Mr. Williamson has had quite an extended experience in making abstracts of title and his thorough acquaintance with the records of the county, in many instances abstruse and difficult to master, makes him one of the most reliable abstractors of the city. Accordingly he finds an ever increasing demand for his services in this direction. Mr. Williamson makes a specialty of the law of real property and is building up a substantial practice.



Henry S. Cauthorn.

Henry Sullivan Cauthorn was born in Vincennes, Feb. 23, 1828. Was graduated from the ::Indiana Asbury College," now De Pauw University, in 1849. Read law in the office of U. S. District Attorney, Benjamin M. Thomas, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and has since practiced his profession at this bar with honor and success. In 1854 he was elected District Attorney for the judicial district of Knox, Daviess, Pike and Martin Counties. He was subsequently for eight years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1856 he was, on the organization of the city government, the first City Attorney. In 1870 Mr. Cauthorn was elected representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1872, 1878 and 1880. In 1879 he was chosen Speaker of the House, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of that body.



In politics Mr. Cauthorn has always been a stanch Democrat and in religion a Roman Catholic.

He was married, in 1878, to Miss Margaret Bayard, of Vincennes. They have seven children living, two sons and four daughters.

Henry S. Cauthorn, Jr.

Henry S. Cauthorn, Jr., was born in Vincennes, December 4, 1870. He was educated in the schools of this city and at Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. After leaving college, young Cauthorn entered the law office of his father, Hon. Henry S. Cauthorn, of the city, and was admitted to the practice Dec. 7, 1891. He immediately entered upon the practice in partnership with his father, who is looked upon as one of the most learned and skillful members of the Knox County bar, under the firm name of Cauthorn & Cauthorn. In 1896 Mr. Charles E. Dailey was admitted into the firm, which became Cauthorn, Dailey & Cauthorn, and so continued till 1900, when, Mr. Dailey withdrawing, the firm again became Cauthorn & Cauthorn. These firms have handled much business of importance and magnitude, including the settlement of the large estates of John B. La Plante and Charles Graeter, deceased, and others of almost equal dimensions. Mr. Cauthorn has made a specialty of probate law, and being a young man of studious habits, indomitable energy and more than average ability, is forging his way upward in the profession. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active part in all general elections. In the campaign of 1900 he was an effective stump speaker.



Mr. Cauthorn was married, Oct. 6, 1897, to Miss Mary T. Bowles, of the city. They have one child living.

Robert G. Cauthorn.

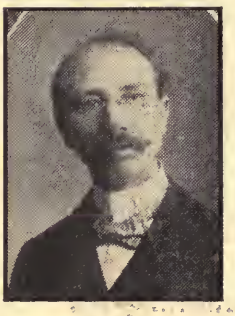
Robert G. Cathorn was born in Vincennes and is a son of Hon. Henry S. Cauthorn. He attended Cathedral School until his education was sufficient for his admission to Vincennes University, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then entered Georgetown University, of Washington, D. C., taking the full classical course. From this school he was graduated with honor in 1899, taking the degree A. B. Mr. Cauthorn is a gifted orator and while at the Vincennes University captured the "Gould Oratorical Medal" and likewise at Georgetown University carried off the "Merrick Debating Medal," which is there regarded as the ne plus ultra of honors in that field. So highly were his talents in this direction regarded by the faculty of the institution that he was appointed to deliver the "bachelors' oration" at the commencement. Mr. Cauthorn immediately after graduation entered the law department of Georgetown College, which he attended one year, during which time he taught in the preparatory department of the college. He was admitted to the practice in Vincennes, Sept. 7, 1900. Of more than average ability, of excellent habits and a studious



turn, Mr. Cauthorn gives promise of a bright future. He was at a late meeting of the Knox County Bar Association elected secretary of that organization.

Wm. S. Hoover.

William S. Hoover was born in Davis County, Indiana, Sept. 5, 1864. He was educated in the schools of Knox County, to which his parents removed in 1866, and in the Cincinnati College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree LL. B., and was soon afterwards admitted to the practice in the Knox Circuit Court. Mr. Hoover is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first vote for Cleveland in 1884, and is an earnest party worker in all important campaigns, taking an active part on the stump. In recognition of his abilities and a reward for faithful party services, Mr. Hoover, in 1898, received the nomination of his party for Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County and was elected. So acceptably did he perform the duties of the office that he was again nominated and elected in 1900, being now in the midst of his second term.



A. M. McClure.

Alvin M. McClure was born in Carroll County, Ind., Aug. 26, 1869, and in his early boyhood moved to Knox County. He was reared on a farm in Busseron Township, and received his education in the common schools and at Vincennes University. He became a teacher at the age of eighteen years and continued to teach in the schools of Knox County for a period of seven years. Taking up the study of law, he spent four and one-half years as a student with the well-known firm of Cullop & Kessinger. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and in 1895 opened an office for the practice of his profession at 320½ Main Street, Vincennes, where he has proven himself a progressive and successful lawyer, and where he has a strong and growing clientele.



Mr. McClure is a Republican and has always been a stanch advocate of the principles of the party, serving four years as secretary of the Republican Central Committee of his county. He was the Republican nominee for Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in the campaign of 1896, and ran six hundred ahead of the national ticket. Mr. McClure was in 1898, married to Miss Nora Bond, of Oaktown, Ind. They reside at 718 Broadway.

H. W. Alexander.

Henry W. Alexander was born in Greenville, Ill., Sept. 7, 1852. His ancestry on his father's side was of the Sewell family of Maine, and on his mother's side of the Wilkins family of South Carolina. He attended the public schools of Greenville, and was graduated from the Greenville High School. In 1872 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he took the classical course and was graduated in 1876, taking the degree of A. B. He immediately entered upon the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Phelps, at Greenville, Ill., and was admitted to the bar on examination before the Appellate Court of Illinois at Mt. Vernon, in 1879. In 1887 he located in Vincennes, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession, with which he has combined a general real estate and loan business. The latter has grown to such dimensions as to pretty well absorb his attention and in this line Mr. Alexander has made a reputation as a prompt, reliable and successful dealer. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member and was for many years clerk of St. James' Episcopal Church, of Vincennes.



Mr. Alexander was married, Oct. 22, 1884, to Miss Flora D. Portmess, of Terrell, Texas. They have two daughters.

MINISTERS.

Rev. H. T. Willis, First M. E.

Rev. Tilghman Howard Willis, was born on a farm in Sullivan Co., Ind., Oct. 15, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Union College, Merom, Ind. He enlisted as a private in Aug. 1864, and served to the close of the war. He was licensed as a local preacher in July 1870, and entered the Indiana conference in Sept. 1871, having traveled "White River Mission" one year, under the presiding elder. He was ordained a deacon in 1873 and an elder in 1875. His first charge was Currysville circuit in 1871. Then followed Washington circuit in 1873, Wheatland circuit in 1876, Bruceville, 1879; Worthington, 1880. Since that date he has been stationed as follows: Princeton, 1881-83; New Albany, 1884-89; Princeton, 1890; Greencastle, 1891; Bloomington district, 1892-98; Vincennes, 1899 to the present time. The degree D. D. was conferred on Dr. Willis by Mooreshill College in 1898. He was a delegate to the general conference at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, and at Chicago in 1900, representing Indiana conference, the largest conference in Methodism.



Rev. Willis possesses a pleasing personality, and is an eloquent and feeling speaker and a diligent and effective worker. It goes without saying, therefore, that he has a strong hold upon the affections of his congregation.

Mr. Willis was married October 21, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Johnson, of Carlisle, Ind. They have six children.

Rev. H. C. Clippinger, Presiding Elder.

Rev. H. C. Clippinger, A. M., Presiding Elder of the Vincennes District of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, Oct. 13, 1859. His father was a Methodist minister. He is a graduate of the Evansville High School, of the class of 1878, and also of De Pauw University, class 1882. He entered the Indiana Conference in 1882, and has served New Harmony, Owensville, Salem, Rockport, Wesley Chapel, New Albany and Vincennes M. E. Churches as pastor, and was made Presiding Elder in 1899 by Bishop Goodsell. He was married to Miss Hettie L. Blemker, of Evansville, Oct. 22, 1884. They have three children, Foster, Gilbert and Mary. Mr. Clippinger received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from De Pauw University. He



is a Trustee of Moore's Hill College, and has been Grand Chaplain of the state for the I. O. O. F. and has represented his Conference as visitor to De Pauw Theological School and to Garrett Biblical Institute as Evanston, Ill. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College fraternity.

Rev. Meinrad Fleischman.

Rev. Meinrad Fleishman, pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist, was born in Switzerland in 1844, and came to this country with his parents when yet a child. He was educated at St. Meinrad's Abbey, in Spencer County, Ind., and was ordained to the priesthood June 21, 1867. His first work was as assistant priest at New Albany, where he remained about eighteen months. He then became pastor of St.



Michael's Church, at Brookville, Indiana, December 8, 1868. Here he remained until transferred to Vincennes, in December, 1897, twenty-nine years.

Rev. W. A. Hunter, First Presbyterian.

Rev. William A. Hunter, D. D., was born in Ohio. His father at the time of the doctor's birth was a wholesale grocer in Cincinnati, but later removed to Macomb, Ill., where he engaged



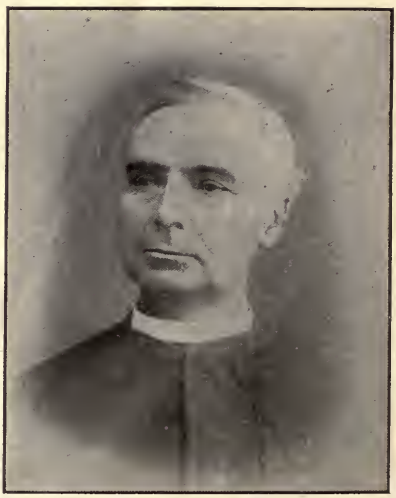
in farming and stock raising. Here Dr. Hunter was reared and received his early education. He then entered Hanover College, of Hanover, Ind. After taking the classical course of this school he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, of Princeton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1879. He was ordained by Schuyler Presbytery and his first charge was at Warsaw, Illinois, as pastor of Wythe Church. Thence he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Clinton, Illinois, where he remained fifteen years, during which his church grew in strength and general prosperity. During this period Dr. Hunter received various calls to important charges elsewhere, all which were declined because of his attachment to the Clinton congregation, but in 1899, receiving a call to Fort Collins, Colo., and feeling the necessity of a change in behalf of the health of his family, the call was accepted and he remained there until called by the First Presbyterian Church of Vincennes.

Dr. Hunter was a contemporary at Hanover College with a number of young men from Vincennes, including Hon. Royal E. Purcell, Hon. W. A. Cullop, J. P. Coan and J. P. L. Weems. Here also he met and won the lady who has since been his helpmeet, in the person of Miss Mattie Dunn. They have two children, a son who is in college at Colorado Springs, Colo., and a daughter of five years.

Dr. Hunter was for twelve years stated clerk of the Bloomington (Ill.) Presbytery and was moderator of the Illinois Synod, at Peoria, in 1895. He was in 1900 moderator of the Synod of Colorado, at Denver. He received the degree of A. M. from Hanover College in 1886, and that of D. D. from Blackburn University, of Carlinville, Illinois, in 1896.

Rev. Louis Guegen, St. Francis Xavier.

Rev. Louis Guegen, pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church, was born in Brittany, France, in the year 1834. He received his education in France and came to America in 1859, when just ready for ordination to the priesthood. He came direct to Vincennes and was ordained at



St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, December 8, 1859. He went to Madison, Indiana, where he remained till 1860. He was then stationed at Washington, Indiana, for a short time in the fall of 1860, going from there to St. Marys, Floyd Knobs, Floyd County, where he remained three years. He was then at New Albany for about eight months, going thence to Loo-

gootee, Martin County, Indiana, where he remained for more than twenty years. From here he went to Madison, Indiana, as pastor of St. Michael's Church for five and a half years. From Madison he was transferred to Vincennes as rector of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in 1890, and has continued in the pastorate to the present time.

Rev. J. B. Miller, Cum. Pres.

Rev. John B. Miller, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Vincennes, was born at Amity, Pa., January 1, 1870. His education was begun in the public schools of Amity and continued in Waynesburg College, of Waynesburg, Pa., where he took the full classical course and form which he was graduated in June, 1892, taking the degree A. B., receiving the advanced degree of A. M., two years later. Immediately after leaving Waynesburg College Mr. Miller entered the Western Theological Seminary, where he spent two years, following which he spent one year in the theological department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. He was ordained to the ministry in April, 1893. His first work was as pastor of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Salem City, Pa. Here he remained seven years, resigning the work in March, 1900, on account of partial failure of voice, going to California to recuperate. From there he was called to his present charge, May 5, 1901.



Mr. Miller was married, June 27, 1893, to Miss Annie F. Edwards, of Slate Lick, Pa.

Rev. W. G. Law, Baptist.

Rev. W. G. Law, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Vincennes, was born in Greene County, Indiana, Oct. 2, 1856. He was reared on a farm, but became a teacher at the age of nineteen years and followed that profession for twelve years. He was educated at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and at the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He was married, Aug. 28, 1889, to Miss Alpina Railsback, of Terre Haute, Ind. To this union were born four children, of whom two only are living.

After entering the ministry, Mr. Law's first pastorate was that of Petersburg, Pike County, Ind., where he remained six years. He then took charge of the churches at Freelandville, Edwardsport and Bicknell, making his home at Freelandville for the first two years, after which he removed to Bicknell, where he remained in charge of the same work one year longer, coming to Vincennes, to his present field of labor, Jan. 1, 1901.

Rev. De Lou Burke, St. James, Epis.

The Rev. De Lou Burke, Rector of St. James' Church, and Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy in Vincennes University, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., March 24, 1858. He was educated in the Central Indiana Normal College, of Danville, Ind., graduating in 1877. He taught until 1888, when he entered the Nashotah Theological Seminary of Nashotah, Wis. From this school he was graduated in 1892, and was ordained Priest by Bishop Nicholson in All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, on Trinity Sunday, 1892. For two years he was Rector of St. Mark's Church, Beaver Dam, Wis. He then accepted a call to St. James' Church, South Bend, Ind. He was Rector there for six



years, and in that time built the church there, which is one of the most beautiful and churchly edifices in the state. In the fall of 1898 he accepted a call to St. James' Church, Vincennes,

holding his first service on Advent Sunday, that year.

In September, 1901, he was elected to the chair of Philosophy and Pedagogy in the Vincennes University. This professorship he accepted and now teaches in the University, along with his duties as Rector of St. James.

The Rev. Mr. Burke is an Odd Fellow and an enthusiastic Mason, holding the office of Prelate in the commandery and Chaplain in the Blue Lodge of this city.

Rev. William Oeschger, Christian.



William Oeschger was born, Sept. 2, 1868, in Philadelphia, Penn. When 2 years old his parents removed to Indiana, and eight years later to Nebraska. He received his early education in the public schools. In the fall of 1889 he entered Cotner University, at Lincoln, Neb. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in June, 1894. In July of the same year he entered the University of Chicago. He was given the degree of A. B. from that institution in April, 1895. After this he entered the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. In 1898, after three years of work in that school, he was given the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. From Chicago he went to Fairbury, Neb., to take charge of the First Christian Church of that city. In the spring of 1900 he accepted a call to this city.

He was married to Miss Dema Hopkins, May 17, 1899. Rev. Oeschger is a strong and able preacher and as a pastor has gained the respect and affection of his flock in a marked degree since his arrival here.



William Simpson's Pony and Cart



Fourth Street, North from Vigo

THE CHURCHES.

St. Francis Xavier Cathedral.

The foundation of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral dates back to the early French settlement at Vincennes when the little log structure with its chinking of grass and clay served the purposes of a house of worship for the pioneer inhabitants. The first allusion to the Vincennes Church in any preserved writings is a letter from Father Marest, written from Kaskaskia in 1712, in which he states that "the French, having lately established a post on the Wabash, demanded a missionary and Father Mermet was sent there." How long Father Mermet served the new church we are not informed but it appears that Fr. Senat was pastor at Vincennes in 1736, having come here with Francis Morgan de Vincenne and perished with him in the ill-fated expedition against the Chickasaw Indians, in 1836. A marriage record bearing date April 21, 1749, and signed by Father Meurin, a Jesuit missionary, is the next preserved. In the following June is a baptismal record of a child. These certificates are also signed by M. St. Ange, "Lieutenant of marines and commandant for the king at Post Vincennes." The last record made by Fr. Meurin was that of a burial, under date of March 17, 1853. Fr. Meurin was succeeded at Post Vincennes by Fr. Louis Vivier, 1753-56. Half the records of this time are said to be of "red or Indian slaves" belonging to the commandant and the inhabitants. Father Julian Du Vernay was the last Jesuit missionary at the post, his service being 1756-63. The records were kept by a notary from 1763 to '70, from which it is inferred there was no pastor in charge. In the latter year Fr. Gibault arrived, and was in charge for many years, being absent at intervals. He it was who came from Kaskaskia in the latter



Presbyterian Parsonage and Old Church—Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth

part of 1778, after Col. Clark's capture of Kaskaskia, and assembling the inhabitants of the post in the church, induced them to take the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia. In May, following the capture of the post by Col. Clark, Fr. Gibault again took up his residence here. He records the building of a new church, 42x90 feet, in 1784. In 1789 Fr. Gibault installed Pierre Mallet, a layman, as guardian of the church, and this guardianship continued until the arrival of Fr. Flajet, in 1792. Fr. Flaget was succeeded by Fr. Lavadoux, and he by Rev. John Francis Rivet. The last was particularly zealous in his work among the Indians and records many marriages and baptisms among them. He died at Vincennes in 1804, the first priest who died here. He established the first school in the old French village.



St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, Second and Church

The members of this congregation comprise about 300 families. It owns the church, library and episcopal residence and maintains a parochial school for boys, having a large brick school house. The instructors are Sisters of Providence. The girls are also under the instruction of the Sisters of Providence, at St. Rose Academy.

The See of Vincennes was erected in 1834, with the Rt. Rev. Simon G. W. Brute as first bishop. He remained in charge till his death in June, 1839, when he was succeeded by Rt. Rev. Celestine Rene Lawrence Guynemer de la Hailandiere, who officiated for about eight years, resigning the office in 1847. John Stephen Bazin became Bishop of Vincennes, Oct. 24, 1847, but dying April 23, 1848, was succeeded by Rt. Rev. James M. Maurice de Long d'Aussac de St. Palais, as administrator till January, 1849, when he was consecrated to the bishopric, which he held until his death, June 28, 1877. August 11, 1878, Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chartard became Bishop of Vincennes, taking up his residence at Indianapolis instead of Vincennes. Bishop Chatard continues in office, the name having been changed about the year 1897 to the Diocese of Indianapolis.

The present rector is Rev. Louis Gueguen. Rev. Frederic Burget, assistant.

The Cathedral building now standing immediately in Line with Second Street, at Second and Church Streets, is perhaps the oldest church edifice in the state. The erection of a new church was decided upon at a public meeting called for the purpose by Rev. J. L. Champonier and Hyacinth Lasselle, July 24, 1825. The corner stone was laid with due solemnity by Father Champonier, March 30, 1826. The erection and completion of the building occupied several years and was not accomplished until the year 1830.

In connection with the cathedral is a library

of something like ten thousand volumes, including many rare and valuable books.



St. James Episcopal Church, Fourth and Busseron

St. James Episcopal Church.

St. James Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in Vincennes, Oct. 7, 1837, the Rev. B. B. Killikelly presiding at the meeting which resulted in the organization. Rev. Killikelly was the first rector, or as the records say "pastor." The vestrymen chosen at this meeting were George Davis, Geo. Cruikshank, John Cruikshank, Jas. W. Greenhow, Samuel Langston, A. T. Ellis and Joseph Somes. Of these, Messrs. Davis and Greenhow were chosen Wardens, Joseph Somes, Treasurer. Geo. W. Rathbun was elected Secretary of the Vestry. At this meeting the church was named St. James and the Rev. Killikelly chosen "pastor." A committee was appointed to secure the permission of the town authorities to use the town hall for the services until a church could be provided, "and if consent is obtained to have the same properly fitted up with stoves and seats; and further that they correspond with Gen. W. H. Harrison in relation to a lot heretofore donated by him to this church, asking permission to sell the lot and apply the proceeds to the purchase of a more eligible location. The consent of Gen. Harrison to this program was later obtained.

Great difficulties were experienced in the early days of the church in meeting its necessary expenses. The town hall was fitted up at a cost of $117.25, and the church granted its exclusive use, the vestrymen having agreed to contribute $5.00 each on the first Monday of each month to meet the expense. The financial difficulties under which the infant church labored induced the vestry, at a meeting held Feb. 20, 1840, to "request and empower" the pastor to travel and solicit aid to erect a new church, and $50 was advanced him to pay his expenses. In May, Mr. Killikelly reported that he had been unable to secure any assistance and refunded the money. At a meeting held Dec. 23, a committee which had been appointed to secure a building lot reported in favor of a half lot at corner Fourth and Busseron, belonging to the heirs of Hiram Soden, deceased, which could be had for $400, "$200 cash in hand; balance at the end of one year." By a unanimous vote the committee was instructed to buy this lot. Here the church was erected. Arrangements were soon after made for the pastor to make a trip through the Eastern States and England to secure funds and $400 was borrowed for his expenses. On this trip the pastor more than redeemed his formed delinquency, raising, according to our computation from the records, the neat sum of $3,527.73. Among the contributors in England were many bishops and archbishops, lords and members of Parliament. The list was headed by a £10 subscription by Queen Adelaide, the dowager queen, aunt of Queen Victoria. W. E. Gladstone contributed £5. The present church was erected in 1843, but without the tower, which was added in 1868. The Rectory was erected in 1864-65.

Rev. Killikelly, on account of failing health, relinquished his charge in 1843, but after a year's rest returned to it in 1844, resigning it a second tme in 1846.

The present rector, Rev. De Lou Burke, was called to the church in 1898, holding his first service on Advent Sunday.

First M. E. Church.

There is no record, by which the exact date of the organization of the first "Methodist Society" in Vincennes, can be obtained; nor can the names of those composing that first society be obtained. It was probably organized about 1808. In 1810, Vincennes was the head of a large "circuit," extending from Fort Harrison to the Ohio River, and from the Wabash River to Orange County.



First M. E. Church, Fourth and Perry—Thomas Campbell, Architect

Among the first preaching services held by the Methodists in Vincennes, of which there is any record, is one conducted by Rev. Wians, at which Gov. Harrison was present and held the candle while the reverend gentleman read the hymn and scripture lesson. There is no record of the exact date of the building of the first "Meeting House" in Vincennes. The deed for the lot on which stood the old brick church that was torn down in 1900, and on which the parsonage still stands, was made by William Henry Harrison, to David S. Bonner, Richard Posey and Thomas Collins, April 18, 1828. The present beautiful and commodious stone building was erected at a cost of about $25,000, and is located on the corner of Fourth and Perry Streets. The corner stone was laid by Bishop Fowler, April 17, 1899. The building was dedicated by Bishop McCabe, April 1, 1900. Architect, Thomas Campbell; Building Committee, M. A. Bosworth, A. M. Sheperd, George Harris. At this date, February, 1902, there is a membership of 475. A Sunday school of 300. A Senior Epworth League of 103 and a Junior Epworth League of 50 members.

The church pays for the support of the ministry $1,725, and paid last year (1901) to missions and other benevolences $840.

The next session of the Indiana Annual Conference, a body composed of 321 ministers, will be held in this church, in September, 1902.

First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Vincennes was organized by Rev. Samuel Robertson in 1806, the first place of worship being a short distance in the country and known as Upper Indiana Church. Rev. Samuel T. Scott was the first pastor and services were held in Vincennes at private houses and occasionally at the court house at Third and Buntin Streets. There were two organizations known as Upper and Lower Indiana churches, and membership was held with either of these till about 1832, when an organization

was effected in the city by Rev. Scott with a membership of thirty-one.

Through the influence of Revs. Alexander and Hawley a considerable amount of money was raised in the East for the erection of a church, and a brick edifice, 40x60 feet, was built at Fifth and Busseron Streets. The first pastor of the new church was the Rev. W. W. Martin, whose pastorate was from 1833 to 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. John McNarr, 1835-36; Rev. Thos. Alexander, 1836-47; Rev. John F. Smith, 1847-56; Rev. John W. Blythe, 1856-58; Rev. J. F. Jennison, 1859-60; Rev. Eli B. Smith, 1861-2. In 1862, during the pastorate of Rev. Smith, a schism arose in the church which became so bitter as to cause the withdrawal of eighty-seven members, who organized the Second Presbyterian Church of Vincennes. Rev. E. B. Smith continued pastor of the First Church until 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Hendy, who was the pastor till 1872, when he resigned and in the following year the two churches were reunited under the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph Vance.



Sunday School Class. Mrs. Katherine Morse, M. E. S. S.



New Christian Church, Third and Broadway—From Architect's Drawing

After the division, in 1862, the Second church was under the ministration of Rev. E. S. Wilson, who was stated sup-

ply from June, 1862, to 1865. During this time the congregation erected the brick church on Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, at a cost of $9,000. Rev. Wilson was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Vance, who was pastor of the Second Church until 1873, and of the re-united church until July 1, of the following year, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. B. H. Martin, who served the church until December, 1877. Three calls were made before the church secured a successor to Rev. Thayer and it was Sept. 10, 1878, when Rev. E. P. Whalen was installed. He remained in charge ten years, and the church was then without a pastor some three years, until the Rev. T. S. Scott accepted a call and became pastor in 1891, remaining until 1896 when he was succeeded by Rev. George Knox, 1896-1901. Rev. W. A. Hunter, D. D., the present pastor, assumed charge December, 1901.



First Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Busseron

In 1884 an elegant new church was erected at Fifth and Busseron Streets at a cost of $14,000. and to this an addition was built in 1899, costing about $15,000.

First Baptist Church.

The First Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Gillespie in 1860. The present church building was erected six years later at the corner of Fifth and Broadway. Since the organization of this church the pastors have been Revs. Gillispie, Robinson, Bradenbury, Cavins, Stinson, Butler, Kerth, Thomas, Wolford and the present pastor, Rev. W. G. Law. The present membership is about 230. This church is in excellent working condition, every department being well organized and harmonious, and the work being successfulfully carried forward. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Rev. Gillespie, the founder of this church, is still living at Fort Worth, Texas, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

Prior to the year 1851 the German Catholics at Vincennes had no separate organization and worshipped at the Cathedral, with occasional services in German. In 1846, Rev. Charles Opperman had his residence at the Cathedral and conducted services in German. He was succeeded by Rev. Conrad Schneiderjans in 1847. Their first church was built der the administration of the Rev. Nicholas Stauber in 1851, being a brick building 40x80 feet and forming part of the present handsome structure at Eighth and Main Streets. Rev. Stauber was succeeded by Rev. Leonard Brandt, who had charge till 1856. The first

resident priest and pastor was William Engeln, who remained till 1853, and was succeeded by Rev. Aegidius Joseph Merz, who took charge in



Baptist Church, Association Time—Fifth, between Broadway and Buntin

1863. In 1866, under direction of Rev. Merz the sanctuary was removed and the church enlarged in the form of a cross. It is now 40x154 feet and has a transept 40x80 feet. Rev. Merz' labors resulted in making this one of the finest church properties in the diocese. The first parochial school was opened in 1851, private houses being utilized in lieu of a school building. In 1856 a small school building was erected, and this was superseded in 1873, under the administration of Rev. Merz, by the present commodious two-story building. The school is now in charge of Prof. Nicholas Schnell, assisted by three Sisters of Providence, and has an average attendance of about 220. The priests' residence was erected about 1855 or '56.

Rev. Merz continued in charge of this congregation till his death, March 27, 1897. The present pastor, Rev. Meinrad Fleischmann, came to the charge on the 10th of the following December, and has been here continuously since. The present membership includes about 350 families.

Christian Church.

The Christian Church, of Vincennes, Ind., was organized on the 3d Sunday in June, 1833. It is not known by whom the church was organized, nor how many and who the charter members were. The only ones that it is definitely known were charter members were H. D. Wheeler and wife, and Samuel Piety and wife. For fifteen years after the organization of the church, the society was without a fixed home of worship. During that time its services were held in private houses, town hall, court house &c.

On May 5, 1846, the plot of ground on which the present church building stands was purchased from Judge Blackford and deeded to H. D. Wheeler, Alpheus Draper and D. J. R. Mantle, in trust, as trustees of the church. In the fall of that same year the congregation began the erection of a house of worship. It was dedicated Oct. 19, 1848. For many years the church was without a regular pastor. It was dependent on evangelists and lay brothers for preaching for many years. Among the first preachers were: Michael Combs, Father Palmer, Morris Trimble, David Worfor, James M. Mathes, Elijah Goodwin, John O'Kane, L. H. Jameson, P. K. Dibble, O. A. Bartholomew, Prof. Amzi, Atwater, J. K. Speer, Stephen Burnet, Dr. Eccles, J. H. Harrison. In 1861 the church was visited by Alexander Campbell. In 1865 the church employed T. T. Holton as its pastor for full time. He was the first man so employed. In 1869 W. H. Tiller was called to the pastorate. In 1871 T. J. Clark was called. He remained with it for 21 years. He was followed bq J. W. Jessup, he by G. M. Weimes, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Oeschger. The church at present numbers 500 members. In the spring of 1902 it will build one of the finest churches in the city, corner Third and Broadway, at a cost of $30,000.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Vincennes was organized at the court house, April 28, 1890, by Rev. H. Clay Yates, assisted by Rev. Alonzo Yates, of Monroe City. The following are the charter members: Mrs. Sallie Setzer, Nannie Setzer, Alfred Reel, W. H. Wilson, Lee Milam, Emma Presnell, John S. Sawyer, Cassada Pinkstaff, N. E. Medcalf, Wm. A. Reel, Mary A. Mass, Emma Setzer, Lucinda Watson, Mrs. Mary Underwood, Elizabeth Ingram, Joseph Roseman, Hannah Presnell, Jennie Hazen, Lucinda Sawyer, Ella J. Medcalf, Emma McCarrell. The church building was erected during the summer of 1890. The church has had four pastors, Rev. H. Clay Yates, from April 28, 1890, to April 1, 1895; Rev. F. A. Grant, from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896; Rev. J. N. McDonald, from March, 1897, to April, 1901; Rev. J. B. Miller, the present pastor, took charge May 5, 1901. The church has a pres-



ent membership of 230 and a Sunday school enrollment of 237. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society, Malonna Circle, Missionary Society and Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies.

St. John's Evangelical Church.

St. John's Evangelical Church was organized in 1849 by a little band of no more than six families of Germans who had settled in Vincennes and who had begun to hunger to hear the gospel preached in their mother tongue, when in August, 1849, a young preacher, Rev. P. C. Thomson, on his way to St. Louis, chanced to stop over for a day or so in the city. The few German families here, both Lutherans and Evangelical, by considerable effort, prevailed on him to remain and preach to them. Their meetings were for a time held in the town hall. Mr. Thomson proved an energetic and capable man and though his income from his small congregation was necessarily very small, not over 30c or 40c a day, he added somewhat to his income by teaching German and by "boarding around" among the members of his congregation was enabled to live. At the end of nine months, however, receiving a call from Louisville, he was constrained to accept and his little congregation paid him in full and released him with earnest prayers for his success in a field better adapted to his abilities. Rev. Thomson was succeeded after an interval of some months by the Rev. Carl Kuster, 1851-53. Rev. Kuster being called to Terre Haute the congregation was again for some time without a pastor. Then came Rev. Frederick Schlundt who appears to have systematized the work of the church, prepared a code of by-laws and the first preserved records of the church were begun under his administration. He was succeeded in December, 1855, by Rev. Cornbaum, under whose administration the first church edifice was erected, at Eighth and Scott Streets. Soon afterward there was a division in the church, one faction adhering to the Evangelical and the other to the Lutheran faith. Of the Evangelical branch the first pastor was Rev. Christopher Jung, 1857-9. For some time thereafter there was no regular pastor but the church was occasionally supplied by Rev. Hoffmeister, of Freelandville. Rev. Frederick Durlitz became pastor in 1862, and continued in charge till 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. C. Hoffmeister, 1864-65; Rev.



Church of St. John The Baptist—Eighth and Main

Wm. Jung, 1865-70; Rev. Nicholas Burkhart, 1871-73; Rev. Paul Werber, 1873-74; Rev. Albert Schorey, 1874-83; Rev. Otto J. Kuss, 1884-85; Rev. Reller, 1886-1901; Rev. Henry Mehl, nine months of 1901, his pastorate having been terminated by his death. The pastor-elect is Rev. Louis Holman. Mr. and Mrs John Hamm, of 1204 North First Street, are probably the only living members of the original organization. The present handsome church edifice at Fifth and Hart Streets, was erected in 1886, at a cost of $12,000. The present parsonage was built in 1899 at a cost of $3,800.

St. John's Lutheran Church.

St. John's Lutheran Church was organized in 1859. The congregation erected a church building at the corner of Eighth and Scott Streets. The first pastor was the Rev. Peter Seuel, who was ordained and installed Oct. 26th, He was succeeded by the Rev. F. R. Tramm, Sept. 26th, 1869, who continued in charge pastorate the congregation builded a till 1880. During his larger house of worship, a handsome brick structure, costing $10,000 at the corner of Eighth and Scott Streets, to succeed the first church building; the new edifice was dedicated Dec. 10, 1876. Rev. Tramm was succeeded by the Rev. C. F. Huge, Sept. 26, 1880. His successor, the Rev. G. Goesswein, was installed Jan. 11th, 1885, and served till June, 1897. The present pastor, Rev. Carl Kretzmann, was installed Sept. 12, 1897, and his assistant pastor and missionary, the Rev. Martin Kretzmann, was ordained and installed Aug. 4, 1901.



Rev. Carl Kretzmann



Rev. Martin Kretzmann

This congregation maintains continually a parochial school since 1859, and erected a two-story brick school house, next to the church, in 1866. The number of scholars at present is ninety, who are in charge of the teacher, Mr. August Fathauer and the Rev. Martin Kretzmann, and their assistant, Mrs. Julia Steffen.

The trustees at the present time are Messrs. E. H. Younghans, John Kirsch and Geo. Hall.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Malluch Court, No. 45, T. B. H.

Malluch Court, No. 45, Tribe of Ben Hur, was organized at Vincennes Dec. 4, 1895, with eighty-one (81)-charter members. The first officers were: Chief, Dr. H. S. Latshaw; Judge, Alfred Laue; Teacher, Rev. J. N. Jessup; Scribe, Will L. Te Walt; Keeper of Tribute, John T. Boyd; Captain, Samuel Thompson; Guide, Ed. S. Sparrow.

The trustees were William C. Bierhaus, Geo. W. Donaldson, and Alfred S. Laue.

The court has had a prosperous existence and has always had a strong membership, composed of the better class of citizens. Its present membership is about four hundred, with the following officers: Past Chief, Arthur T. Cobb; Chief, John C. Wise; Judge, Mrs. Mamie Shugert; Teacher, Mrs. Melissa Evans; Scribe, Will L. Te Walt; Keeper of Tribute, Mrs. Nannie Latshaw; Captain, Winfield W. Robinson; Guide, Miss Gertrude Scott; Keeper of the Inner Gate, Jas. Hensley; Outer Guard, T. J. Burrell. Since the organization of Malluch Court nine deaths have occurred in its membership and the losses paid to beneficiaries have aggregated $12,500. In every case payment was made promptly after proof furnished, in some cases within a week from the date of death.

Malluch Court is a live and active organization, has excellent paraphernalia and fine uniforms and one of the best drilled teams in the state for the exemplification of the work.

FEATURES OF THE TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

In no case will more than $3,000 be granted on any one life.

A monthly payment, as above, from each member holding a beneficial certificate will be due on the first day of each month, and must be paid to the Scribe of his or her Court on, or before the 25th day of each month, without notice.

In addition to above payment, as per the table of rates, each beneficial member must pay a per capita tax of 75 cents in June and



BEN HUR

1. Winfield W. Robinson, Captain. 2. James Hensley, Master Cer. 3. Miss Dollie Phillips, Pianist. 4. J. C. Wise, Arius. 5. Mrs. Nannie E. Latshaw, Past Chief. 6. Peter J. Burns, Sitting Chief. 7. Miss Lizzie Bombarg, Terza. 8. Mrs. Sue Hensley, Judge. 9. Mrs. May Burns, Lady Guide. 10. Dr. H. S. Latshaw, Drill Master. 11. Fred. Shugert, Guide. 12. Mrs. Malissa Evans, Teacher. 13. Miss Effie Bombarg, Hebrew Girl. 14. Mrs. Mamie Shugert, Mother of Hur. 15. Albert Brooks, Rabbi Joseph. 16. A. Grant McKay, Ben Hur.



Ben Hur Boat in Floral Parade July 4, 1900

December of each year, in addition to the local Court dues.

TABLE OF RATES.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCORDING TO AGE

At the ages of	Whole Certificate, Mo. Payment $1.00	One and One half Certificate, Mo. Payment, $1.50	Double Cert. Mo. Payment $2.00
25 to 29	1,400	2,100	2,800
29 to 33	1,300	1,950	2,600
33 to 37	1,200	1,800	2,400
37 to 40	1,100	1,650	2,200
40 to 43	1,000	1,500	2,000
43 to 45	900	1,350	1,800
45 to 47	800	1,200	1,600
47 to 48	700	1,050	1,400
48 to 49	600	900	1,200
49 to 50	500	750	1,000
18 to 15	$1,500	$2,250	$3,000

COST OF MEMBERSHIP.

The cost to become a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur is as follows:

Membership Fee, $5.00; Certificate and Registration, $1.00; Local Medical Examiner, $1.00; Supreme Medical Examiner 50 cents.

The above fees must be paid to the authorized Deputy in charge of the institution of the Court, as follows, viz: $2.50 when application is made, and $5.00 upon the delivery of certificate.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

First—Men and women are alike eligible to membership.

Second—The protection is graded according to age, but the monthly payments remain the same.

Third—No assessments upon death of members.

Fourth—An Old Age Disability, of one-tenth of the face of the Certificate, after 70 years of age.

Fifth—A Partial Disability of one-half of the face of the Certificate for the loss of both legs, both arms, or one leg and one arm by amputation, or the loss of the sight of both eyes. Or,

one-fourth of the face of the Certificate for the loss of one leg or one hand by amputation.

Sixth—A Reserve Fund is created by setting aside ten per cent. of the monthly payments.

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN
THE TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

It is a new order, founded in 1894, has a beautiful ritualistic work, drawn from the book Ben Hur.

It has a very rigid medical examination; none but first-class risks accepted.

The amount of a member's certificate does not change with advancing age, but remains the same in amount as when issued.

Its plans are entirely different from all assessment orders that collect assessments only on the death of their members, but make no provision for future years when the death rate increases.

It makes no assessment at death, but collects a uniform monthly payment, thus enabling you to know just what to pay.

A reserve fund of 10 per cent. is set aside from each stated monthly payment. This fund and its accumulations, cannot be used for any other purpose except to provide against excessive or unusual mortality. This makes strong the only heretofore weak feature in fraternal protection.

Tecumseh Camp, 3945, M. W. A.

Tecumseh Camp, No. 3945, Modern Woodmen of America, was after two preliminary meetings, organized June 17, 1896, and its charter bears date Aug. 29, 1896. The charter members were: C. W. Benham, M. D., F. A. Berry, John Branon, Otto Brandt, John T. Boyd, Earl H. Buck, Peter J. Burns, Owen Coleman, Thos. B. Coulter, J. H. Cannon, W. W. Cassell, C. W. Fyffe, L. Geschwindner, W. A. Hartwell, Jas. N. McCoy, M. D., F. W. Planke, H. E. Planke Z. Pulliam, Chas. A. Sanford, M. D., Alex P. Smyth, W. T. Smith, J. F. Somes, M. D., W. L. Te Walt, Edward L. Townsley, Robert F. Weems, Gilbert Williams, O. B. Williamson.

Photo by Shores



Old Town Hall, Built 1837. Removed 1886

The officers elected and installed at the meeting of June 17, 1896, were as follows: Dr. J. F. Somes, V. C.; Wm. T. Smith, W. A.; John T. Boyd, E. B.; Will L. Te Walt, Clerk; O. B. Williamson, Escort; Alex Smith, W.; Wm. Hartwell, Secretary; C. W. Benham, J. N. McCoy, Physicians; Edward L. Townsley, Delegate; Z. Pulliam, Chas. A. Sanford, O. W. Coleman, Managers.

The organization has suffered but one death



MODERN WOODMEN

1. Dr. J. H. Hammon, Venerable Consul. 2. Edward T. Yocum, Worthy Advisor. 3. J. P. Haughton, Excellent Banker.
4. George Glass, Escort. 5. C. C. Ottensmeyer, Chief Forester. 6. P. J. Burns, Watchman. 7. R. N. Johnson, Forester.
8. W. H. Vatchett, Forester. 9. John Welscher, Forester. 10. Martin Carr, Forester. 11. Charles Ennis, Forester.
12. John Burway, Forester. 13. E. J. Worth, Forester.

loss at this place, that of Chas. A. Sanford, who died in November, 1896, about five months from the date of the organization. The increase in membership of this camp has not been rapid, but it is now experiencing a steady and healthy growth and has a present membership of about 120. The present officers are: V. C., Dr. J. H. Hammon; W. A., Edward Yocum; E. B., Jesse P. Haughton; Clerk, Robt. N. Johnson; Escort, Geo. Glass; W., Henry Mull; Sentinel, Alex Cornoyer; Managers, Otto C. Busse, Wm. S. Racy, Chas. Fyffe.

The Modern Woodmen of America had its beginning at Lyons, Iowa, when Pioneer Camp, No. 1, was organized, Jan. 5, 1883. The originator of Woodcraft, Mr. J. C. Root, of Lyons, was practically confined to Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the most marked growth being in the first named state. At the close of the year 1888, the membership was 24,980. The society had paid eighty-five death claims, every one but the first (which occurred before the assessments collected amounted to $1,000) being paid in full, and the total disbursements had amounted to $170,000.

In 1890 Head Consul Root having withdrawn from the order and organized a rival society, W. A. Northcott, of Greenville, Ill., now Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, became Head Consul and under his leadership the order has had a phenomenal growth, distancing all competitors in the field of fraternal insurance.

Photo by Townsley



The New Grand, Third and Busseron

became the Head Consul of the order and so continued for a number of years.

The second and third camps of the order were organized at Fulton and Lanark, Ill., respectively, and for a number of years the work

The total insurance in force Nov. 1, 1901, was $1,075,200,500.

The total paid to beneficiaries to the same date was $23,649,449.30.

The total membership in good standing was

657,316, distributed among 10,019 local camps.

The average cost of insurance in this organization never has exceeded $4,95 per thousand per annum, being lowest of any beneficiary organization in the world.

The ritual of the Modern Woodmen of America is original and striking and the work dignified and impressive. The fraternal features of the order are strong and binding. This characteristic of woodcraft has done much to give it the great lead it has gained and maintained for a number of years among fraternal beneficiary societies.

The confinement of its organizations to the Northern states, where the death rate is much lower than in the Southern states and the exclusion from membership of the more hazardous occupations has also tended, in no small degree, to keep down the death rate and consequently the required number of assessments which have never exceeded eleven in any year. The cost of benefits to families of deceased members of the order has therefore ruled lower than in any similar order in existence. Deputy Head Consul P. W. Whitlock, who resides in Vincennes and who has charge of the work of extension of the order in a district comprising a number of adjacent counties, is a reliable, capable and consciencious worker, selecting his candidates for membership carefully both as to character and quality of risk, and the membership he has gained has added strength and moral standing to the various camps within his jurisdiction.



DINING ROOM, NEW GRAND HOTEL

New Grand Hotel.

The new Grand Hotel, of which a cut appears herein, is one of the best appointed and best managed hostelries in the state. The Old Grand Hotel was bought by Messrs. C. W. Padgett and P. H. Blue, of Sullivan, Ind., in 1899, at executor's sale. They immediately had plans prepared for its improvement, direct-



NEW GRAND HOTEL LOBBY

Photo by Townsley

ing their architect to provide for a generous expenditure of money in that direction. Early in the following year work was begun and the old structure was thoroughly remodeled and rebuilt at a cost of $50,000. As the house now stands it has seventy elegant sleeping rooms luxuriously furnished throughout. In its culinary appointments and in the conveniences and comforts offered in a general way to its guests the New Grand is surpassed by few hotels in the state. The manager, Mr. Al M. Ford, is a thoroughly experienced hotel man, familiar



FIRST REGIMENT BAND

with every department, and knows full well how to add to the comfort and pleasure of his guests. The rates are two to three dollars and the popularity of the New Grand with the traveling public is such that there is seldom a time when they are not taxed to meet the demands for accommodation.

The First Regiment Band.

The First Regiment Band is the successor of "Balue's Independent Band," organized by Arthur M. Balue, in March, 1899, the name being changed to that at present worn in June, 1900, when it was attached officially to the First Regiment of the Indiana National Guard. In the present organization are four members of the original "Independent Band." There are in the present organization twenty-five members, as follows: Arthur M. Balue, Director; G. V. List, Solo Cornet; J. G. Hunckler, Solo Cornet; J. B. King, Solo Cornet; J. C. Wagner, First Cornet; C. W. Miller, Second Cornet; Joseph Goddard, Solo Clarinet; Wm. Catlett, First Clarinet; F. W. Boone, Second Clarinet; Chas. Leonard, E Flat Clarinet; John Marvel, First Alto; M. Gluck, Second Alto; T. J. Acker, Third Alto; A. Furguson, Fourth Alto; A. F. Raker, E Flat Bass; Jos. I. Stoll, E Flat Bass; A. F. Fischer, Trombone; Chas. Purcell, Trombone; J. W. Brocksmith, Baritone; Jos. Moss, Saxophone; Jas. Williams, Trombone; Chas. D. Earson, Bass; W. C. Teschner, Side Drum; Alvin McCormick, Trombone; Howard Earl, Drum Major.

It is an unusually strong aggregation of musicians and has never failed to carry off the honors whenever it has been pitted against other organizations.

Arthur M. Balue, the director, was born at Cerro Gordo, Ill., and at the age of eight years came with his parents to Vincennes, where he was educated. He early developed a musical talent of a superior order, and taking up the study without an instructor, began, at the age of nineteen years to give special attention to it. When twenty-one years of age he became a member of Piankeshaw Band, of the city, under the leadership of George McDonald. He soon after went on the road as a professional, which he continued for several seasons, being connected with a number of the best professional aggregations. In March, 1899, as stated, he organized "Balue's Independent Band and Orchestra," which, in June, 1900, became the First Regiment Band. Mr. Balue has continued to direct the band from its first organization to the present, with great satisfaction to its membership. In a business way Mr. Balue is associated with Mr. L. P. Colenbaugh in the grocery business at 1008 North Second.

Mr. Balue was married in October, 1900, to Miss Mary Acker, of Vincennes. They have one son.



"Little Joe" Earl and His Drawing, Made at Age of Four Years

A Youthful Prodigy.

"Little Joe" Earl, whose portrait appears above, taken when in his fifth year, is a prodigy in many respects and has been a puzzle to physicians and many others who have taken an interest in his talents and genius. Before he was four years of age his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Earl, of Eleventh and Main Streets, discovered signs of a remarkable mechanical genius and a talent for drawing which came to them as a surprise, and they began more closely to observe their little son. They soon found him unlike other children in that he possessed a remarkable memory, seldom forgetting anything one told him. His father being a switchman in the employ of the I. & V. Railroad, he naturally took an interest in engines. He was soon able to produce with chalk on a blackboard with which he had been provided a wonderfully true sketch of a locomotive engine. One of these, drawn when "Little Joe" was four years of age, was photographed and is here reproduced. Joe is a diminutive bit of humanity, but may be depended on to give an intelligent answer to almost any question on any subject. There is not the smallest part of a railway engine whose name and use he has not known for years. He is familiar with the rules governing the engineer in various emergencies that may arise. But it is not only in these matters that he is informed; he knows much of history, of physiology and various other knowledge not found in the average head many times the age of his own. His ready understanding and retentive memory make him truly a wonder on account of his extreme youth. He has never attended school, physicians having advised against it on account of his frail little body. His wonderful knowledge seems to be almost intuitive, so readily is it acquired.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VINCENNES

The public schools of Vincennes are equal in equipment and efficiency to those of any other city of the same size in the state. They are supplied with six large and commodious buildings, of which the central building at Seventh and Buntin Streets was the first erected, 1865. It has a corps of eleven teachers and is presided over by Prof. M. R. Kirk, a graduate of the State Normal School of Terre Haute and of the State University at Bloomington, where he took the classical course.



Vincennes High School, Fifth and Buntin

No. 2, which was built in 1884, a considerable addition being made in 1895, is located at Second and Indianapolis Avenue, North Vincennes, and has six teachers, of whom Miss Josephine Crotts is principal.

No. 3, erected in 1877, is the school for colored pupils, and is located at Twelfth and Seminary Streets. The principal, R. L. Anthony, is a colored edu-

cator of ability and there are three departments.

No. 4, erected in 1878, Seventh and Barnet, the "West Side School," has four departments, with A. B. Mavity as principal.



M. J. Niblack, President

No. 5, built in 1891, Eleventh and Hickman, "East End School," has a corps of six teachers, with Miss Melvina Keith as principal.

No. 6, the High School, was built in 1897, and is one of the most elegant public school buildings in the state. It is a handsome structure of yellow brick, with every modern appliance, including a finely appointed gymnasium, which is under the supervision of a thorough teacher of physical culture, and a large and commodious auditorium, where lectures and a variety of entertainments are given.



H. T. Willis, Secretary

The public library, which is a part of the educational system and under the control and management of the school board, is located in the City Hall, where it has a very handsomely appointed apartment. It was established in 1889, the first librarian being Miss Mary Scott, now Mrs. G. W. Shaw, who served in that capacity till December, 1897, when she tendered her resignation, and Miss Myrtle Ruddy was appointed to succeeded her. Miss Ruddy has served continuously since that date. There are in the library about five thousand volumes, selected with a special view to the wants of the students of the public schools, but the benefits of the library are open to any citizen of Vincennes without charge, on compliance with the rules of the institution. The expenditure for the library in 1901 was $730.



E. Hack

The members of the School Board are Hon. Mason J. Niblack, President; Eugene Hack, and H. Thornton Willis, Secretary, all broad-minded, progressive men, who spare no pains or expense, when the good of the schools is involved Superintendent A. E. Humke is an educator of broad culture and large experience and possessed of the requisite energy and judgment to maintain the high standard of excellence of these schools, which is, indeed, in no small measure due to his labors.

The investment in school property in the city of Vincennes will easily reach $150,000, and the annual expenditure largely exceeds $30,000.



Central School, No. 1, Seventh and Buntin

The expenditure for the year 1901, including salaries of teachers and janitors and fuel, water, furniture, repairs, apparatus, books, &c, including also the public library, amounted to $34,155. The board has under consideration plans to enlarge the facilities by the erection of further buildings to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, due to the growth of the city. It is highly probable that the next few months will see another handsome school building under way.

H. T. WILLIS, Sec.

Henry Thornton Willis was born at Bruceville, Knox County, Aug. 29, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools and later attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute and became a teacher in the schools of Knox County, being so engaged for six years. He was then for five years city editor of the Daily Sun, after which, in 1891, he became cashier of the Union Depot Hotel, a position which he has held continuously since that date.



East End School, Eleventh and Hickman



North Vincennes School, Second and Indianapolis Avenue

The high estimation in which Mr. Willis is held in the community is evidenced by the number of positions of trust and responsibility he has held. He was elected secretary of the Board of Trade, March 24, 1899, and has served in that capacity since that time, having been re-elected annually. He became a member of the City Board of Education in June, 1899, and was at the first meeting there-

after elected secretary of the board. The following year he was chosen treasurer and secretary again the next year, in which position he still serves. He was for a number of years secretary and treasurer of the Security Spoke Manufacturing Co., of the city, and was for twelve years, from 1889 to 1901, secretary of the Old Settlers' Association, of Knox County. He is a member of the Christian Church and has been treasurer of that organization since 1896. In politics he is a democrat, though of Republican stock. Mr. Willis was married, June 17, 1896, to Miss Grace Burnet of the city. They have one son.



West Side School, Seventh and Barnet

PROF. ALBERT E. HUMKE.

Albert E. Humke was born in Lippe, Detmold, Germany, January 23, 1864. He attended the public schools and a gymnasium of his native country until fifteen years of age, when he, with mother and family, immigrated to this country, coming direct to Wabash, Ind., in 1869, soon after locating in Laketon, where our subject attended the public schools for three years and then became a teacher. The better to fit himself for his chosen profession he attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, from which he was graduated with honors in 1877. Subsequently he taught as principal of one of the Ward schools of Wabash. Following this he was for seven years instructor in reading in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. In 1891, Prof. Humke became superintendent of the city schools of Vincennes, a position which he



Colored School, Twelfth and Seminary

has since held, to the pleasure and profit of their patrons and whose duties he has performed with an assiduity and wisdom that has resulted in one of the best conducted educational departments in the State.

Professor Humke was married in 1877 to Miss Mantie D. Gregory of Martinsville, Ill.



A. E. HUMKE, Vincennes.

St. Rose Academy.

St. Rose Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Providence, whose Mother House is at St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo County, Indiana, was founded in 1842. During the sixty years of its existence it has kept pace with the educational demands of the times, offering accommodations for resident students as well as day scholars. The regular course of instruction comprises three departments: Primary, Intermediate, Academic. A commercial course can also be pursued if desired. The scholastic year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The number of pupils attending is two hundred and sixty; the number of teachers employed is twelve. Instruction is given in piano and vocal music, and the various stringed instruments. Public recitals form a feature of the educational system, thus preparing the pupils for appearance in public and maintaining among them a spirit of interest and emulation.



St. Rose Academy, Fifth and Seminary.

I Would Love to Go Back.

(George R. Harvey's Muse Sings of His Heart's Desire.)

I would like to go back
To the days of my boyhood,
In life's morning march,
When my bosom was young;
Re-tread the old paths
That ran through the wild-wood,
And sing the old songs
That we neighbor boys sung.

I would love to go back
To that double log cabin,
In which I was taught
My first little prayer,
And hear Brother Strainge,
The old Circuit Rider,
Preach to the people,
Who came far and near.

I would love to sit down
In my father's old orchard,
Where the Romanite, Pippin
And bellflower grew.
'Twas the fruit of the country;
Yes, fruit of my boyhood,
But where it's all gone
Good Lord only knows.

I would love to look back
On the old sweep-mill in the valley,
In which I once worked
In life's early morn,
In a seat on the sweep,
Behind the two horses,
To keep them both moving
While grinding the corn.

Yes, I would like to go back
To that old beech log
By the path through the forest,
On which I once sat
Near the pigeon roost ground,
And see the birds coming
By thousands, yes, millions,
And cover the trees for many miles round.

'Twas a sight of a life-time,
And oft I have wondered
If the days that have passed
Would ever roll round
And bring back the good times
I had in my boyhood
In bagging wild pigeons
That roost near the ground.

I would love to look back
On that old wooden flax brake
And scutching board,
Sharpen'd and driven in ground,
Where we broke and we scutched
And we ran through the heckle
Preparing flax fiber
For the spindle and loom.

I would love to go back
To the days of wild turkey
And venison steak
And pigeon pot pie,
With corn bread for dinner
Mixed well with stewed pumpkin
And a few juicy cracklings
Just fresh from the fry.

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